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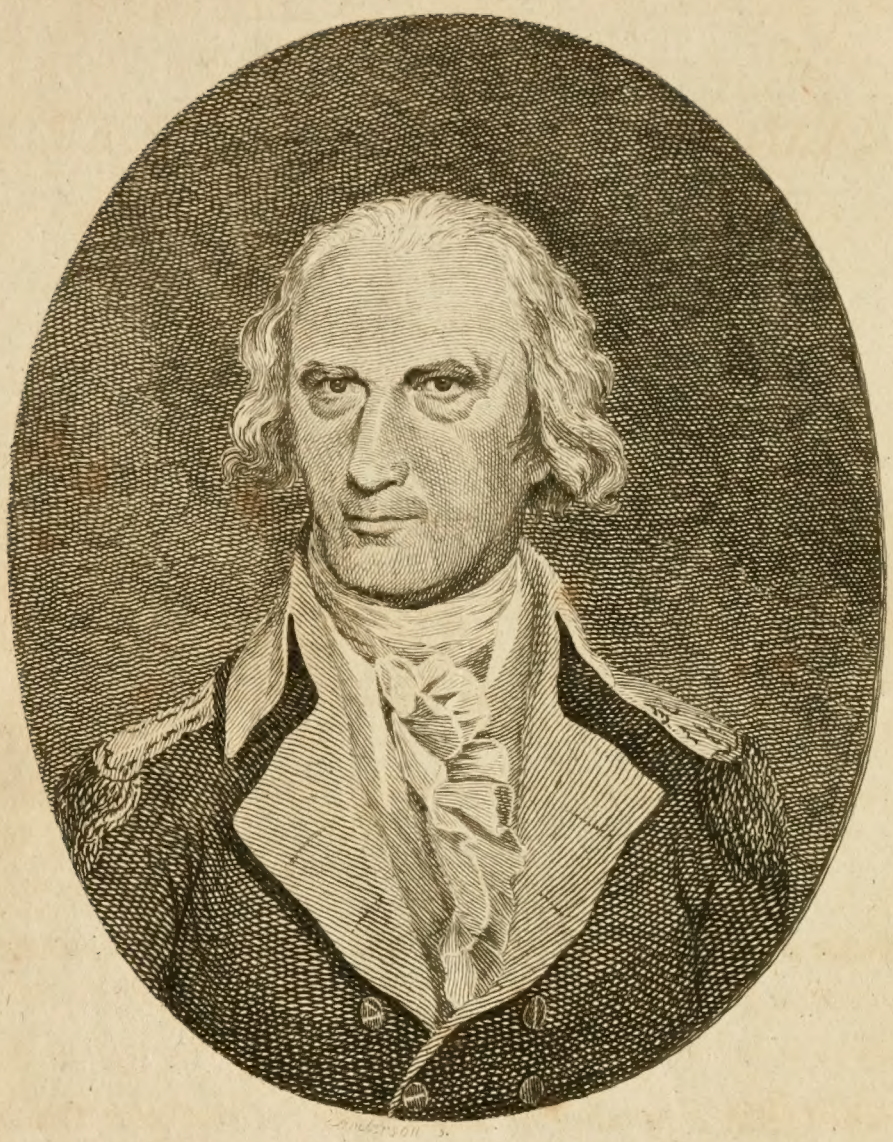

GEORGE CLINTON.

THE

NEW UNIVERSAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

AND

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER

OF

DEPARTED MERIT:

CONTAINING

COMPLETE AND IMPARTIAL

ACCOUNTS OF THE LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE

MOST EMINENT PERSONS IN EVERY STATION,

BUT MORE PARTICULARLY

THOSE WHO HAVE SIGNALIZED THEMSELVES IN AMERICA.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

Embellished with a number of PORTRAITS *of the most Distinguished Characters engraved from Original drawings.*

BY JAMES HARDIE, A. M.

VOL. IV.

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NEW

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

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AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER.

REYNOLDS, (Sir Joshua) the moſt celebrated painter which England has produced, was born on the 16th of July, 1723, at Plympton, in Devonſhire. His father, who was miniſter of the pariſh, and maſter of the grammar ſchool, was much beloved for his benevolence, and reſpected for his learning by all who knew him. He was fully impreſſed with the importance of giving a right direction to the minds of children, and was aſſiduous in the education of his own, among whom, Joſhua ſhone conſpicuous, by diſplaying at a very early period a ſuperiority of genius, and the rudiments of a correct taſte. Unlike other boys, who generally content themſelves with giving a literal explanation of their author, unmindful of his beauties or his faults, young Reynolds attended to both theſe, diſplaying a happy knowledge of what he read, and entering with ardour into the ſpirit of his author. He diſcovered likewiſe talents for compoſition, and a natural propenſity to drawing, in which his friends and intimates thought him qualified to excel.

Emulation was a diſtinguiſhing feature of his mind, which his father perceived with the delight natural to a pa-

rent, and deſigning him for the church, in which he hoped his talents might raiſe him to eminence, he ſent him to one of the Univerſities. Soon after this period, by the peruſal of Richardſon's theory of painting, he conceived ſuch a fondneſs for the art, that he determined to make it his profeſſion through life. By his earneſt ſolicitations, his father changed his deſign of educating him for the church, and ſent him to London, where, in 1742 he became a pupil to Mr. Hudſon, who, though not himſelf an eminent painter, has been preceptor to ſeveral who afterwards excelled in the art. One of the firſt advices which Mr. Reynolds received from his maſter, was to copy carefully Gnercino's drawings. This he did with ſo much ſkill, that many of the copies are ſaid to be now preſerved in the cabinets of the curious as the originals of that great maſter.

About the year 1749, he went to Italy under the auſpices, and in the company of the late lord (then commodore) Keppel, who was appointed to the command of the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean. In this garden of the world, the magic ſeat of the arts, he viſited the ſchools of the great maſters, ſtudied the productions of different ages, and contemplated with unwearied attention, the various beauties which characterize each. The advantage which he reaped from his labours while in Italy, is known to all the world.

After a reſidence of about two years, in which time he ſtudied the language as well as the arts of the country with great ſucceſs, he returned to England, improved by travel and refined by education. On his way to London, from the port where he landed, he accidentally found in the Inn where he lodged, Johnſon's life of Savage; and was ſo taken with the charms of compoſition, and the maſterly delineation of character diſplayed in that performance, that, having begun to read it while leaning with his arm on the chimney-piece, he continued in that attitude, inſenſible of pain, till he could ſcarcely raiſe his hand to his head. From admi-

ration of the work he was naturally led to ſeek for an acquaintance with its author, who continued to be one of his ſincereſt admirers and warmeſt friends, till 1784, when they were ſeparated by the death of Dr. Johnſon.

The firſt piece which diſtinguiſhed him after his return to England, was a full length portrait of Commodore Keppel, which in the polite circles was ſpoken of in terms of the higheſt encomium, and which teſtified to what a degree of eminence he had arrived in his profeſſion. He next produced a portrait of lord Edgecombe, and a few others, which at once introduced him to the firſt buſineſs in portrait-painting, and he cultivated that branch of the art with ſuch ſucceſs as forever to eſtabliſh his fame with every deſcription of refined ſociety.

Having painted ſome of the greateſt beauties of the age, the polite world flocked to ſee the graces and the charms of his pencil; and he ſoon became the moſt faſhionable painter, not only in England, but throughout Europe.

He has indeed preſerved the reſemblance of ſo many illuſtrious characters that we feel the leſs regret for his having left behind him ſo few hiſtorical paintings; tho' the pieces of that kind which he has left prove him to have been qualified to excel in that department alſo. The number of his hiſtorical pieces which have been preſerved amounts to 59, a liſt of which may be ſeen in the European Magazine, and in the 16th volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The only landſcape, perhaps, which he ever painted, except thoſe which compoſe the back grounds of many of his portraits, is "A view on the Thames from Richmond," which in 1784, was exhibited by the ſociety for promoting painting and deſign in Liverpool.

In 1764, Mr. Reynolds had the merit of being the firſt promoter of that club, which, having long exiſted without a name, became at length diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the *Literary Club*. Upon the foundation

of the royal academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, he was appointed preſident; and his acknowledged excellence in his profeſſion rendered the appointment acceptable to all lovers of the arts. To add to the dignity of the new inſtitution, his majeſty conferred on the preſident the honour of knighthood; and Sir Joſhua delivered his firſt diſcourſe at the opening of the academy, Jan. 2, 1769. The merit of that diſcourſe has been univerſally admitted among painters; but it contains ſome directions relative to the proper mode of proſecuting their ſtudies, to which every ſtudent of every art would do well to attend. "I would chiefly recommend (ſays he) that an implicit obedience to the *rules of art*, as eſtabliſhed by the practice of the great maſters, ſhould be exacted from the young ſtudents. That thoſe models which have paſſed through the approbation of ages, ſhould be conſidered by them as perfect and infallible guides; as ſubjects for their imitation, not their criticiſm. I am confident that this is the only efficacious method of making a progreſs in the arts; and that he who ſets out with doubting, will find life finiſhed before he becomes maſter of the rudiments. For it may be laid down as a maxim, that he who begins by preſuming on his own ſenſe, has ended his ſtudies as ſoon as he has commenced them. Every opportunity, therefore, ſhould be taken to diſcountenance that falſe and vulgar opinion, that rules are the fetters of genius. They are fitters only to men of no genius, as that armour which, upon the ſtrong, becomes an ornament and a defence, upon the weak and miſhapen turns into a load, and cripples the body which it was meant to protect."

Each ſucceeding year, upon the diſtribution of the prizes, Sir Joſhua delivered to the ſtudents a diſcourſe of equal merit with this; and perhaps we do not hazard too much when we ſay, that, from the whole collected, the lover of the belles lettres and the fine arts will acquire juſter notions of what is meant by taſte in general, and better rules for acquiring a correct taſte, than from

multitudes of thoſe volumes which have been profeſſedly written on the ſubject.

In the autumn of 1785, Sir Joſhua went to Bruſſels, where he expended about 4400 dollars on the purchaſe of paintings, which, having been taken from the different monaſteries and religious houſes in Flanders and Germany, were then expoſed to ſale by command of the Emperor Joſeph. Gainſborough and Sir Joſhua had engaged to take each other's portrait, and the canvaſs of both being actually ſtretched, Sir Joſhua gave one ſitting to his diſtinguiſhed rival; but to the laſting regret of every admirer of the art, the ſudden death of the latter, put an end to all further progreſs.

In 1790, he was deſirous of procuring the vacant profeſſorſhip of perſpective in the royal academy of which he was preſident, for Mr. Bonomi, an Italian architect; but as that artiſt had not yet been elected an aſſociate, he of courſe was not an academician; and it was neceſſary to raiſe him to thoſe ſtations before he could be choſen a profeſſor. Mr. Gilpin was his competitor for the aſſociateſhip, and upon balloting, the votes were found to be equal, but the preſident by his caſting vote decided the election in favour of his friend, Bonomi, who was thus raiſed ſo far towards a profeſſorſhip. Soon afterwards, an academic ſeat becoming vacant, Sir Joſhua exerted all his influence to obtain it for his friend; but finding himſelf outvoted by a majority of two to one, he quitted the chair with great diſſatisfaction, and the next day ſent to the ſecretary of the academy a formal reſignation of the office, which for twenty-one years he had filled with honour to himſelf and his country. His indignation, however, having ſubſided, he ſuffered himſelf to be prevailed upon to return to the chair, which within a year and a half he was deſirous again to quit for a better reaſon.

Finding a diſeaſe of languor, occaſioned by an enlargement of the liver, to which he had for ſome time been ſubject, increaſe upon him, and daily expecting

the total loſs of ſight, he wrote a letter to the ſociety, intimating his intention to reſign the office of preſident on account of bodily infirmities, which diſabled him from executing the duties of it to his own ſatisfaction. The academicians received this intelligence with the reſpectful concern due to the talents and virtues of their preſident; and either then did enter, or deſigned to enter into a reſolution, honourable to all parties, that a deputation from the whole body of the academy ſhould wait upon him, and inform him of their wiſh, that the authority and privileges of preſident might be his during life; declaring their willingneſs to permit the performance of any of its duties which might be irkſome to him, by a deputy.

From this time, Sir Joſhua never painted more. The laſt effort of his pencil was the portrait of the honourable Charles James Fox, which was executed in his beſt ſtyle, and ſhews that his fancy, his imagination, and his other great powers in the art which he poſſeſſed, remained unimpaired to the end of his life.

On Thurſday, February 23d, 1792, the world was deprived of this amiable man and excellent artiſt, at the age of 68 years; a man than whom no one, according to Dr. Johnſon, had paſſed through life, with more obſervation of men and manners. The following character of him is ſaid to be the production of Mr. Burke:

"His illneſs was long, but borne with a mild and cheerful fortitude, without the leaſt mixture of any thing irritable or querulous, agreeably to the placid and even tenor of his own life. He had, from the beginning of his malady, a diſtinct view of his diſſolution, which he contemplated with that entire compoſure, which nothing but the innocence, integrity, and uſefulneſs of his life, and an unaffected ſubmiſſion to the will of providence, could beſtow. In this ſituation, he had every conſolation from family tenderneſs, which his tenderneſs to his family had always merited.

"Sir Joſhua Reynolds was, on very many accounts,

one of the moſt memorable men of his time. He was the firſt Engliſhman who added the praiſe of the elegant arts, to the other glories of his country. In taſte, in grace, in facility, in happy invention, and in the richneſs and harmony of colouring, he was equal to the great maſters of the renowned ages. In portrait, he went beyond them; for he communicated to that deſcription of the art, in which Engliſh artiſts are the moſt engaged, a variety, a fancy, and a dignity, derived from the higher branches, which even thoſe who profeſſed them in a ſuperior manner, did not always preſerve, when they delineated individual nature. His portraits remind the ſpectator, of the invention of hiſtory, and the amenity of landſcape. In painting portraits, he appears not to be raiſed upon that platform, but to deſcend to it from a higher ſphere, his paintings illuſtrate his leſſons, and his leſſons ſeem to be derived from his paintings. He poſſeſſed the theory as perfectly as the practice of his art. To be ſuch a painter, he was a profound and penetrating philoſopher.

"In the full happineſs of foreign and domeſtic fame, admired by the expert in art, and by the learned in ſcience, courted by the great, careſſed by ſovereign powers, and celebrated by diſtinguiſhed poets, his native humility, modeſty, and candour, never forſook him, even on ſurpriſe or provocation; nor was the leaſt degree of arrogance or aſſumption viſible to the moſt ſcrutinizing eye, in any part of his conduct or diſcourſe.

"His talents of every kind—powerful from nature, and not meanly cultivated in letters—his ſocial virtues, in all the relations and all the habitudes of life, rendered him the centre of a very great and unparalleled variety of agreeable ſocieties, which will be diſſipated by his death. He had too much merit not to excite ſome jealouſy, too much innocence to provoke any enmity. The loſs of no man of his time, can be felt with more ſincere, general, and unmixed ſorrow."

RICHARDSON, (SAMUEL) a celebrated Romance writer, was born 1688, in Derbyſhire. He received a private education at a grammar ſchool in the neighbourhood of his native place, and his original deſtination was for the church. By ſome cauſe, however, with which we are not made acquainted, his firſt intention was changed, and he became an apprentice to a printer. After the expiration of his apprenticeſhip, he exerciſed his profeſſion for a great number of years with the higheſt reputation. He printed for ſometime, "The True Briton," a factious paper, edited by the witty, but wicked Duke of Wharton, with whom Richardſon was much connected, and by whom he was favoured, their ſentiments and views, both moral and political, were perhaps as diſſimilar as two beings of the ſame ſpecies could entertain. He ſoon diſcontinued the publication of Wharton's paper, a privilege which he had ſufficient foreſight to reſerve to himſelf whenever any piece ſhould be offered, which he might apprehend would endanger his ſafety. He ſtopped at the 6th number, which was by ſome conſidered as his own production. He afterwards was printer of two other papers at different times, "The Daily Journal," and "The Daily Gazetteer." Through the intereſt of his friend, Mr. Speaker Onſlow, he was employed to print the firſt edition of "The Journals of the Houſe of Commons." In 1754, he was maſter of the company of Stationers. In 1760, he purchaſed a moiety of the patent of law-printer, and carried on that branch of buſineſs in company with Miſs Catharine Lintot.

He ſpent all the time he could ſteal from the preſſure of buſineſs, at his country retirement which was firſt at North-End near Hammerſmith, and afterwards at Parſon's Green. Here he delighted to entertain his friends, and he had many of both ſexes. By his unaffected cheerfulneſs, and his inceſſant attention to the wiſhes of others, he proved that he was never ſo happy as when he made them ſo. He was, in ſhort, the

Grandiſon of his own fancy, diſpenſing comforts and loaded with bleſſings throughout his narrow ſphere.

By many family misfortunes, and the effects produced by revolving in his mind the characters and ſituations which he has ſo pathetically painted in his writings, his nerves, weak by nature, and rendered ſtill more ſo by the ſuſceptibility of his heart, became diſordered to ſuch a degree, that he was ſubject to frequent vertigoes, and ſometimes was obliged to ſupport himſelf from falling, by his cane which he carried under his cloak. This diſorder at length terminated in an apoplexy, which on the 4th of July, 1761, at the age of 72, deprived the world of a man whoſe amiable diſpoſition, and originality of genius have perhaps never been ſurpaſſed.

He was the inventor of a ſpecies of novels, which has ſince been imitated with great ſucceſs, in the form of familiar letters; a kind of writing which, as it muſt often approach and ſometimes run into colloquial diſcourſe, ſeems well adapted to the conveyance of moral inſtruction which ſhould be rendered intelligible to every capacity. It lies under one objection however which is not eaſily obviated. As it muſt be divided into ſhort chapters, the frequent recurrence of the ſame ideas, and ſimilar phraſes which cannot well be avoided in a ſeries of letters, and which have not the leaſt connection with the ſtory; diſtracts the memory and tires the patience. In this reſpect, the common form of narrative with moſt readers, receives the preference. It is generally allowed, however, that the epiſtolary kind enlivens the hiſtory, and introduces the reader to a greater familiarity with the characters, than the purely narrative; and when the latter is interſperſed, as it too frequently is, with tedious digreſſions, and deſcriptions of unimportant characters, it becomes more irkſome than the former with all its unmeaning formalities.

It has often been objected to Richardſon's novels in

general, that his characters are no where to be found in real life; that his pictures of moral excellence are ſtrained above the reach of frail humanity, and that by creating falſe ideas of men and manners, which, as they dazzle, they will not fail to intereſt; diſturb the quietneſs, and break the contentment ſo eſſential to the happineſs of humbler life. This objection is rather imaginary than real. For it is far from being true, that characters which are raiſed above our imitation, furniſh no hints for improvement. If men are not diſplayed as they are, they are taught what they ought to be, and by fixing their view on an object far beyond their attainment, they would be likely to reach a much higher point of excellence, than by chooſing their model within the limits of human frailty.

In ſpite of all ſpeculative opinions, which, indeed have very little influence upon practice, the moſt eminent writers of every country have paid their tribute to the talents of Richardſon, whoſe works have been publiſhed in almoſt every language and country in Europe. They have been greatly admired notwithſtanding every diſſimilitude of manners, and every diſadvantage of tranſlation. M. Diderot, a late celebrated French author, ſpeaking of the means employed to move the paſſions, in his eſſay on Didactic Poetry, mentions Richardſon as a perfect maſter of that art. "How ſtriking, ſays he, how pathetic are his deſcriptions! His perſonages, though ſilent, are alive before me; and of thoſe who ſpeak, the actions are ſtill more affecting than the words." The famous John James Rouſſeau, ſpeaking in his letter to M. de Alembert, of Richardſon's novels, aſſerts, that "nothing was ever written equal to, or approaching them, in any language." Mr. Aaron Hill alſo calls his Pamela, "a delightful nurſery of virtue." Dr. Wharton ſpeaks thus of Clementina, "Of all repreſentations of madneſs, that of Clementina, in the hiſtory of Sir Charles Grandiſon, is the moſt deeply intereſting. I know not whether even the madneſs of Lear is wrought up,

and expreſſed, by ſo many little ſtrokes of nature and paſſion. It is abſolute pedantry to prefer and compare the madneſs of Oreſtes in Euripides to that of Clementina." Dr. Johnſon who will not be ſuſpected of blind partiality, obſerves, in his introduction to the 97th number of the Rambler, that the reader was indebted for that day's entertainment, to an author, "from whom the age has received great favours, who has enlarged the knowledge of human nature, and taught the paſſions to move at the command of virtue;" and in his life of Rowe, he ſays, "The Character of Lothario ſeems to have been expanded by Richardſon into that of Lovelace; but he has excelled the original in the moral effect of the fiction. Lothario, with gaiety which cannot be hated, and bravery which cannot be deſpiſed, retains too much of the ſpectator's kindneſs. It was in the power of Richardſon alone to teach us at once, eſteem and deteſtation; to make virtuous reſentment overpower all the benevolence which wit, and elegance, and courage naturally excite; and to loſe at laſt the hero in the villain."—Dr. Young very pertinently obſerved, that Mr. Richardſon, with the mere advantages of nature, improved by a very moderate progreſs in education, ſtruck out at once, and of his own accord, into a new province of writing, in which he ſucceeded to admiration. And what is more remarkable, that he not only began, but finiſhed, the plan on which he ſet out, leaving no room for any one after him to render it more complete: and that not one of the various writers that have ever ſince attempted to imitate him, has in any reſpect equalled, or at all approached near him. This kind of romance is peculiarly his own; and I conſider him (continues the doctor,) as a truly great natural genius; as great and ſupereminent in his way, as Shakeſpeare and Milton were in theirs."

It muſt, however, be acknowledged, after this ſpontaneous and highly honourable tribute, that if Mr. Richardſon had been leſs diffuſe and leſs circumſtan-

tial, he would have been more pleaſing, and conſequently more uſeful. This is particularly true with regard to his Pamela. By minute details and unprofitable circumitions, the ſtory is ſpun out beyond the utmoſt ſtretch of ordinary attention. When we have arrived at the middle, we have forgotton the beginning, and when we have toiled to the concluſion, we ſearch our memory in vain for the intermediate turns and windings which have led us through the mazy paſſage. We are forced out of our way when we wiſh to go directly forward, and without knowing why. During the peruſal, we have frequent occaſions for the exerciſe of patience, which a writer, and above all others, a noveliſt ſhould never force into action. We do not ſit down to a novel, as we do to a treatiſe on mathematics, or natural philoſophy. From the latter; we expect profit, from the former we expect pleaſure, and if we are not pleaſed, we are apt to conſider the profit as not worth the labour. It is not enough to recommend virtue; to give effect to the advice, ſhe ſhould be recommended in a manner which ſhall intereſt without perplexing, and entice us forward, without fatiguing. In Pamela, the pictures are too much crouded and mingled, to be diſtinct, and what is not diſtinct, leaves on the mind a faint impreſſion. We riſe from Pamela, as from a feaſt; loaded with a great variety of meats and excellent ſauce, but we riſe without the leaſt inclination to turn to it a ſecond time.

RICHARDSON, (JONATHAN) a celebrated painter of heads, was born about the year 1665, and againſt his inclination was placed by his father-in-law apprentice to a ſcrivener, with whom he lived ſix years; when having obtained his freedom by the death of his maſter, he followed the bent of his diſpoſition, and at 20 years old became the diſciple of Riley, with whom he lived ſome years, whoſe niece he married, and of

whoſe manners he acquired enough to maintain a ſolid and laſting reputation, even during the lives of Kneller and Dahl, and to remain at the head of the profeſſion when they went off the ſtage.

In his colouring, there is ſtrength, roundneſs and boldneſs; but his men want dignity, and his women grace. The good ſenſe of the nation is characteriſed in his portraits, from which, you may ſee that he lived in an age when neither enthuſiaſm nor ſervility was predominant. Yet with a pencil ſo firm, poſſeſſed of a numerous and excellent collection of drawings, full of the theory, and profound in reflections on his art, he drew nothing well below the head, and was void of imagination. His attitudes, draperies and back-grounds are inſipid and unmeaning; ſo ill did he apply to his own practice the ſagacious rules and hints he beſtowed on others. Though he wrote with fire and judgment, his paintings owed little to either. No man dived deeper into the inexhauſtible ſtores of Raphael, or was more ſmitten with the native luſtre of Vandyck. Yet though capable of taſting the elevation of the one, and the elegance of the other, he could never contrive to ſee with their eyes, when he was to copy nature himſelf. One wonders that he could comment upon their works ſo well, and imitate them ſo little.

He quitted buſineſs ſome years before his death, but his temperance and virtue contributed to prolong his life to a great length in the full enjoyment of his underſtanding, and in the felicity of domeſtic friendſhip. He had had a paralytic ſtroke which affected his arm, but never diſſabled him from his cuſtomary walks and exerciſes. He had been in St. James' Park, and on his return home, died ſuddenly at his houſe in Queen-Square, May 28, 1745, when he had paſſed the eightieth year of his age. He left a ſon and four daughters, one of whom was married to his pupil, Mr. Hudſon, the preceptor of Reynolds, and another to Mr. Grigſon, an eminent attorney. The taſte and learning of the ſon, and the harmony in which

he lived with his father, are visible in the joint works they composed. The father, in 1719, published two discourses: 1. "An Essay on the whole art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting." 2. "An Argument in Behalf of the Science of a Connoissure," bound in one vol. 8vo. In 1722, appeared an account of some of the statues, bas-reliefs, drawings, and pictures, in Italy, &c. with remarks by Mr. Richardson, senior and junior. The son made the journey; and from his notes, letters, and observations, they both at his return, compiled this valuable work. As the father was a formal man, with a slow but loud and sonorous voice, and, in truth, with some affectation in his manners; and as there is much singularity in his style and expression, these peculiarities (for they were scarcely foibles) struck superficial readers, and between the laughers and the envious, the book was much ridiculed. Yet both this and his Essay on Criticism are full of matter, good sense, and instruction; and the very quaintness of some expressions, and their laboured novelty, shew the difficulty the author had to convey mere visible ideas through the medium of language. Those works remind one of Cibber's inimitable treatise on the stage; when an author writes, and his own profession feels it profoundly, and is sensible his readers do not, he is not only excusable, but meritorious, for illuminating the subject by new metaphors, or bolder figures than ordinary. He is the coxcomb that sneers, not he that instructs, in appropriated diction.

If these authors were censured when conversant within their own circle, it was not to be expected they would be treated with greater indulgence when they ventured into a sister region. In 1734, they published a very thick octavo, containing explanatory notes and remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost, with the life of the author, and a discourse on the poem. Again were the good sense, the judicious criticisms, and the sentiment that broke forth in this work, forgotten in the singularities that distinguished it. The father having

ſaid in apology for being little converſant in claſſical literature, that he had looked into it through his ſon. Hogarth, whom a quibble could furniſh with wit, drew the father peeping through the nether end of a teleſcope, with which his ſon was perforated, at a Virgil aloft on a ſhelf. Yet how forcibly Richardſon entered into the ſpirit of his author, appears from his comprehenſive expreſſion, that "Milton was an ancient, born two thouſand years after his time." His writings are a memorable proof of the danger of deviating from common opinions. The greateſt or the beſt man will always be laughed at in an awkward dreſs. The world will have its own way, which is to ridicule thoſe who depart from its eſtabliſhed cuſtoms. This practice, whether right or wrong, ſhews how neceſſary it is for a man to pleaſe, who ſeeks to be uſeful; for, in the eyes of the world, the beſt *matter* will not compenſate for ſingularity of *manner*.

Richardſon was as incapable of reaching the ſublime or harmonious in poetry, as in painting; though ſo capable of illuſtrating them in both. Some ſpecimens of verſe which he has given us here and there in his works, excite no curioſity for more, though he informs us in his Milton, that, if painting had been his wife, poetry had been his ſecret concubine.

Beſides his pictures and commentaries, there remain a few etchings by his hand, particularly two or three of Milton, and his own head. The ſale of his collection of drawings, in February, 1747, laſted 18 days, and produced about 9155 50-100 dolls. his pictures about 3111 dolls. Many of the drawings were bought by Mr. Hudſon, his ſon-in-law.

RICHLIEU, (John Armand du Pleſsis de) cardinal of Richlieu and Fronſac, biſhop of Lucon, &c. was born at Paris in 1585. He was a man of excellent parts, and he went through his claſſical ſtu-

dies with great reputation as a ſcholar. After he had taken his degrees at the Sorbonne, he went to Rome, and, at the age of twenty-two, had the addreſs to obtain from Pope Paul V. a diſpenſation to enjoy the biſhopric of Lucon. After his return to France, he applied himſelf to preaching, and acquired ſo high a reputation in his profeſſion, that the queen, Mary de Medicis, gave him the office of almoner to her houſehold. Upon the death of the marquis d'Ancre, which produced a revolution in the ſtate affairs, Richlieu retired to Avignon, where he employed himſelf in compoſing books of controverſy and piety. In 1622, the king recalled him to court, and created him a cardinal. Two years afterwards, he was appointed firſt miniſter of ſtate, and grand-maſter of the navigation. In 1626, the iſland of Rhee was preſerved by his care, and Rochelle was taken, principally by means of his having ſhut up the harbour by that famous dyke which he ordered to be made there. He accompanied the king to the ſiege of Cazal, and contributed much to the raiſing of it in 1629. He compelled the Huguenots to make a peace at Alets, which occaſioned the ruin of that party. He relieved Pamerol and ſuccoured Cazal which was beſieged by Spinola. In the mean time, the nobles complained of his conduct, and endeavoured to perſuade the king to diſcard him. The cardinal, unmoved by their intrigues and calumnies, prevented the execution of what was thought to be determined againſt him, by the force of his reaſoning; ſo that, inſtead of being diſcarded, he from that time became more powerful than ever. He inflicted the ſame puniſhment upon his enemies, which they deſigned for him, and the day which produced their defeat, ſo glorious to cardinal Richlieu, was called the *day of dupes*. This able miniſter had, from that time, a great aſcendency over the king; and he now reſolved to humble the exceſſive pride of the houſe of Auſtria. For this purpoſe, he concluded a treaty with Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, for carrying the war into the

heart of Germany. He made a league with the Duke of Bavaria, ſecured Lorrain, and by his addreſs and influence ſowed diviſion among the princes of the empire, ſo that ſome of them took up arms againſt the emperor. He entered into a treaty with the Dutch to continue the war againſt Spain, favoured the Catalans and Portugueſe till they ſhook off the Spaniſh yoke, and, in ſhort, ſo completely accompliſhed his deſign by the meaſures he adopted and executed, that he thought of concluding the war by a treaty of peace, when he was prevented from enjoying the fruits of his ſucceſſes, by his death, December 4, 1642, aged 58. He was interred in the Sorbonne, where a magnificent mauſoleum is erected to his memory. This great politician made the arts and ſciences to flouriſh; formed the botanical garden at Paris, called the King's Garden; founded the French Academy; eſtabliſhed the royal printing-houſe; erected the palace afterwards called Le Palais Royal, which he preſented to the king; and rebuilt the Sorbonne, with a magnificence truly royal. Beſides his books of controverſy and of piety; there go under his name, A Journal, in 2v. 12mo.; and a Political Teſtament, in 12mo.; all treating of Political Subjects. Cardinal Mazarine took up Richlieu's plan, and completed many ſchemes which he had left unfiniſhed.

RIDLEY, (Dr. Nicholas) was of an ancient family and born about the year 1500, in Tynedale, near the Scotch borders in Northumberland. He was one of the principal inſtruments of the reformation, and ſuffered death for it in the time of Queen Mary.

The firſt part of his education he received at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and at the age of eighteen, was ſent by his uncle, Dr. Robert Ridley, who agreed to bear all charges, to Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, about the time Luther was preaching againſt indulgences,

in Germany. Here in a ſhort time he became a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages; and likewiſe ſtudied the philoſophy and theology of the ſchools, a ſcience, which at that time, was the moſt faſhionable. His reputation gained ground ſo faſt, as to procure him the eſteem of all the other Univerſities there, as well as of his own; for in 1524, the maſter and fellows of Univerſity College in Oxford, invited him to accept of an exhibition, founded by Walter Skyrley, biſhop of Durham, which he declined. The next year he took the degrees, and was appointed by the College their general agent, in ſome cauſes relating to it. His uncle was now willing to add to his attainments, the advantages of travelling, and the improvement of foreign Univerſities; and as his ſtudies were directed to divinity, he ſent him to ſpend ſome time with the electors of the Sorbonne at Paris, and afterwards among the profeſſors of Lorrain. After having ſtaid three years abroad, he thought it would be to his advantage to return home, and re-commence his theological ſtudies. At the time when the important point of the pope's ſupremacy came before them to be examined upon the authority of ſcripture, he was ſenior proctor of the univerſity. And, after thorough examination, they came to a fixed reſolution, "That the Biſhop of Rome had no more authority or jurisdiction derived to him from God, in this kingdom of England, than any other foreign biſhop." This was ſigned in the name of the univerſity by Simon Heynes, vice-chancellor, Nicholas Ridley, and Richard Wilkes, proctors. In 1536 his uncle died, but his education and improvements ſoon recommended him to another and greater patron, Dr. Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who made him his domeſtic chaplain, and preſented him to the Vicarage of Herne, in Eaſt Kent; where he preached the doctrine of the reformation. In 1540, having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was made king's chaplain; and the ſame year was elected maſter of his college in Cambridge. Soon after, Ridley was col-

lated to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and it was not long before he was accuſed in the biſhops court, at the requeſt of biſhop Gardiner, for preaching againſt the doctrine of the Six Articles. The matter being referred to Cranmer, Ridley was acquitted. In 1545, he was made a prebendary of Weſtminſter-Abbey, and in 1547, was preſented, by the fellows of Pembroke-Hall, to the living of Soham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, and the ſame year was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter. In 1550, he was tranſlated to the ſee of London, in which year he was one of the commiſſioners for examining biſhop Gardiner, and concurred in his deprivation. In the year 1552, our prelate returning from Cambridge, unfortunately for himſelf, paid a viſit to the princeſs, afterwards queen Mary; to whom, prompted by his zeal for reformation, he expreſſed himſelf with too much freedom, as it afterwards proved, for ſhe was ſcarcely ſeated on the throne, when Ridley was doomed a victim to her revenge. With Cranmer and Latimer he was burnt at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1555. The firſt book he wrote, was "A Treatiſe Concerning Images in Churches." The ſecond, "Brief Declarations of the Lord's Supper;" Third, "Certain Godly and Comfortable Conference between Biſhop Ridley, and Mr. Hugh Latimer, during their Impriſonment:" Fourth, "A Compariſon between the Comfortable Doctrine of the Goſpel, and the Traditions of the Popiſh Religion;" beſides which, he wrote many other works, but we cannot learn whether they were ever publiſhed or not.

RIENZI, (Nicholas Gabrini de) was born at Rome, in the 14th century, and was the ſon of a mean vintner, named Lawrence Gabrini, and Magdalen, a laundreſs. But Nicholas Rienzi, by which appellation he was commonly known, did not form his ſentiments

from the meanneſs of his birth. He poſſeſſed a good natural underſtanding, to which he joined an uncommon aſſiduity, and was well verſed in ancient literature. Having formed the moſt exalted ideas of the juſtice, liberty, and grandeur of the old Romans, he perſuaded not only himſelf, but the credulous mob, who had become his followers, that he ſhould one day be the reſtorer of the Roman republic. He was nominated one of the deputies, which were ſent by the Romans, to Pope Clement VI. who reſided at Avignon. At the firſt audience, the papal court was charmed by his eloquence and the ſprightlineſs of his converſation. Encouraged by the effects which he produced, he one day took the liberty to tell the Pope, that the grandees of Rome were avowed robbers, public thieves, infamous adulterers, and illuſtrious profligates, who by their example authoriſed the moſt horrid crimes. To them he attributed the deſolation of Rome, of which he drew ſo ſtriking a picture that his holineſs was moved, and highly incenſed againſt the Roman nobility. Cardinal Colonna, who was in general a lover of real merit, conſidered theſe reproaches reflecting upon ſome of his family; and therefore took means to diſgrace Rienzi, who in conſequence fell into extreme poverty, vexation and ſickneſs, which reduced him to ſuch a ſtate of miſery that he was carried to a hoſpital. In a ſhort time, however, the ſame hand that had depreſſed, was extended to raiſe him up again. The Cardinal, by nature full of compaſſion and repenting of his ſeverity towards Rienzi, reſtored him to the favour of the Pope, by aſſuring his holineſs that he was a good man, and a great partizan of juſtice and equity. The Pope in order to convince him that his eſteem and confidence had been ſtrengthened by his patience under adverſity, created him apoſtolic notary, and ſent him back to Rome loaded with honours. Hisſubſequent conduct, however, ſhewed that he retained more of reſentment than gratitude. Upon his arrival at Rome, he entered upon the execution of his office, in which, by affability, candour,

aſſiduity, and impartiality, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, he attained an eminent degree of popularity; which he ſtill heightened with the multitude, by continual invectives againſt the great, whom he determined to render as odious as poſſible; till, at length, for the freedom and intemperate ſeverity of his cenſures, he was ſeverely reprimanded and deprived of his office. He continued, however, to inveigh againſt the prevailing licentiouſneſs, though he conducted himſelf with more caution. From this time his efforts were unremitted to inſpire the people with a fondneſs for their ancient liberties, and an abhorrence for the oppreſſions and the oppreſſors under which they then ſuffered.

The nobility affected to regard him as a mad man, while the people carreſſed him as their protector.

The ſenate had no ſuſpicions of a man whom they judged to have neither ability nor intereſt, though ſome of the grandees had already come into his views. At length he ventured to declare himſelf to thoſe whom he believed to be malcontents, and preſented them a paper ſuperſcribed "An oath to procure the good eſtabliſhment;" which he obliged them to ſubſcribe and ſwear to, before he diſmiſſed them. He had the addreſs to obtain the tacit ſanction of the Pope's vicar, to his projects, which was conſidered as a maſterly ſtroke of policy. He pretended that all he did was through the inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt, thus adding the weight of ſuperſtition to the prejudice which already exiſted in favour of his oſtenſible deſigns.

The 20th of May, which was Whitſunday, he fixed for the execution of his plan. About 9 o'clock, on the day appointed, he came out of the church bare-headed, accompanied by the vicar, and ſurrounded by an hundred armed men. The gentlemen conſpirators carried three ſtandards before him, on which were wrought devices intimating, that his deſign was to reeſtabliſh liberty, juſtice, and peace. Thus attended, he proceeded directly to the capitol; mounted the roſ-

trum, and with great energy, expatiated on the miſeries to which the Romans were reduced, declared that the hour of emancipation had come, and that for the ſervice of the Holy Father and the ſafety of the people, he was ready to offer himſelf as their deliverer, regardleſs of conſequences. He then ordered the laws of what he ſtyled the good eſtabliſhment to be read, and engaged ſhortly to eſtabliſh them in all their primitive excellence. The Romans, allured by the hope of gain, and enraptured with the pleaſing ideas of a liberty to which they had ſo long been ſtrangers, entered into the fanaticiſm of Rienzi, with a zeal equal to his own. They reſumed the pretended authority of the ancient Romans; declared him their ſovereign; granted him the power of life and death, of rewards and puniſhments, of enacting and repealing laws, of treating with foreign powers, and in ſhort, gave him ſupreme authority over the extenſive territories of the old republic. Rienzi, now arrived at the ſummit of his wiſhes, kept his artifice concealed beneath a deep veil. He declared himſelf to be unwilling to accept their offers, but upon two conditions: the firſt was, that they ſhould appoint the pope's vicar, (the Biſhop of Ovieto) his co-partner in power; the ſecond, that the Pope's conſent ſhould be granted him, which, he informed them, he ſhould be able to obtain. By theſe conditions he avoided the danger of aſſuming power without the conſent of the holy father, and at the ſame time, he well knew, that the vicar would enjoy a title without authority. The people ageeed to the conditions, and, as he foreſaw, paid all the honour to him. The Biſhop was a mere ſhadow in the view of the people, and a veil which ſcreened his enterprizes from the eyes of the people. Rienzi was ſeated in his triumphal car, ſurrounded by the multitude who rung his praiſes as far as their united acclamations could reach. After diſmiſſing them replete with joy and hope, he ſeized upon the palace, turned out the ſenate, and immediately began to dictate his laws in the capitol. His election, though not very pleaſing to the pope, re-

ceived his ratification, but Reinzi determined to obtain a title, independent of the papal prerogative. Well acquainted with the Roman hiſtory, he knew the extent of the tribunitial authority; and as he owed his elevation to the people, he choſe to hold his title from them alſo. He aſked them the title of their magiſtrate, which was beſtowed upon him and his co-partner, with the addition of deliverers of their country. Reinzi's behaviour in his new dignities, was at firſt calculated to command reſpect and eſteem, not only from the Romans themſelves, but from all the neighbouring ſtates. After a ſhort time, however, riches ſoftened, power dazzled, the pomp of his cavalcades animated his mind, and created ideas commenſurate with thoſe of princes born to empire. Luxury invaded his table, and tyranny took poſſeſſion of his heart. The pope conceived an opinion that his deſigns were inconſiſtent with the intereſts of the holy ſee; and the nobles, whoſe power and influence it had been his conſtant endeavour to depreſs, conſpired againſt him. The partiality of the people alſo, diſappointed of their fond expectations, had greatly diminiſhed, and Reinzi was forced to relinquiſh an authority which he had poſſeſſed but little more than ſix months. He was obliged to fly precipitately, and to aſſume various diſguiſes to deceive his purſuers.

He applied to the pope for his protection, but it was refuſed to him. Deſtitute of reſource, his deſpair ſuggeſted a ſtep, which was conformable to that raſhneſs which had ſo often marked his conduct, and the conſequences of which, he perhaps foreſaw, would prove fatal to him. He went to Prague, and delivered himſelf up to Charles, king of the Romans, whom the year before he had ſummoned to his tribunal, and who, delivered him to the pope already highly incenſed againſt him. He was ſent to Avignon, and there thrown into priſon, where he remained three years.

He afterwards obtained his enlargement, by the diſturbances and diverſity of intereſts excited in Italy by

the number of petty princes who has eſtabliſhed themſelves in the eccleſiaſtical territories, and even at Rome.

Pope Innocent VI. the ſucceſſor of Clement, ſenſible that the Romans ſtill entertained an affection for Rienzi, and believing that the puniſhment he had already ſuffered, would teach him to act with more moderation; not only ſecured to him his liberty, but appointed him governor and ſenator of Rome.

Many obſtacles lay in the way to his newly acquired authority, all of which, however, he at length ſurmounted, and peace was apparently reſtored between him and his enemies. But giving a looſe to his paſſions, which were by nature immoderately warm, and believing he now had an opportunity to gratify his reſentments, he excited ſo general an indignation againſt himſelf, that he was murdered on the 8th of October, 1354.

RIGBY, (Richard) born about the year 1722, was the ſon of a woollen-draper, in Pater-Noſter-Rowe, London; who, through the patronage of Sir John and Sir Joſeph Eyles, was appointed by the South-Sea Company, as their agent, under the aſſiento contract with the king of Spain. By the profits of this lucrative employment, he was enabled to purchaſe Miſley-Hall, near Manningtree, in Eſſex; an eſtate, the rent-roll of which amounted to about 4891 dolls. a year. He died in 1730, and was ſucceeded in this eſtate, by his only ſon, Richard, who, after having completed his academical ſtudies, viſited the principal courts of Europe, during his minority; and in his 21ſt year, returned to England, to take poſſeſſion of his patrimony.

He was ſoon after prevailed upon to offer himſelf as a candidate for Sudbury, in Suffolk, and after a violent and expenſive oppoſition, he was returned a Member of Parliament for that place. A general election ſuc-

ceeded, and he had to ſupport another conteſt equally violent and expenſive, and attended with the ſame ſucceſs. About the ſame time, he became member of the faſhionable club at White's Tavern, where he was involved in further pecuniary embarraſſments. Moving, however, in the higheſt grades of polite life, with every recommendation which could ariſe from ſtrong, manly talents, and an inſinuating addreſs, the leaders of the contending parties did not fail to uſe every effort in their power, to enliſt him under their reſpective banners. Frederick, Prince of Wales, was among the foremoſt to cultivate his acquaintance; he perſonally invited him to his Levees, at Leiceſter-houſe, and became ſo much pleaſed with his ſociety, that, without ſolicitation, he promiſed to appoint him a gentleman of his bedchamber, on the firſt vacancy in that office. A vacancy happened not long after, but it was filled by the appointment of another perſon. Rigby reſented this unjuſt treatment, in a manner which ſhewed great elevation of ſpirit. The Prince himſelf was ſenſible that he had done him injuſtice, and he offered him a douceur, as a temporary compenſation. This was rejected nearly in the following terms: "I ſhall never receive pay for a ſervice of which I am deemed unworthy: but rather think it my duty, to retire from a court, where honour, I find, has no tie." He never entered Leiceſter-houſe again.

Not long afterwards he became attached to the late Duke of Bedford; but his intimacy with that illuſtrious family did not ariſe, as it had been reported, from his having protected his grace from perſonal inſults at Litchfield races; that ſervice was the effect, not the cauſe of their friendſhip, as it was rendered ſome years after their firſt acquaintance. The Duke had ſufficient penetration to diſcover, and generoſity to acknowledge the merit of Mr. Rigby, he was ſtruck with the quickneſs of his parts, and charmed with the frankneſs of his manners. Finding that he was much embarraſſed in his affairs, with the greateſt delicacy, he advan-

ced him a loan, ſufficient not only to diſcharge the incumbrances of his eſtate, but to reſcue him from the diſtreſs of ſome annuities into which his neceſſities had driven him. Two years afterwards, when the Duke was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he thought of no perſon ſo capable of managing the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, as his friend Rigby, whom he accordingly appointed ſecretary to the vice gerency. Notwithſtanding the turbulence of the times, the Iriſh affairs were conducted ſo much to the royal ſatisfaction, that the King gave Mr. Rigby, the maſterſhip of the rolls in that kingdom; a ſinecure, productive of conſiderable emoluments. For the remainder of his life, the Duke of Bedford never acted in any important concern, either public or private, without the advice of Mr. Rigby; he conſtantly returned him member of parliament for his Borough of Traviſtock; appointed him one of his executors and truſtees during the minority of the preſent duke; and, at his death, left him as a legacy, the money which he had ſo liberally advanced him upon bond.

In 1763, Mr. Rigby was ſworn a privy-counſellor of Great-Britain, the Duke of Grafton being then Prime Miniſter. In 1768, he was appointed one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland, another ſinecure, worth about 13,335 dollars. This he reſigned the ſame year, for a ſtill more lucrative employment, that of pay maſter-general of the forces; an office worth at leaſt 71,111 dollars a year. This office he held till the year 1782; ſo that, for the ſpace of 14 years, he was in poſſeſſion of places which produced an annual income of 88,891 dollars. The American war proved an unexpected ſource of wealth to Mr. Rigby; from the expenditure of millions upon military ſervices, ſo complex, and ſo detached, immenſe ſums of the public money, according to official cuſtom, were lodged in the hands of the pay-maſter. This accidental turn of good fortune, however, ſubjected him, eventually, to a proſecution, for

which no precedent can be found in the political annals of that country.

Mr. Rigby was the firſt perſon in adminiſtration, who, in the great debates in parliament in 1782, on the American war, inſiſted upon the neceſſity of abandoning that war, and of having recourſe to a new miniſtry, who would adopt new meaſures. The diſſolution of Lord North's adminiſtration, which was brought about during that year, was the concluſion of Rigby's politicalexiſtence. To the ſucceſſive ſhort-lived adminiſtrations of the Marquis of Rockingham, and of the Earl of Shelburne, he probably wiſhed no great ſucceſs. To that of the Duke of Portland, which ſucceeded them, he was certainly well inclined; for it included Lord North and Mr. Fox; men, to whom, of all others, he was the moſt ſtrongly attached. But menaces from both quarters had reached him, which were too well founded, not to put him on his guard: a temporary neutrality, therefore, he reſolved to obſerve, naturally expecting by that means to avoid the political rocks of Scylla and Charibdis, upon which he ſaw himſelf in danger of ſtriking. His diſcretion, however, in this inſtance, proved fruitleſs. In the fluctuating and deſperate politics of that day, when the fate of a miniſtry turned upon a ſingle voice, he became the marked object of both parties, and, "your vote," or "your money," was the implied language of each, as it prevailed. To what other cauſe can be attributed the ſeverity with which he was treated on the part of the Crown, and that rancorous ſpirit which purſued him nearly to his grave? To collect his balances on miniſterial demands, was impracticable. The money was widely ſcattered over the kingdom to relieve the neceſſities of the faireſt characters, whoſe eſtates were at that time ſo depreciated in value, that to compel the payment of their mortgages would have been, in fact, to diſpoſſes them of their patrimonies. In this dilemma, he ſtated to Parliament his readineſs to pay his balances by quick inſtalments, and to allow five per-cent, intereſt until they

ſhould be ſo diſcharged. The country, with one voice, applauded his conduct, and a compromiſe took place, by which Mr. Rigby paid 44,445 dollars for the intereſt of an unſettled balance, though no precedent had ever been cited to warrant ſuch a proceeding.

Mr. Righby died at Bath, April 6, 1788. He was never married, but he left a natural daughter, to whom he bequeathed 22,223 dollars, which, as he had never brought her forward in life, was deemed an ample proviſion.

ROBERTSON, (William) D. D. was born the 16th of October, 1705, in Dublin. His father was a Scotchman, who carried on a linen manufactory there; and his mother's name before marriage was Diana Allen, of a very reſpectable family, in the biſhopric of Durham. William, from his childhood, was of a very tender and delicate conſtitution; his eyes in particular, were extremely weak, until he was twelve years of age, at which time he was firſt ſent to ſchool. The famous Dr. Francis Hutchinſon was his preceptor, who then taught in Dublin, but was ſoon after made profeſſor of philoſophy, in the univerſity of Glaſgow. He went from Dr. Hutchinſon to that univerſity in 1722, where he remained till he took the degree of M. A. which was in 1725. He had for his tutor, Mr. John Lowdon, profeſſor of philoſophy; and attended the lectures of Mr. Roſs, profeſſor of humanity; of Mr. Dunlap, profeſſor of Greek; of Mr. Merthland, profeſſor of the Oriental languages; of Mr. Simpſon, profeſſor of divinity. In the laſt mentioned year, a diſpute was revived, which had been often agitated before, between Mr. John Sterling the principal and the ſtudents, about a right to chooſe a rector, whoſe office and power is ſomewhat like that of the vice-chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge. Mr. Robertſon took part with his fellow ſtudents, and was

appointed by them, together with William Campbell, Eſq. ſon of Campbell of Marmere, whoſe family has ſince ſucceeded to the eſtates and titles of Argyll, to wait upon the principal, with a petition ſigned by more than threeſcore matriculated ſtudents, praying that he would, on the firſt day of March, according to the ſtatutes, ſummon an univerſity meeting for the election of a rector; which petition was rejected with contempt. Whereupon, the ſaid William Campbell, in his own name, and in the names of all the petitioners, proteſted againſt the principal's refuſal, and took inſtruments in the hands of Cuthbert Stewart, notary-public; and all the petitioners went to the houſe of Hugh Montgomery, Eſq. the unlawful rector, and there Mr. Robertſon read aloud the proteſt againſt him and his authority. Mr. Robertſon, by theſe proceedings, became the immediate object of indignation, and was the only one of all the ſubſcribers to the petition that was proceeded againſt. He was cited before the faculty, that is, the principal and profeſſors of the univerſity, of whom the principal was ſure of a majority, and, after a trial which laſted ſeveral days, had the ſentence of expulſion pronounced againſt him; of which ſentence he demanded a copy; by which it appears, that Mr. Robertſon was ſo fully perſuaded of the juſtice of his cauſe, and the propriety of his proceedings, that he moſt openly and ſtrenuouſly acknowledged, and adhered to what he had done. Upon this, Mr. Lowdon, his tutor, and Mr. Dunlap, profeſſor of Greek, wrote letters to Mr. Robertſon's father, acquainting him of what had happened, and aſſuring him that his ſon had been expelled, not for any crime or immorality, but for appearing very zealous in a diſpute about a matter of right, between the principal and the ſtudents. Theſe letters Mr. Robertſon ſent encloſed in one from himſelf, relating his proceedings and ſufferings in a cauſe which he thought juſt and right. Upon this, his father deſired him to take every ſtep he might think proper, to aſſert and maintain his own and his fellow ſtudents

claims. Hereupon Mr. Robertſon went up to London, and preſented a memorial to John, duke of Argyll, containing the claims of the ſtudents of the univerſity of Glaſgow, their proceedings in the vindication of them, and his own particular ſufferings in the cauſe. The duke received him very graciouſly, but ſaid, that he was ſo little acquainted with things of this ſort, that he ſhould adviſe him to make application to his brother Archibald, earl of Ilay, who was much better verſed than himſelf, in ſuch matters. He accordly waited on lord Ilay, who, upon reading the repreſentation of the caſe, ſaid he would take it into conſideration. And after conſidering, he was ſo affected with it, that he applied to the king for a commiſſion to viſit the univerſity of Glaſgow, with full power to examine into, and rectify all abuſes therein. In the year 1726, the earl of Ilay with the other viſitors, repaired to Glaſgow, and, upon a full examination into the ſeveral injuries and abuſes complained of, they reſtored to the ſtudents the right of electing their rector; called Mr. Sterling, the principal, to a ſevere account for the public money he had embezzled, which amounted to ſo much, as to erect many ſtately edifices for the uſe of the univerſity; recovered the right of the univerſity to ſend two gentlemen, upon plentiful exhibitions, to Baliol college, in Oxford; took off the expulſion of Mr. Robertſon, and ordered that particularly to be recorded in the proceedings of the commiſſion; annulled the election of the rector who had been named by the principal; and aſſembled the ſtudents, who immediately choſe the maſter of Roſs, ſon of lord Roſs, to be their rector, &c. Theſe things ſo affected Mr. Sterling, that they occaſioned his death ſoon after; but the univerſity revived, and has ever ſince continued in a flouriſhing condition.

Lord Ilay had introduced Mr. Robertſon to biſhop Hoadly, who mentioned him to archbiſhop Wake, and he was entertained with much civility by thoſe great prelates. As he was then too young to be ad-

mitted into orders, he employed his time while at London, in viſiting moſt of the public libraries, attending public lectures, and improving himſelf as opportunities offered. In 1727, Dr. John Hoadly, brother to the biſhop of Saliſbury, was nominated to the united biſhoprics of Ferns and Leighlin in Ireland. Mr. Robertſon was introduced to him by his brother, and from a love of the natale ſolum, was deſirous to go thither with him. Mr. Robertſon then informed the archbiſhop of Canterbury of his deſign, and his grace gave him a letter of recommendation to Dr. Goodwin, archbiſhop of Caſhel, who received him in a moſt friendly manner, but died in a ſhort time after. The firſt perſon whom Dr. Hoadly ordained after he was conſecrated biſhop of Ferns, was Mr. Robertſon, whoſe letters of deacons orders bear date Jan. 14, 1727, and in the February following, the biſhop nominated him to the cure of Tullow in the county of Carlow, and here he remained till he was qualified to be ordained as a prieſt, which took place the tenth of November, 1729, and the next day he was preſented by lord Carteret, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to the rectory of Ravilly in the county of Carlow, and to the rectory of Kilravelo in the county of Wicklow, and ſoon after was collated to the vicarages of the ſaid pariſhes, by the biſhop of Ferns. Theſe were the only preferments he had till the year 1738, when Dr. Synge, biſhop of Ferns, collated him to the vicarages of Rathmore and Strabor, and the perpetual cure of Rahil, all in the county of Carlow. Theſe together, produced a yearly income of eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars. But as almoſt the whole lands of theſe pariſhes were employed in paſture, the tithes would have amounted to more than three times that ſum, if the herbage had been paid for black cattle, which was certainly due by law. Several of the clergy of Ireland, had, before him, commenced proſecutions in the court of Exchequer for this herbage, and recovered in every one of them. But when he had, by this means, dou-

ſubſcribing aſcent and conſent to the thirty-nine articles, and all, and every thing contained in the book of common-prayer. After this he lived ſeveral years at Wolverhampton, where he died the 20th of May, 1783, in the 79th year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of the new church there. In 1773, he received from an unknown hand, a moſt acceptable and liberal preſent of 2220 dollars. He was likewiſe aſſiſted by ſeveral others. He loſt three of his children in three ſucceeding years, viz. 1777-8 and 9. His afflictions, however, he bore with the moſt chriſtian fortitude and reſignation.

ROBERTSON, (Dr. William) one of the moſt celebrated hiſtorians of his age, was one of thoſe great characters whoſe private life, flowing in one even and unvaried ſtream, can afford no important information to the biographer, though his writings will be read by the lateſt poſterity with undiminiſhed pleaſure. He was born at the manſe of Borthwick, in the year 1721. His father, at the time of his death, was one of the miniſters of the Old Grey Friars church in Edinburgh, which his ſon William, afterwards ſupplied. In 1743, he was licenſed as a preacher, and placed in the pariſh of Gladſmuir in 1744; whence, in 1758, he was tranſlated to lady Yeſter's pariſh, in Edinburgh. In 1761, on the death of the principal Goldie, he was elected principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and appointed one of the miniſters of the Old Grey Friars church. About this time he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he was appointed hiſtoriographer to his majeſty for Scotland, and one of his majeſty's chaplains for that kingdom.

It is not eaſy to aſcertain at what period were firſt unfolded the great and ſingular talents which deſtined Dr. Robertſon to be one of the firſt writers that reſcued the iſland of Great Britain from the reproach of

not having any good hiſtorians. It is, however, pretty certain, that before the publication of any of his literary performances, even before his firſt appearance in public life, his abilities had begun to attract the notice of obſerving men; and, to his more intimate friends he diſcovered marks of ſuch high minded ambition, as, ſeconded by thoſe abilities, could not have failed to carry him to the firſt honours of his profeſſion, in whatever, ſphere he had been placed, and whatever oppoſition he might have to encounter.

The firſt theatre that offered for the diſplay of his talents, was the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland. It is the annual meetings of this court, that produce to view, men, who would otherwiſe remain in the deepeſt obſcurity. There the humble paſtor, whoſe lot has been caſt in the remoteſt corner of the Highland wilds, feels himſelf, for a time, on a footing of equality with the firſt citizen in the kingdom: he can there diſpute with him the prize of eloquence, the moſt flattering diſtinction to a liberal mind; a diſtinction which is naturally ſought after with the greateſt eagerneſs in that aſſembly, as the ſimple eſtabliſhment of the church of Scotland, has rendered it the only pre-eminence to which the greateſt part of its members can ever hope to attain.

From the time Dr. Robertſon firſt appeared in this aſſembly, he became the object of univerſal attention and applauſe. His ſpeeches were marked with the ſame manly and perſuaſive eloquence, that diſtinguiſhes his hiſtorical compoſitions; and it was obſerved by all, that while his young rivals in oratory, contented themſelves with opening a cauſe, or delivering a ſtudied harrangue, he ſhewed equal ability to ſtart objections, to anſwer, or to reply; and that even his moſt unpremeditated effuſions, were not unadorned with thoſe harmonious and ſeemingly meaſured periods, which have been ſo much admired in his works of labor and reflection. He ſoon came to be conſidered as the ableſt ſupporter of the cauſe he choſe

to eſpouſe, and was now the unrivalled leader of one of the greateſt parties which have long divided the church of which he was a member.

When we reflect upon this circumſtance, and conſider how much mankind are the ſame in every ſociety, we ſhall be the leſs ſurpriſed to find, in the literary works of Dr. Robertſon, an acquintance with the human heart, and a knowledge of the world, which we look for in vain in other hiſtorians. The man who has ſpent his life in the difficult taſk of conducting the deliberations of a popular aſſembly, in regulating the paſſions, the intereſts, and the prejudices, of a numerous faction, has advantages over the pedant, or mere man of letters, which no ability, no ſtudy, no ſecond-hand information, can ever compenſate.

The firſt work which extended the doctor's reputation beyond the walls of the general aſſembly, was a ſermon preached at Edinburgh, before the ſociety for propagating chriſtian knowledge, and afterwards publiſhed, the ſubject of which was, "The State of the world at the appearance of Jeſus Chriſt." The ingenuity with which a number of detached circumſtances are there collected, and ſhown to tend to one ſingle point, may, perhaps, rival the art which is ſo much admired in the biſhop of Meaux's celebrated Univerſal Hiſtory.

This ſermon did great honor to the author; and it is probable, to the reputation he gained by it, that we ought to attribute the unanimity with which he was called to be one of the miniſters of Edinburgh; an event which happened not long after, viz. in the year 1758. In 1759, he publiſhed, in two volumes, quarto, "The Hiſtory of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Mary and of King James VI. till his acceſſion to the crown of England, with a Review of the Scots Hiſtory, previous to that period." This work in its ſtructure, is one of the moſt complete of all modern hiſtories. It is not a dry jejune narrative of events, deſtitute of ornaments, nor is it a mere frothy relation,

all glow and colouring. The hiſtorian diſcovers a ſufficient ſtore of imagination to engage the reader's attention, with a due proportion of judgment to check the exuberance of fancy. The arrangement of his work is admirable, and his deſcriptions are animated. His ſtyle is copious, nervous and correct. He has diſplayed conſummate ſkill in rendering ſuch paſſages of our hiſtory as are familiar to our recollection, agreeable and entertaining. He has embelliſhed old materials with all the elegance of modern dreſs. He has very judiciouſly avoided too circumſtantial a detail of trite facts. His narratives are ſuccinct and ſpirited; his reflections copious, frequent, and generally pertinent. His ſentiments reſpecting the guilt of Mary, have, indeed, been warmly controverted by Meſſrs. Tytler, Stuart and Whitaker, and the general opinion now ſeems to be, that their victory is complete. That victory, however, on the part of Whitaker, is ſullied by the acrimony with which he writes. Dr. Robertſon was no rancorous or malignant enemy of the unfortunate queen. While relating, what he doubtleſs believed, he makes every poſſible allowance for Mary, from the circumſtances in which ſhe was placed; and his hiſtory will be read with pleaſure by candid men of all parties, as long as the language in which it is compoſed, ſhall continue to be underſtood.

In 1769, Dr. Robertſon publiſhed, in three volumes, quarto, "The Hiſtory of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. with a view of the Progreſs of Society in Europe, from the ſubverſion of the Roman Empire, to the beginning of the 16th century." The vaſt and general importance of the period which this hiſtory compriſes, together with the reputation which our hiſtorian had deſervedly acquired, co-operated to raiſe ſuch high expectations in the public, that no work, perhaps, was ever more impatiently looked for, or peruſed with greater avidity. The firſt volume, which is a preliminary one, containing the progreſs of ſociety in Europe, as mentioned in the title, with leſs altera-

tions than could have been expected, after the ſhocks occaſioned by ſo many internal revolutions, and ſo many foreign wars. Of the hiſtory itſelf, it may be ſufficient to obſerve, that it is juſtly ranked among the capital pieces of hiſtorical excellence. There is an excellence of expreſſion, a depth of diſcernment, and a correctneſs of judgment, which does honour to the hiſtorian. The characters are inimitably penned. They are not contraſted by a ſtudied antitheſis, but by an oppoſition which reſults from a very acute and penetrating inſight into the real merits of each character, fairly deduced from the ſeveral circumſtances of his conduct, exemplified in the hiſtory. Our author ſold this hiſtory for 19,980 dollars.

In 1779, Dr. Robertſon publiſhed the Hiſtory of America, in two vols. quarto. This celebrated work may be conſidered, with great propriety, as a ſequel to the preceding hiſtory. From the cloſe of the 15th century, we date the moſt ſplendid æra in the annals of modern times. Diſcoveries were then made, the influence of which, deſcended to poſterity, and events happened, that gave a new direction to the ſpirit of nations.

To the inhabitants of Europe, America was, in every reſpect, a new world. There the face of the earth changed its appearance. The plants and trees, and animals were ſtrange, and nature ſeemed no longer the ſame. A continent opened that appeared to have recently come from the hands of the Creator, and which ſhowed lakes, rivers, and mountains, on a grander ſcale, and the vegetable kingdom in greater magnificence, than in the other quarters of the globe; but the animal tribes in a ſtate of degradation, few in number, degenerated in kind, imperfect, and unfiniſhed. The human ſpecies in the earlieſt ſtage of its progreſs; vaſt and numerous nations in the rudeſt form of the ſavage ſtate, which philoſophers have contemplated, and two great empires in the loweſt degree of civilization, which any records have tranſmitted to our review, preſented

to the philoſophic eye, at this period, the moſt fruitful ſubject of ſpeculation that was to be found in the annals of hiſtory.

The diſcovery of the new world, moreover, was not only a various ſpectacle to the philoſopher, but, by the change which it effected, an intereſting ſpectacle to the human race.

When Columbus ſet ſail for unknown lands, he little expected that he was to make a revolution in the ſyſtem of human affairs, and to form the deſtiny of Europe for ages to come. The importance and celebrity therefore, of the ſubject, had attracted the attention of philoſophers and hiſtorians. Views and ſketches of the new world, had been given by able writers, and ſplendid portions of the American ſtory had been adorned with the beauties of eloquence. But, prior to the appearance of Dr. Robertſon's History, no author had beſtowed the mature and profound inveſtigation which ſuch a ſubject required, or, had finiſhed upon a regular plan, that complete narration, and perfect whole, which it is the province of the hiſtorian to tranſmit to poſterity. And as the ſubject upon which our author entered was grand, his execution was maſterly. The character of his former works was immediately diſcerned in it. They had been read with uncommon admiration. When the hiſtory of Scotland was firſt publiſhed, and the author altogether unknown, Lord Cheſterfield pronounced it to be equal in eloquence and beauty, to the productions of Livy, the pureſt and moſt claſſical of all the Roman hiſtorians. His literary reputation was not confined to his own country: the teſtimony of Europe was ſoon added to the voice of Britain. It may be mentioned indeed, as the characteriſtic quality of our author's manner, that he poſſeſſed in no common degree, that ſupported elevation which is ſuitable to the compoſitions of the higher claſs; and in his hiſtory of America, he diſplayed that happy union of ſtrength and grace which becomes the majeſty of the hiſtoric muſe.

In the fourth book of his firſt volume, which contains a deſcription of America when firſt diſcovered, and a philoſophical enquiry into the manners and policy of its ancient inhabitants; he diſplays, moreover, ſo much patient inveſtigation and ſound philoſophy; abounds in ſuch beautiful or intereſting deſcription, and exhibits ſuch variety and copiouſneſs of elegant writing, that future times will probably refer to it as that part of his works which gives the beſt idea of his genius, and as the moſt finiſhed of all his productions.

In 1787 appeared a tranſlation of the Abbe Clavigero's Hiſtory of Mexico, in which work the author threw out ſerious reflections, tending, in ſeveral inſtances, to impeach the credit of Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of America. This attack induced our learned hiſtorian to reviſe his work, and to enquire into the truth of the charges brought againſt it by the hiſtorian of New Spain: and this he appears to have done with a becoming attention to the importance of the facts that are controverted, and to the common intereſts of truth. The reſult he publiſhed in 1788, under the title of "Additions and Corrections to the former Editions of Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of America." In many of the diſputed paſſages, he fully anſwered the Abbe Clavigero, and vindicated himſelf: in others, he candidly ſubmitted to correction, and thus gave additional value to his own work.

The literary labours of Dr. Robertſon, appear to have been terminated in 1791, by the publication of An Hiſtorical Diſputation, concerning the Knowledge of which the ancients had of India, and the Portugueſe Trade with that Country, prior to the diſcovery of the paſſage to it by the Cape of Good Hope: with an appendix, containing Obſervations on the Civil Polity, the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, the Arts, the Sciences, and Religious Inſtitutions of the Indians. The peruſal of Major Rennell's Memoir, for illuſtrating his map of Hindoſton, ſuggeſted to Dr. Robertſon

the deſign of examining more fully than he had done, in his Hiſtory of America, into the knowledge which the ancients had of India, and of conſidering what is certain, what is obſcure, and what is fabulous, in their accounts of that remote country. Of his various performances, this is not that of which the deſign is the moſt extenſive, or the execution the moſt elaborate; but in this hiſtorical diſquiſition, we perceive the ſame patient aſſiduity in collecting his materials, the ſame diſcernment in arranging them, the ſame perſpicuity of narrative, and the ſame power of illuſtration, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh his other writings, and which have long rendered them the delight of all readers, and an honor to the Britiſh nation.

A truly uſeful life Dr. Robertſon cloſed on the 11th of June, 1793, at Grange-Houſe, near Edinburgh, after a lingering illneſs, which he endured with exemplary fortitude and reſignation. It may be truly obſerved of him, that no man lived more reſpected, or died more lamented. Indefatigable in his literary reſearches, and poſſeſſing from nature, a ſound and vigorous underſtanding, he acquired a ſtore of uſeful knowledge, which afforded ample ſcope for the exertion of his extraordinary abilities, and raiſed him to the moſt diſtinguiſhed eminence in the republic of letters. As a miniſter of the goſpel, he was a faithful paſtor, and juſtly merited the eſteem and veneration of his flock. In a word, he may be pronounced to be one of the moſt perfect characters of the age; and his name will be a laſting honor to the iſland that gave him birth. His converſation was cheerful, entertaining and inſtructive; his manners affable, pleaſing and entertaining.

Dr. Robertſon left three ſons and two daughters. The eldeſt ſon is procurator for the church of Scotland, and an advocate. The other two are officers in the army; and one of them diſtingniſhed himſelf under lord Cornwallis in ſuch a manner, as to command the warmeſt praiſe from that illuſtrious general.

ROBINS, (BENJAMIN) a very ingenious mathematician, was born about the year 1707, at Bath. His parents were Quakers, and their circumſtances were ſuch, that they were not able, if they had been willing, to give him a genteel education. It might naturally be ſuppoſed, that in this ſituation, his mind would not have been bent on learning, but the caſe was different; he early diſcovered a fondneſs for ſtudy, and his propenſity to ſcience was ſo great, that it procured him a recommendation to Dr. Pemberton of London; by whoſe aſſiſtance, while he attained the ſublimer parts of mathematical knowledge, he commenced teacher of the mathematics. But this buſineſs, which naturally required conſiderable confinement, did not altogether ſuit his active diſpoſition, he therefore gradually declined it, and engaged in buſineſs that required more exerciſe. Hence he tried many laborious experiments in gunnery, from the perſuaſion that the reſiſtance of the air has a much greater influence on ſwift projectiles, than is generally imagined. Hence alſo, he was led to conſider the mechanic arts, that depend on mathematical principles; as the conſtruction of mills, the building of bridges, the draining of fens, the rendering of rivers navigable, and the making of harbours. Among other arts, fortification much engaged his attention; and he met with opportunities of perfecting himſelf, by viewing the principal ſtrong places of Flanders, in ſome tours he made abroad with perſons of diſtinction.

Upon his return from one of theſe excurſions, he found the learned amuſed with Dr. Berkeley's work, entitled, "The Analyſt," in which an attempt was made to explode the method of fluxions. Mr. Robins was therefore adviſed to clear up this affair, by giving a diſtinct account of Sir Iſaac Newton's doctrines, in ſuch a manner as to obviate all the objections that had been made without naming them. Accordingly in 1735, he publiſhed "A Diſcourſe concerning the Nature and Certainty of Sir Iſaac Newton's Method of

Fluxions;" and ſome exceptions being made to his manner of defending Sir Iſaac, he afterwards wrote two or three additional diſcourſes. In 1738, he defended the ſame great philoſopher againſt an objection contained in a note at the end of a Latin piece, called *Mathoſive Coſmotheoria puerilis*; and the following year printed remarks on Mr. Euler's Treatiſe of Motion, on Dr. Smith's Syſtem of Optics, and on Dr. Jurin's Diſcourſe of Diſtinct and Indiſtinct Vision, annexed to Dr. Smith's work. In the meanwhile, Mr. Robins did not ſolely confine himſelf to mathematical ſubjects; for, in 1739, he publiſhed three pamphlets on political affairs, without his name, when two of them relating to the convention and negociations with Spain, were ſo univerſally eſteemed, as to occaſion his being employed in a very honorable poſt; for, on a committee being appointed to examine into the paſt conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, he was choſen their ſecretary.

In 1742, Mr. Robins publiſhed a ſmall Treatiſe, entitled "New Principles of Gunnery, Containing the Reſults of many Experiments;" when a diſcourſe being publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, in order to invalidate ſome of his opinions, he thought proper, in an account he gave of his book in the ſame Tranſactions, to take notice of thoſe experiments, in conſequence of which, ſeveral diſſertations on the reſiſtance of the air, were read, and the experiments exhibited before the Royal Society, for which he was preſented by that honorable body, with a gold medal.

In 1748, appeared Lord Anſon's Voyage round the World, which, though Mr. Walter's name is in the title, has been generally thought to be the work of Mr. Robins. Mr. Walter, chaplain on board the Centurion, had brought it down to his departure from Macao for England, when he propoſed to print the work by ſubſcription. It was, however, thought proper, that an able judge ſhould reviſe and correct it, and Mr. Robins was appointed, when up-

on examination, it was reſolved that the whole ſhould be written by Mr. Robins, and that what Mr. Walter had done, ſhould only ſerve as materials. Hence the introduction entire, and many diſſertations in the body of the work, were compoſed by him, without receiving the leaſt aſſiſtance from Mr. Walter's manuſcript, which chiefly related to the wind and the weather, the currents, courſes, bearings, diſtances, the qualities of the ground on which they anchored, and ſuch particulars as generally fill up a ſailor's account. No production of this kind, ever met with a more favourable reception; and it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe. The fifth edition, printed at London, in 1749, was reviſed and corrected by Mr. Robins himſelf. It appears, however, from the corigenda and addeuda to the firſt volume of the Biographia Britanica, printed in the beginning of the fourth volume of that work, that Mr. Robins was only conſulted with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the drawings, and that he had left England before the book was printed. Whether this be the fact, as it is aſſerted to be by the widow of Mr. Walter, is not for us to determine.

It is certain, however, that Mr. Robins acquired the fame, and he was ſoon after deſired to compoſe an apology for the unfortunate affair at Preſton-pans, in Scotland, which was prefixed as a preface to the Report of the Proceedings of the Board of General Officers on their Examination into the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope; and this preface was eſteemed a maſter-piece in its kind. He afterwards, through the intereſt of Lord Anſon, contributed to the improvements made in the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich. Having thus eſtabliſhed his reputation, he was offered the choice of two conſiderable employments; either to go to Paris as one of the commiſſaries for adjuſting the limits of Acadia, or to be engineer-general, to the Eaſt India Company. He choſe the latter, and arrived in the Eaſt Indies in 1750, but the climate not agreeing with his conſtitution, he died there the year following.

ROBINSON, (THE MOST REVEREND SIR RICHARD) Archbiſhop of Armah and Lord Rokeby, was immediately deſcended from the Robinſon's of Rokeby, in the North Riding of the County of York, and was born in 1709. He received the firſt part of his education at Weſtminſter School, from whence, in 1726, he was removed to Chriſt's Church, Oxford.—After having continued his ſtudies for the uſual time, Dr. Blackburne, Archbiſhop of York, appointed him his Chaplain, and collated him firſt to the rectory of Elton, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and next to the prebend of Grindal, in the Cathedral of York. In 1751, he attended the Duke of Dorſet, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to that Kingdom, as his firſt Chaplain, and the ſame year was promoted to the Biſhopric of Killala. A family connection with the Earl of Holderneſſe, who was Secretary of State that year, with the Earl of Sandwich, and other relations to him, opened the faireſt proſpects of attaining to the firſt dignity in the Iriſh Church. Through the influence of thoſe relations, in 1759, he was tranſlated to the united ſees of Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1761, to Kildare. In 1765, the Duke of Northumberland being appointed to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, he was appointed to the primacy of Armah, made Lord Almoner, and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of Dublin. When Lord Harcourt was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1777, the King was pleaſed, by privy ſeal, at St. James's, Feb. 6th, and by patent at Dublin, the 26th of the ſame month, to create him Baron Rokeby of Armah, with remainder to Matthew Robinſon, Eſq. of Weſt Layton; and in 1783, he was appointed prelate to the moſt illuſtrious order of St. Patrick. On the death of the Duke of Rutland, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1787, he was nominated one of the lord's juſtices of that kingdom. Sir William Robinſon, his brother, dying in 1785, the primate ſucceeded to the title of Baronet, and is the ſurviver, in the direct male line of the Robinſon's of Rokeby, being the eighth in deſcent

from William of Kendal. His grace died at Clifton, near Briſtol, in October, 1794.

No primate ever ſat in the ſee of Armagh, who watched more carefully over the intereſt of the church of Ireland, as the ſtatute-book evinces. The act of the eleventh and twelfth of his preſent majeſty, which ſecures to biſhops and eccleſiaſtical perſons, repayment by their ſucceſſors of expenditures in purchaſing glebes and houſes, or building new houſes, originated from this excellent man, and muſt ever endear his name to the clergy. The after acts for repairing churches, and facilitating the recovery of eccleſiaſtical dues, were among the many active exertions of the primate.

But it was at Armagh, the ancient ſeat of the primacy, that he diſplayed a princely munificence. A very elegant palace ninety feet by ſixty, and forty high, adorns that town, it is light and pleaſing without the addition of wings or leſſer parts, which too frequently, wanting a ſufficient uniformity with the body of the edifice, are unconnected with it in effect, and divide the attention. Large and ample offices are conveniently placed behind a plantation at a ſmall diſtance. Around the palace is a large lawn, which ſpreads on every ſide over the hills, ſkirted by young plantations, in one of which is a terrace, which commands a moſt beautiful view of the cultivated hills and dales; this view from the palace, is much improved by the barracks, the ſchool, and a new church at a diſtance, all which are ſo placed, as to be exceedingly ornamental to the whole country.

The barracks were erected under the primate's direction, and form a large and handſome edifice. The ſchool is a building of conſiderable extent, and admirably adapted for the purpoſe, a more beautiful or better contrived one, is no where to be ſeen, there are apartments for a maſter, a ſchool-room, fifty-ſix feet by twenty-eight, a large dining room, and ſpacious airy dormitories, with every other neceſſary, and a

large play-ground walled in, the whole forming a handſome front, and attention being paid to the reſidence of the maſter, whoſe ſalary is 1776 dollars per. ann. The ſchool flouriſhes, and muſt prove one of the greateſt advantages to the country. This edifice was built enterely at the primate's own expence. The church is erected of white ſtone, and having a tall ſpire, has a very agreeable appearance, in a country where churches and ſpires do not abound. The primate built three other churches, and made conſiderable preſents to the cathedral: he was alſo the means of erecting a public infirmary, contributing amply to it himſelf; he likewiſe conſtructed a public library at his own coſt, endowed it, and gave it a large collection of books; the room is forty-five feet by twenty-five, and twenty high, with a gallery and apartments for the Librarian. He likewiſe ornamented the town with a market-houſe and ſhambles, and was the direct means, by giving leaſes upon that condition, of almoſt new building the whole place. He found it a neſt of mud hovels, and he left it a well built city of ſtone and ſlate. Theſe are noble and ſpirited works, which but too few people, have imitated, and which coſt the primate not leſs than 133,200 dollars. If he had laid out this ſum in improving a paternal eſtate, he would even then have been deſerving of great praiſe; but it was not forhis poſterity alone, but the public good, that his grace was ſo munificent. A medal was made by the ingenious William Moſſop, of Dublin, which has on one ſide the head of the primate, inſcribed, "Richard Robinſon, Baron Rokeby, Lord Primate of all Ireland." And on the oppoſite ſide, the ſouth front of the obſervatory at Armagh, erected by his grace, with this admirable motto, "The Heavens declare the glory of God," 1789.

ROBINSON, (Robert) a diſſenting clergyman of great note, was born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, on the

8th of October, 1735. He loſt his father while in his infancy, and his maternal grand-father, Robert Wilkin, of Maiden-Hall, Suffolk, gent. who had ever been very much diſſatisfied with his daughter's marriage, deprived him of his maternal inheritance, cutting him off with half a guinea. His uncle, however, who was a ſubſtantial farmer, in ſome meaſure ſupplied this loſs. He took Mr. Robinſon home, and placed him under the Rev. Joſeph Brett, at Scarning ſchool in Norfolk, with a view to the miniſtry of the church of England; where he had for one of his ſchool-fellows, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow. At the age of fifteen or ſixteen, he imbibed the notions of George Whitfield; on which account, his uncle diſcarded him, in conſequence of which he was again expoſed to poverty and want. In the year 1754, his thoughts were firſt directed towards the miniſtry, and the year following commenced preacher, at the age of twenty. His firſt diſcourſe was delivered to a congregation of poor people at Milden-Hall. For a year or two he continued as one of Mr. Whitfield's preachers, and during that period he married. In the year 1758, however, he determined to ſeparate from the Methodiſts; after which, he ſettled at Norwich with a ſmall congregation formed chiefly of his religious friends, being at that time an independent. In the year 1759, he was invited to Cambridge, and for two years preached on trial to a congregation, conſiſting of no more than thirty-four people, and ſo poor, that they could only raiſe three pound ſix ſhillings a quarter for his ſubſiſtence. In June 1761, he ſettled as their paſtor, and was ordained in the uſual manner; at which time we are told he exerciſed the office of a barber. In 1774, his congregation had ſo much increaſed, as to conſiſt of one thouſand ſouls, including children and ſervants. In Cambridge Mr. Robinſon's talents ſoon attracted notice, and he quickly ſet up a Sunday evening lecture, which was well attended. His preaching was altogether without notes; a method in which he was peculiarly happy; not by

truſting to his memory entirely, nor by working himſelf up to a degree of warmth and paſſion, to which the preachers, among whom he firſt appeared, commonly owe their ready utterance, but by thoroughly ſtudying and making himſelf perfectly maſter of his ſubject, and a certain facility of expreſſion, which is never at a loſs for ſuitable and proper words. In ſhort, his manner was admirably adapted to enlighten the underſtanding, and to affect and reform the heart. He had ſuch a plainneſs of ſpeech, ſuch an eaſy and apparent method in dividing a diſcourſe, and ſuch a familiar way of reaſoning, as diſcovered a heart filled with the tendereſt concern for the meaneſt of his hearers; and yet there was a decency, propriety, and juſtneſs, that the moſt judicious could not but approve. Several gentlemen of the univerſity, eminent for character and abilities, we are told, were his conſtant hearers.

The circumſtance which was the occaſion of his loſing the patronage of his uncle, paved the way for the future events of his life. The incident which made him diſcard the common ſentiments on the ſubject of baptiſm, at once marked the turn of his mind, and ſhows what apparently ſlight cauſes frequently determine the lot and uſefulneſs of our lives. He was invited to the baptiſm of a child; the miniſter who was to perform the ſervice, keeping the company in long expectation of his appearance, ſome one ſuggeſted, that ſuppoſing the child was not baptized at all, he ſaw not how it could affect his happineſs. Though the converſation was not purſued, the hint ſtruck Mr. Robinſon's mind, and he immediately determined to read the New Teſtament with this particular view, to examine what is ſaid concerning the baptiſm of infants. He accordingly began with the goſpel of Matthew; and, in ſucceſſion, peruſed the hiſtorical and epiſtolary books, in expectation that he ſhould find, in every following part, what he had not met with in the preceding parts of this ſacred volume; namely, paſſages recommending and urging this rite. But obſerving on the whole, a total ſilence about it, he

thought it his duty to relinquiſh the practice, as without foundation in the rule of our faith, which appeared to him to ſpeak only of the baptiſm of believers.

This change of his ſentiment was more unfavorable than the former alterations in his religious judgment to his worldly views; and having married very early in life, from pure affection, he was involved in great difficulties for near twelve years after his ſettlement in Cambridge; as, in that courſe of time, his family became numerous, and the ſupport of an aged mother, as well as of a wife and ten children, depended upon him. But unexpected ſupplies from quarters of which he was ignorant, frequently relieved his neceſſities, and confirmed his truſt in providence; yet the ſituation of his family muſt, it is eaſy to conceive, have much affected his mind. For he appears to have poſſeſſed great tenderneſs and ſenſibility, and to have regarded with peculiar endearment, his domeſtic connexions.

It may be reckoned a circumſtance worthy of mention, that the ſphere of Mr. Robinſon's miniſtry was the ſame in which his great-grand-father, Mr. Shelly, of Jeſus College, and vicar of All-Saints, had, with others, diffuſed the principles of the Puritans, about the beginning of the laſt cenutry. The reputation of the diſſenters in the univerſity and neighbourhood, had for almoſt a century been ſinking into contempt, when Mr. Robinſon ſettled with the Baptiſt church at Stone-yard. His abilities and aſſiduities, however, raiſed them their reputation. The place in which his people aſſembled, was at firſt a barn, afterwards a ſtable and granary, and then a meeting-houſe, but ſtill a damp, dark, and ruinous place, ſoon became too ſmall for the audience; and ſeveral of the new auditors being men of fortune, they purchaſed the ſcite, and erected at their own expence, a new houſe, in the year 1764.

His labours as a preacher were not limited to the town of Cambridge; but ſoon after his coming there, he ſet up ſeveral lectures in the adjacent villages. His lectures were either annual or occaſional, on ſtated or

fixed days. The uſual time was half an hour after ſix in the evening, and ſometimes at five in the morning; and now and then in the ſummer, at two in the afternoon, for the ſake of thoſe who come from a diſtance.

He died on the 9th of June 1790, at the houſe of William Ruſſel, Eſq. of Showell-Green, near Birmingham. He had laboured under an alarming disorder, for ſome time before; but on the Sunday preceding his death, he preached a charity ſermon. On Monday he was ſeized with a fit; on Tueſday he recovered, and went to bed tolerably well, and was found dead the next morning.

The abilities of Mr. Robinſon were very conſiderable, as appears from his numerous works, and he poſſeſſed the quality of expreſſing his thoughts in an eaſy and forcable manner. But he appears to have been of an unſteady temper, and, in our opinion, acquires but little credit either from the frequency with which he changed his religious creed, (for we have reaſon to believe, that he died a Socinian,) or, from the fooliſh and undeſerved acrimony with which he treated the church of England. His plan of lectures on the Principles of Nonconformity, for the inſtruction of catechumens, is a piece of the moſt unjuſt and illiberal abuſe that we have ever ſeen, and would have diſgraced the moſt high-flying puritan of the laſt century.

Mr. Robinſon's largeſt work, the Hiſtory of Baptiſm and of the Baptiſts, was publiſhed ſince his death, and is written in the ſame ſtyle, and with the ſame confidence as his other works: yet, as we have heard it remarked, by a learned and liberal profeſſor of theology in the church which he oppoſed, it is not a little remarkable that there is in it no argument or fact againſt infant baptiſm, which was anſwered by Dr. Wall nearly one hundred years ago, of whoſe arguments Mr. Robinſon however, takes no notice.

ROBINSON, (ANASTASIA) was of a noble family, and born in or near the county of Leiſter. The profeſſion of her father was that of a Portrait-Painter, though not being altogether a proficient in the art, travelled to Rome, in order to perfect himſelf in his ſtudies, and after reſiding there a ſufficient time, returned to England, and ſettled in London, where he married a Lady of conſiderable fortune. By this woman he had one child, who is the ſubject of the preſent article.—During the infancy of his daughter, Mr. Robinſon had the misfortune of loſing his wife. He married a ſecond time, and the production of that marriage, was another daughter, to whom he gave the name of Margaret. Mr. Robinſon had for ſome time, been afflicted with a diſorder in his eyes, which terminated in the loſs of his ſight, which misfortune diſenabled him from ſupporting himſelf and family, by the uſe of his pencil. Under this heavy calamity, it became neceſſary that ſomething ſhould be deviſed for their future ſupport; accordingly himſelf and wife, after conſiderable reflection, reſolved to bring up both his children to a profeſſion. Anaſtaſia, the elder, having diſcovered in her child-hood an ear for muſic, was by them deſigned for a ſinger; and other motives determined them to make of Peggy a Minature-Painter.—Mr. Robinſon's ſecond wife, was poſſeſſed of a ſmall income, which, under the direction of her huſband, was appropriated to the inſtruction of the two children; but all the endavours of the parents in favour of the younger, were in vain; ſhe ſlighted her ſtudies, and deviating into her ſiſter's track, would learn nothing but muſic. Yielding, therefore, to this ſtrong propenſity, Mr. Robinſon placed her under Bononcini, and afterwards ſent her to Paris, where ſhe attained to ſuch a degree of perfection in ſinging, as ſet her upon a level with the moſt celebrated performers of the time, but being naturally baſhful, which ſhe could not overcome, and beſides, being ſhorter in ſtature than any of her ſex, ſhe could never be prevailed on to be-

come a public ſinger, but ſpent her life in obſcurity. On the other hand, Anaſtaſia, who had been committed to the care of Dr. Croft, but was rather leſs indebted to nature for the gift of voice, than her ſiſter, proſecuted her ſtudies with the utmoſt induſtry. With the aſſiſtance of her father, ſhe became ſo perfect a miſtreſs of the Italian language, that ſhe was able to converſe in it with great eaſe, and to repeat, with the utmoſt propriety, paſſages from their poets. Her firſt public appearance was in the concerts performed at that time in York buildings, and at other places, in which ſhe ſung and generally accompanied herſelf on the harpſichord. Encouraged by the countenance of ſome perſons of high rank, Miſs Robinſon took a houſe in Golden-Square, and had concerts, and alſo converſations on certain days in every week, which were the reſort of all who had any pretenſions to politeneſs. At the time when Mrs. Toſts and Margarita retired from the ſtage, ſcarcely any female ſingers were left, that were worth hearing. Under theſe circumſtances, Miſs Robinſon was prevailed upon to appear on the ſtage. The firſt opera in which ſhe diſplayed her vocal powers, was that of "Narciſſus," compoſed by Domenico Scarbath, and brought on the ſtage by Roſeingrave; in this, ſhe ſung the part of Echo, with unbounded applauſe. In the ſucceeding operas of Matius Scævola, "Criſpus," "Griſelda," "Otho," "Floridante," "Flavius," "Julius Cæſar," "Pharnaus," "Coriolanus," and "Veſpaſian," ſhe ſung alſo; and, together with Cuzzoni and Seneſino, contributed greatly to the ſupport of the entertainment. She received a ſalary of 4440 dollars per ann. and her emoluments, ariſing from benefits and preſents of various kinds, were eſtimated at nearly as much more. She continued to ſing in the opera till the year 1723; at the end of which, ſhe retired from the ſtage, in conſequence, as it is ſuppoſed, of her marriage with the earl of Peterborough; for ſhe at that time went to reſide at his houſe at Parſon's-Green, and there appeared as the

miſtreſs of his family. Some years after, the marriage was announced in the public papers, in terms that imported it to be a tranſaction ſome years precedent to the time of notifying it, which was not done till the year 1735. This nobleman had a ſeat called Bevis Mount, ſituate near Southampton. In this exalted ſtation of life, ſhe forgot not her obligation to Bononcini: he had improved her manner of ſinging, and in moſt of his operas, particularly "Criſpus" and "Griſelda," had compoſed ſongs peculiarly adapted to her powers of execution, for him ſhe obtained the penſion of 2220 dollars per ann. granted him by the ducheſs of Marlborough; and for his friend Greene, ſhe procured the places of organiſt and compoſer to the royal chapel, vacant by the deceaſe of Dr. Croft, her former tutor. The earl was very far advanced in years at the time when he married Miſs Robinſon: in 1736, being adviſed to go to Liſbon, for the recovery of his health, he went thither, where he died on the 23d of October the ſame year, aged 77. The counteſs ſurviving him, continued to reſide at Bevis-Mount, till 1750, when ſhe alſo died.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, (Francis, Earl of) was a deſcendant of a noble family, next in dignity to that of the ſovereigns, was chamberlain to king Charles VIII. and Louis XII. He had the character at court, of being obliging, generous, upright and ſincere. In 1494, he ſtood god-father to Francis I. who, when he came to the throne, continued to pay great reſpect to that ſpiritual relation. He made him his chamberlain in ordinary, and erected, in 1515, the barony of Rochefoucault into an earldom, and, in his writ of erection, obſerves, that he did this in memory of the great, honorable, highly uſeful, and commendable ſervices which the ſaid Francis had done to his predeceſſors, to the crown of France, and to himſelf. The earl

of Rochefoucault died in 1517, leaving behind him an illuſtrious memory, and a character univerſally reſpected. Since his time, all the eldeſt ſons of that family have taken the names of Francis.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, (Francis, Duke de la) prince of Marſillac, governor of Poictou, was born in 1603. He was the ſon of Francis, firſt duke of Rochefoucault, and was diſtinguiſhed equally by his courage, and his wit. Theſe ſhining qualities endeared him to all the nobility at court, who were ambitious of decorating themſelves, at once with the laurels of Mars and of Apollo. He wrote two excellent works; the one, a book of Maxims, which M. De Voltaire ſays has contributed more than any thing elſe to form the taſte of the French nation; and the other, "Memoirs of the Regency of Queen Anne of Auſtria." It was partly at the inſtigation of the beautiful ducheſs de Longueville, to whom he had been attached, that the duke Rochefoucault engaged in the civil wars, in which he ſignalized himſelf particularly at the battle of St. Antoine. Beholding one day, a portrait of this lady, he wrote beneath it theſe two lines, from the Tragedy of Aleyonée.

"Pour meritee ſon cœur, pour plaire à ſes beaux yeux,
I'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je l'aurois fait dieux."

Which may be thus tranſlated:

To gain her heart, and pleaſe her ſparkling eyes,
I've war'd with kings, and would have brav'd the ſkies.

After the civil wars were ended, he thought of nothing but enjoying the calm pleaſures of friendſhip and literature. His houſe became the rendezvous of every perſon of genius in Paris and Verſailles. Racine, Boileau, Savigne and La Fayette, found in his converſation, charms which they ſought for in vain elſewhere. He was not, however, with all his elegance

and genius, a member of the French Academy. The neceſſity of making a public ſpeech the day of his reception, was the only cauſe that he did not claim admittance. This nobleman, with all the courage he had diſplayed, upon various critical occaſions, and with his ſuperiority of birth and underſtanding over the common run of men, did not think himſelf capable of facing an audience, to utter only four lines in public, without being out of countenance. He died at Paris in 1680, aged ſixty-eight years, leaving behind him a character which has been variouſly drawn by thoſe who, during his life, were proud of his friendſhip. That he was well acquainted with human nature, is certain; and his merit in that reſpect, was fully admitted by Swift, who was himſelf, not eaſily impoſed upon by the artificial diſguiſes of the hypocrite.

ROCHESTER, (EARL OF) See Wilmot.

RODNEY, (GEORGE BRIDGES) Lord Rodney, was born in the year 1718. We have not been able to collect any well authenticated account of his anceſtors, or the place of his birth. His father was a naval officer; and commanding, at the time of his ſon's birth, the yacht in which the king, attended by the duke of Chaudos, was paſſing to or from Hanover, he aſked, and obtained leave to have the honor of calling his infant ſon, George Bridges. The royal and noble godfather, adviſed captain Rodney to educate his boy for his own profeſſion, promiſing, as we have been told, to promote him as rapidly as the merit he ſhould diſplay, and the regulations of the navy would permit.

We know nothing of young Rodney's early exertions in the ſervice of his country, nor, indeed, any thing of ſufficient moment to be inſerted in articles ſo circumſcribed, as all our ſketches muſt be, till 1751,

when we find him in the rank of commodore, ſent out to make accurate diſcoveries reſpecting an iſland which was ſuppoſed to lie about fifty deg. N. latitude, and about three hundred leagues weſt of England; but he returned without having ſeen any ſuch iſland as that which he was appointed to ſurvey. In the war which ſoon followed this voyage of diſcovery, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grace; which, in 1759 and 1760, he conſiderably damaged, together with ſome ſhipping. In 1761, he was ſent on an expedition againſt Martinico, which was reduced in the beginning of the year 1762, and about the ſame time St. Lucia ſurrendered to captain Harvey. Both of theſe iſlands was reſtored to the French at the peace of 1763.

In reward for his ſervices, he was created a knight of the bath; but being inattentive, as many ſeamen are, to the rules of œconomy, his circumſtances became ſo embarraſſed, that he was obliged to fly from his country with very ſlight hopes of ever being able to return. He was in France when the ill-adviſed policy of that court, made them take a decided part with America againſt Great Britain; and it is ſaid, that ſome men in power, no ſtrangers to the deſperate ſtate of Sir George's affairs, offered him a high command in the French navy, if he would carry arms againſt his own country. This offer was by him rejected with becoming indignation. Soon after this gallant behaviour, the duke de Chartres, afterwards the infamous Orleans, told Sir George, that he was to have a command in the fleet which was to be oppoſed to that under the command of his countryman, Mr. Keppel, and with an inſulting air, aſked him what he thought would be the conſequence of their meeting? "That my countryman will carry your highneſs with him to learn Engliſh," was the high ſpirited reply. When the diviſions which the mutual recriminations of admiral Keppel and Sir Hugh Pallifer excited in the Britiſh navy, made it difficult for the miniſtry to procure experi-

enced, and at the ſame time popular, commanders for their fleets, Lord Sandwich wrote to Sir George Bridges Rodney, offering him a principal command; but the difficulty was, for the veteran to find money to pay his accounts in France, ſo that he might be permitted to leave that kingdom. The money, it has been repeatedly affirmed, was advanced to him by the courtiers whoſe offers he had before indignantly rejected. He arrived, therefore, in England, and was again employed in the ſervice of his country. His firſt exploit after his appointmens, was in January, 1780, when he took nineteen Spaniſh tranſports bound to Cadiz from Bilboa, together with a ſixty-four gun ſhip, and five frigates, their convoy. On the 16th of the ſame month, he fell in with the Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of eleven ſail of the line, under the command of Don Juan de Langara; of which, one was blown up during the engagement, five were taken and carried into Gibraltar, among which was the admiral's ſhip, and the reſt were much ſhattered. In April of the ſame year, he fell in with the French fleet, under the command of admiral Guichen, at Martinico, whom he obliged to fight, and whom he completely beat; though, from the ſhattered ſtate of his own fleet, and the unwillingneſs of the enemy to riſk another action, he took none of their ſhips.—The ſucceſsful efforts of our gallant hero, during the year 1780, were generally applauded throughout the nation. He received the thanks of both houſes of Parliament, and addreſſes of thanks from various parts of Great Britain, and the Iſlands, to which his victories were more particularly ſerviceable. In December the ſame yar, he made an attempt, together with general Vaughan, on St. Vincents, but failed. In 1781, he continued his exertions, with much ſucceſs, in defending the Weſt-India iſlands; and along with the above named general, he conquered St. Euſtatius; on which occaſion, his conduct to the inhabitants, has been much, though perhaps, unjuſtly cenſured. The iſland was certainly a neſt of contraband traders.

On the 12th of April, 1782, he came to a close action with the French fleet, under Count de Grasse; during which, he sunk one ship, and took five, of which the admiral's ship, the Ville de Paris, was one. The following year brought peace; but, as a reward for his numerous services, he had a grant of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars per year, for himself and his two successors. He had long before been created a baronet, was rear-admiral of Great-Britain, and at length was justly promoted to the peerage by the title of Baron Rodney of Stoke, Somersetshire, and made vice-admiral of Great-Britain. He was once also, governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Lord Rodney had been twice married, first to the sister of the Earl of Northampton, and secondly, to the daughter of John Clies, Esq. he did not, however, live with this last wife, for a number of years before his death, which happened on the 24th of May, 1792. He was succeeded in his title and estate, by his son George, who married in 1781, Martha, the daughter of the right honorable Alderman Harley, by whom he has issue.

Of the private life of Lord Rodney, we know but little. His attention to the wants of the seamen, and the warrant officers serving under him, indicated that humanity, which is always allied to true courage. He has often, from the number of dishes which his rank brought to his table, selected something very plain for himself, and sent the rest to the midshipmen's mess.—His public transactions will transmit his name with honor to posterity; his bravery was unquestionable, and his success has been seldom equalled. It has indeed, been very generally said, that his skill in naval tactics was not great, and that he was indebted to the superior abilities of captain Young, and Sir Charles Douglass, for the manoeuvres by which he was so successful against Langara, and De Grasse. But, supposing this to be true, it detracts not from his merit. A weak or foolish commander, could not always make choice of

the ableſt officers for his firſt captains, nor would ſuch a man be guided by their advice.

Whatever was Lord Rodney's ſkill in the ſcience of naval war, or however much he may have been beholden to the counſel of others, he certainly poſſeſſed himſelf, the diſtinguiſhed merit of indefatigable exertion; for he never omitted any thing within the compaſs of his power, to bring the enemy to action. He therefore unqueſtionably deſerves the reſpect and the gratitude of his country. In the year 1783, the Houſe of Aſſembly in Jamaica voted four thouſand four hundred and forty dollars, towards erecting a marble ſtatue to him, as a mark of their gratitude, and veneration for his gallant ſervices, ſo timely and glorioufly performed for the ſalvation of that iſland in particular, as well as the whole of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, and trade in general. We have not, however, heard, of any ſuch tribute being paid to him in Great Britain, either before, or ſince his death.

ROHAN, (Peter de) Chevalier de Gie, and marſhal of France, he may probably be better known to our readers by the name of marſhal de Gie, was the ſon of Louis de Rohan, the firſt of the name, lord of Guemene and Montauban, and deſcended from one of the moſt ancient and moſt illuſtrious families of the kingdom. The family of Rohan, before the revolution, held the rank of prince in France, in conſequence of deriving its origin from the firſt ſovereigns of Brittany, and clearly admitted by the dukes of Brittany themſelves, in the ſtates-general of that province, held in 1088. The houſe of Rohan had ſtill another advantage, which was common to it with very few families, even the moſt diſtinguiſhed among the princes, viz. that inſtead of having been aggrandized by the wealth procured from alliances, it had held in itſelf for ſeven centuries, the largeſt poſſeſſions of any family in the kingdom.

One of the moſt diſtinguiſhed branches of this family, was Peter, the ſubject of the preſent article. Louis XI. rewarded his bravery with the ſtaff of marſhal of France, in 1475. He was one of the four lords who governed the kingdom during the indiſpoſition of that prince, at Chinon in 1484. Two years afterwards, he oppoſed the attacks of the archduke of Auſtria, upon Picarday. He commanded the vanguard at the battle of Fornue, in 1495, and ſignalized himſelf in the engagement. His bravery procured him the countenance and confidence of Louis XII. who appointed him his prime counſellor, and general of the army in Italy; but theſe advantages he loſt, by incurring the diſpleaſure of queen Anne of Britanny.

The marſhal had ſtopped ſome of her equipage on the road to Nantz; for which, that vindictive princeſs, prevailed on her huſband, to enter into a proceſs againſt him, before the parliament of Toulouſe, which at that time, was the moſt ſevere and rigorous in the kingdom. He was accordingly tried and found guilty on the 15th of February, 1506, baniſhed from the court, and deprived of the emoluments ariſing from his office for five years. The expence of this proſecution, was more than four thouſand dollars, without any honor ariſing either to the king or queen. If it be true, as is reported, that the queen was never ſo much delighted, as when ſhe could humble her enemies, ſhe certainly had great cauſe to rejoice in the preſent inſtance. John of Authon, who has entered into a pretty full detail of this affair, reports that Gie, being removed to the Chateau de Dreux, became an object of ridicule to the witneſſes, who had ſworn againſt him. He wore a long white beard, and quite full of the thoughts of his diſgrace, took it, on one occaſion in his hands, and covered his face with it. An ape, belonging to Alain d'Albert, count of Dreux, jumped from a bed where his maſter was repoſing himſelf, and attacked the beard of Gie, who,

with conſiderable difficulty, extricated himſelf. This ſcene not only occaſioned much langhter, to the whole company who were preſent, but likewiſe became the ſubject of the farces and mummeries which were then acting in France. Even the ſchool-boys made a repreſentation of it, where, alluding to the name of the queen, ſaid that there was a marſhal who wiſhed to ſhoe an aſs, but that he received ſuch a blow with the foot, as threw him over the wall into the garden. Marſhal de Gie did not live many years after this great mortification, it had ſuch an effect upon his ſpirits, that a fever enſued, of which he died the 22d of April, 1513, quite diſguſted with courts and grandeur.

ROHAN, (Henry, Duke of) peer of France, and prince of Leon, was born at the Chateau de Blein in Brittany, in 1579. Henry IV. under whoſe eyes he gave diſtinguiſhed proofs of his bravery at the ſiege of Amiens, when he was no more than ſixteen years of age, loved him with as much affection as if he had been his own ſon.

After the death of Henry, he became chief of the Calviniſts in France, and was equally formidable for his genius, as his ſword. In defence of the civil and religious rights of his party, he maintained three wars againſt Louis XIII. The firſt, which he terminated to the advantage of the proteſtants, broke out when that prince wiſhed to eſtabliſh the Romiſh religion in Bearn: the ſecond, becauſe of the ſiege which Cardinal de Richlieu cauſed to be laid to Rochelle; and the third, when that place was beſieged a ſecond time. The conſequences of this war, are ſufficiently known. Rochelle ſurrendered, and the duke de Rohan perceiving, that after the taking of this place, the majority of his party were endeavouring to make up matters with the court, ſucceeded in procuring for them a gene-

ral peace in 1629, upon very honorable and advantageous terms. The only ſacrifice of importance which the Huguenots were obliged to make, was their fortifications, which put it out of their power to renew the war. Some factious perſons, diſſatisfied with ſeeing their fortreſſes fall into their enemies hands, were ready to accuſe their general of having ſold them. This great man, undeſerving of ſuch odious ingratitude, preſented his breaſt to theſe enraged mal-contents, and ſaid, "Strike, ſtrike! I wiſh to die by your hands, after I have hazarded my life in your ſervice." The peace of 1629, having extinguiſhed the flame of civil war, the duke de Rohan, no longer of uſe to his party, and become diſagreeable at court, retired to Venice. There is a very particular anecdote of him, extracted from the memoirs of the ducheſs of Rohan, Margaret of Bethune, daughter of the famous Sully. Whilſt the duke de Rohan was at Venice, a propoſal was made to him from the Porte, that for three hundred thouſand dollars, and an annual tribute of thirty thouſand, the Grand Seignior would give him the iſland of Cyprus, and fully inveſt him with the dignity and prerogatives of king. The duke was warmly inclined to comply with this propoſal, and to ſettle in that iſland, the Proteſtant families of France and Germany. He negociated this buſineſs at the Port, by means of the intervention of the Patriarch Cyril, with whom he had much correſpondence; but different circumſtances, and in particular, the death of the patriarch, occurred to break off the treaty. The republic of Venice choſe Rohan for their commander in chief againſt the Imperialiſts; but Louis XIII. took him from the Venetians, and ſent him ambaſſador into Swiſſerland and into the Griſons. He wiſhed to aſſiſt theſe people in bringing back the Valteline under their obedience, the revolt of which, the Spaniards and Imperialiſts encouraged. Rohan, being declared general of the Griſons, after many victories, drove the German and Spaniſh troops entirely from the Valteline in

1633. He defeated the Spaniards again in 1636, at the banks of the lake of Como. France, not thinking it proper to withdraw her troops, the Griſons roſe up in arms, and the duke de Rohan, not being ſatisfied with the conduct of the court, entered into a ſpecial treaty with them, on the 28th of March, 1637. Our hero, fearing the reſentment of Cardinal de Richlieu, retired to Geneva, with a view to join his friend the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who wiſhed him to undertake the command of his army, when ready to engage the Imperialiſts near Rhinfield.

Although he declined this honor, yet he took the command of the regiment of Naſſau, with which he threw the enemy into confuſion, but was wounded himſelf, on the 28th of Feb. 1683, of which wounds he died the April following, aged fifty-nine years. He was interred on the 27th of May, in the church of St. Pierre in Geneva, where was erected to his memory, a magnificent monument of marble, on which was engraved the moſt illuſtrious actions of his life. The duke de Rohan was one of the greateſt generals of his time, equal to the princes of Orange, and capable, like them, of ſettling a commonwealth, but more zealous for religion than they, or at leaſt he appeared to be ſo. He was vigilant and indefatigable; not allowing himſelf any pleaſures which he thought might in the leaſt take off his attention from his neceſſary employments, and well qualified for being the head of a party; a poſt very difficult to retain, and in which he had to fear, equally from his enemies and his friends. It is in this light that Voltaire has viewed this illuſtrious character, when he compoſed the following verſe.

Avec tous les talens le Ciel l'avoit fait naitre;
Il agit en Heros; en ſage il écrivit.
Il fut même grand homme en combattant ſon Maître,
Et plus grand lorſqu'il le ſervit.

His military virtues were much heightened by the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, his affable and courteous

manners, and by a generoſity which had but few examples. Neither pride, ambition, nor a view of gain, could ever be traced in his character. He was wont to ſay, that "true glory, and a zeal for the public good, never dwelt where ſelf-intereſt reigned." Rohan had always a particular regard for Henry the Fourth. "Truly," ſaid he, ſometime after the death of that prince, "when I think of him, my heart is ready to break. A wound received in his preſence, would have afforded me more ſatisfaction, than now to gain a battle. I would have valued an encomium from him in this art, of which he was the greateſt maſter of his time, more than the united praiſes of the commanders now living." He wrote ſeveral intereſting and valuable works. 1ſt. "The Intereſts of Princes;" this was printed at Cologne, in 1666, 12mo: in this work he fully examines the intereſts of all the princes of Europe. 2. "The Perfect General, or an abridgment of the Wars from Cæſar's Commentaries, in 12mo." On this, he makes it appear, that a knowledge of the tactics of the ancients might be of much uſe to the moderns. 3. "A Treatiſe on the Corruption of the Ancient Militia." 4. "A Treatiſe on the Government of the Thirteen Provinces." 5. "Memoirs," the beſt edition of which, is printed in two vols. duodecimo. They contain the Hiſtory of France, from 1610 to 1629. 6. "A Collection of ſome Political Diſcourſes on State Affairs, from 1612 to 1629, 8vo. Paris, 1644, 1693, 1755; with the Memoirs and Letters of Henry, Duke de Rohan, relative to the war of the Valteline, three vols. 12mo. Geneva, 1757." This was the firſt edition which appeared, of theſe curious memoirs: We owe their appearance to the great attention and deligence of M. le Baron de Zurlanben, who publiſhed them from different authentic manuſcripts. He likewiſe ornamented this edition with geographical, hiſtorical, and geneological notes, and a preface, which contains an abridged, but highly intereſting life of the duke de Rohan, author of the memoirs.

The Abbe Perau has alſo written a life of him, which occupies the twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond volumes of the Hiſtory of the Illuſtrious Men of France. Some want of ſpirit might be excuſed in the detail of wars finiſhed upwards of one hundred and fifty years ago; yet the memoirs of the duke de Rohan, ſtill afford conſiderable pleaſure in the peruſal. He tells his ſtory with humor, with ſufficient exactneſs, and in ſuch a a ſtyle, as procures the confidence of the reader.

ROLAND, (JEANNE MARIE PALIPON) was born in the year 1756, at Paris, and was indebted to nature for the moſt happy diſpoſitions; ſo great attention had been paid to the cultivation of her talents, that by the time ſhe was eighteen years of age, ſhe had written with propriety and judgment on ſome of the moſt abſtruſe ſubjects.

At the age of twenty-five it is ſaid ſhe became the wife of M. Roland, but ſhe had never ceaſed her literary labors. In ſome part of her works, ſhe ſpeaks of her compoſitions when ſhe was a girl, and ſays, "I have a pretty large packet of my works, written previous to my marriage, piled up in a dirty corner of my library, or, perhaps, in a garret; never had I the ſlighteſt intention of one day becoming an author. I perceived very early in life, that a woman who gained this title, loſt a great deal more than ſhe acquired. The men do not love her, and the women criticiſe her; if her works be bad, ſhe is ridiculed, and not without reaſon, if good, her title to them is diſputed."

At the time when her huſband was miniſter of the interior, ſhe wrote many of the public papers ſigned by him, and which, for juſt compoſition, briliancy of language, and patriotic ſentiment, are, we think, unrivalled. To the enthuſiaſm of a ſpirited reformiſt, ſhe added a degree of firmneſs, which gave weight to

her deciſions, and was one great cauſe that her company was ſought after by almoſt all the Moderes of Paris. Whenever her huſband gave a political dinner, which was frequently the caſe, this lady preſided. At one time ſhe had her regular levees of ſtatesmen, and was conſulted in all matters of importance as if ſhe had been Prime Miniſter.

Courteous in her demeanor, and eaſy in her manners, though her ſound judgment and great ſenſe, awed her inferiors into reſpectful ſilence, yet ſhe had thoſe means of conciliation in her power, which never failed to render her miſtreſs of the principles and the views of thoſe by whom ſhe was conſulted.

Unfortunately at length, Roland attached himſelf to the weakeſt party, and immediately became the object of jealouſy and hatred; thoſe who had courted his favor while he was proſperous, and were deeply indebted to him, when the ſcale turned, ſhamefully abandoned him; and he and his wife were ſoon after included in one proſcription. What few friends ſhe had remaining, heard that wicked men were lurking about her houſe, propably, with the view of aſſaſſinating her, declared her flight to be indiſpenſable, and adviſed that ſhe ſhould leave her houſe in diſguiſe. They finally concluded that the dreſs of a country girl would be the moſt proper, and accordingly one was brought for her to put on; but, while ſome alteration was making in the cap, her natural fortitude revived, and ſhe indignantly threw it away with the reſt of the dreſs, and ſaid, "I am aſhamed of the part that I am made to act; I will neither diſguiſe myſelf nor go out of the way. If I am to be aſſaſſinated, it ſhall be in my own houſe I owe to my country this example of firmneſs, and I will give it."

She found it neceſſary to place her daughter out of the reach of danger, and accordingly wrote to Mad ame Mignot, who had undertaken to educate her, to ſend her to a family eſtate in the country, to wait for more happy days: to cultivate in her mind the ſeeds of me

rality, and prepare her to meet reverſes without fearing them, as well as to enjoy proſperity without being ambitious of it, according to the great example of her parents, who have lived without reproach, and will die without terror.

Roland ſought ſafety from his enemies by flight, but his wife refuſed, from a noble principle, thinking that if ſhe ſtaid and became herſelf the victim, it would be ſufficient ſatisfaction for thoſe bloody minded wretches, and that her huſband might ſtill live; and accordingly on the firſt of June, 1793, ſhe was taken and thrown into the dungeon of the Abbey, from whence, ſhortly afterwards, ſhe was removed to the priſon of St. Pelagie.

During her confinement, ſhe compoſed ſome admirable memoirs relative to the events of the Revolution, and to herſelf. A few days before ſhe was executed, ſhe ſaid, "If fate had allowed me to live, I believe I ſhould have been ambitious of only one thing, and that would have been to write the annals of the preſent age, and to become the Macaulay of my country; I have, in my confinement, conceived a real fondneſs for Tacitus, and cannot go to ſleep till I have read a paſſage of his work. It ſeems to me that we ſee things in the ſame light; and that, in time, and with a ſubject equally rich, it would not have been impoſſible for me to imitate his ſtyle."

Let any perſon read with attention her works which have been publiſhed, and the natural concluſion would be, that no one could ſo juſtly aſpire to be the Tacitus of her age, as Madame Roland. She had every thing at her diſpoſal; profound knowledge of the times and of men, fecundity of expreſſion, grace and vigor of ſtyle, correctneſs of underſtanding, ſtrength of character, and the love of virtue, with advantages ſo rich, who could more worthily hold the pencil of hiſtory! Vain hopes! vain regrets! Early in the month of November, after five months impriſonment, the unfortunate Madame Roland was led to the place of execution

without a murmur, and was beheaded by the guillotine, with a firmneſs and ſerenity truly heroic, exclaiming, as ſhe bowed to the ſhrine of Liberty, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

Her diſconſolate huſband, on the ſixteenth of the ſame month, privately left Paris, ſeated himſelf againſt a tree in an avenue about four leagues from Rouen, and with the utmoſt deliberation, drew a ſword from his walking cane, plunged it into his breaſt, and died without in the leaſt changing his poſition.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, one of the greateſt luminaries of her age, being at the time of her death, no more than thirty-ſeven years of age.

ROLLIN, (CHARLES) a French writer, juſtly celebrated for his parts and learning, was the ſon of a cutler at Paris, at which place he was born on the 30th of January, 1661. He commenced his ſtudies at the college Du Pleſſis, in which he obtained a burſary, through the intereſt of a Benedictine monk, of the white mantle, whom he had ſerved at table, and who diſcovered in him, ſome marks of genius. Here his good conduct procured him the patronage of M. Gobinet, principal of that college, who had a particular eſteem for him. After having gone through the ſtudies of humanity and philoſophy, at the college of Du Pleſſis, he applied himſelf for three years, to the ſtudy of divinity at the Sorbonne; but this time not being ſufficient to qualify him to riſe in the church, he declined, and never roſe higher in rank than to that of a tonſured prieſt. He afterwards became profeſſor of rhetoric in the ſame college. No man ever exerciſed the functions of it with greater eclat; he often made Latin orations, to celebrate the memorable events of the times, and frequently accompanied them with poems, which were univerſally read, and as univerſally eſteemed. In 1694, he was choſen rector of the univerſity;

he continued two years in that office, which at that time, was conſidered as a very great mark of diſtinction. By virtue of this office, he ſpoke the annual panegyric upon Louis XIV. He made many alterations in the univerſity for the better, and the ſtudy of the Greek language, which was very much neglected, he revived. In the place of tragedies, he ſubſtituted academical exerciſes; and was the means of renewing a practice which had formerly exiſted, that of cauſing each ſtudent to get by heart, a certain number of paſſages of ſcripture. He was a man of the greateſt attention, and under him were trained a great number of perſons, who were an honor to the church, the army, and the ſtate. One day preſident Portail was pleaſed to reproach Rollin in a jocular way, as if he exceeded even himſelf in doing buſineſs; to whom Rollin, with that plainneſs and ſincerity which was natural to him, replied, "it becomes you well, Sir, to reproach me with this; it is this habit of labor in me, which has diſtinguiſhed you in the place of advocate-general, which has raiſed you to that of firſt preſident: you owe the greatneſs of your fortune to me."

Upon the expiration of the rectorſhip, Cardinal Noailles engaged him to ſuperintend the education of his nephews, who were in the college of Laon. He filled this office with the utmoſt pleaſure, till the year 1699, when he was made coajutor to the principal of the college of Beauvais. This college was at that time inhabited by but very few ſtudents, and thoſe were under very little, if any diſcipline; but Rollin's great induſtry ſoon re-peopled it, and made it that flouriſhing ſociety it has ever ſince continued. In this ſituation he continued till the year 1712, when the war between the Jeſuits and the Janſeniſts drawing towards a criſis, he fell a ſacrifice to the prevailence of the former. Father le Tellier, the king's confeſſor, a furious agent of the Jeſuits, infuſed into his maſter, prejudices againſt Rollin, whoſe connection with Cardinal de Noailles would alone have ſufficed to have made him a Janſeniſt; and

on this account, he loſt his ſhare in the principality of Beauvais. No man, however, could have loſt leſs in this than Rollin, who had every thing left him that was neceſſary to make him happy; retirement, books, and enough to live on. He now began to be employed upon Quinctilian, an author he juſtly valued, and ſaw neglected, not without uneaſineſs. He retrenched in him whatever he thought rather curious than uſeful, for the inſtruction of youth; he placed ſummaries or contents at the head of each chapter, and he accompanied the text with ſhort ſelect notes. His edition appeared in 1715, in two vols. 12mo. with an elegant preface, ſetting forth his method and views.

In 1710, the univerſity of Paris, willing to have a head ſuitable to the importance of their intereſts, in the then critical conjuncture of affairs, choſe Rollin again rector, but, in about two months after he was diſplaced by a lettre de cachet. The univerſity had preſented to the parliament a petition, in which, it proteſted againſt taking any part in the adjuſtment of the late diſpute; and they being congratulated in a public oration by Rollin on this ſtep, occaſioned the lettre, which ordered them to chooſe a rector of more moderation. Whatever the univerſity might ſuffer by the removal of Rollin, the public was probably a gainer; for he now applied himſelf to the compoſition of his treatiſe upon the Manner of Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres, which was publiſhed, the two firſt vols. in 1726, and the other two in 1728, 8vo.

This work has been juſtly eſteemed for the ſentiments of religion which animate its author, whoſe zeal for the public good, prompted him to ſelect the choiceſt paſſages of Greek and Latin authors. The ſtyle is ſufficiently elegant, but on ſome occaſions, the language is not remarkable for delicacy; and in the book altogether, there is neither much order nor depth. The author has, indeed, ſpoken of common things agreeably, and has ſpoken as an orator on ſubjects which demanded the inveſtigation of the philoſopher. For

example, the three ſpecies of eloquence; the ſimple, the temperate, and the ſublime, can ſcarcely be underſtood from him, when we read that the one reſembles a frugal table; the ſecond, a beautiful river, with green wood growing on its banks; and the third, thunder and an impetuous river, which overthrows every thing that oppoſes it.

The work, however, has been exceedingly ſucceſsful, and juſtly ſo; and its ſucceſs encouraged the author to undertake another work equally as uſeful and entertaining; his Hiſtoire Ancienne, &c. or, "Ancient Hiſtory of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Aſſyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Perſians, Macedonians and Greeks," which he pubiiſhed between 1730 and 1738, in 13 vols. octavo. M. Voltaire, after having obſerved, that Rollin was "the firſt member of the univerſity of Paris, who wrote French with dignity and correctneſs," ſays of this work, that "though the laſt volumes, which were written in too great a hurry, are not equal to the firſt, it is, nevertheleſs, the beſt compilation that has yet appeared in any language; becauſe it is ſeldom that compilers are eloquent, and Rollin was remarkably ſo." This is, perhaps, ſaying rather too much. There are, it is true, ſome paſſages in this work, which are extremely well handled; but they are generally ſuch as he had taken from the ancient authors; in doing juſtice to them, he was always very happy. The reader may eaſily diſcover in this work, the ſame attachment to religion, the ſame deſire for the public good, and the ſame love of virtue, which appears in that on the Belles Lettres. But it is to be lamented that his chronology is neither exact nor correſponding; that he ſtates facts inaccurately; that he has not ſufficiently examined the exaggerations of ancient hiſtorians; that he often interrupts the moſt ſolemn narrations with mere trifles; that his ſtyle is not uniform, and this want of uniformity ariſes from his borrowing from writers of a moderate date, forty or fifty pages at a time. Nothing can be more noble and more re-

fined than his reflections; but they are ſtrewed with too ſparing a hand, and want that lively and laconic turn, on account of which, the hiſtorians of antiquity are read with ſo much pleaſure. He tranſgreſſes the rule which he himſelf had eſtabliſhed, in his treatiſe on Study. "The precepts which have a reſpect to manners," ſays he, "ought, in order to make an impreſſion, to be ſhort and lively, and pointed like a dart. That is the moſt certain method of making them enter and remain on the mind." There is a viſible negligence in his diction, with regard to grammatical cuſtom, and the choice of his expreſſions, which he does not chooſe at all times with ſufficient taſte, although, on the whole, he writes well, and has preſerved himſelf free from many of the faults of modern authors. While the laſt volumes of his Ancient Hiſtory were printing, he publiſhed the firſt of his Roman Hiſtory, which he lived to carry on through the eighth, and part of the ninth, to the war againſt the Cimbri, about ſeventy years before the battle of Actium. M. Crevier, the worthy diſciple of Rollin, continued the hiſtory to the battle of Actium, which cloſes the tenth volume; and has ſince completed the original plan of Rollin, in ſixteen volumes 12mo. which was to bring it down from the foundation of the city, to the reign of Conſtantine the Great. This hiſtory had not ſo great ſucceſs as his Ancient Hiſtory had. Indeed, it is rather a moral and hiſtorical diſcourſe, than a formal hiſtory; for the author does little more than point out ſome more remarkable events, while he dwells with a ſort of prolixity on thoſe parts which furniſh a free ſcope for moralizing. It is alternately diffuſe and barren, and the greateſt advantage of the work is, that there are ſeveral paſſages from T. Livy, tranſlated with great elegance into French. He alſo publiſhed "A Latin Tranſlation of moſt of the Theological Writings, relative to the diſputes of the Times in which he lived."

Rollin was one of the moſt zealous adherents of Deacon Paris, and before the enclosure of the cemetry of

St. Medard, this diſtinguiſhed character might have been often ſeen praying at the foot of his tomb. This he confeſſes in his Letters. He publiſhed alſo leſſer pieces, containing different Letters, Latin Harangues, Diſcourſes, Commentaries, Addreſſes, &c. Paris, 1771, 2 vols, 12mo. A collection which might have been contained in one volume, by keeping in only the beſt pieces. It is, notwithſtanding, valuable, for ſome good pieces which it contains, for the favorable opinion which it exhibits of ſolid probity, ſound reaſon, and the zeal of the author for the progreſs of virtue, and the preſervation of taſte. The Latin of Rollin is very correct, and much after the Ciceronian ſtyle, and embelliſhed with moſt judicious thoughts and agreeable images. Full of the reading of the ancients, from which he brought quotations with as much propriety as plenty, he expreſſed himſelf with much ſpirit and excellence. His Latin poems deſerve the ſame eulogium.

This great and good perſon died in 1741. He had been named by the king, a member of the academy of inſcriptions and belles lettres in 1701, but as he had not, at that time, brought the college of Beauvais into repute, and found that he had too much buſineſs on his hands to pay that decent attendance upon the functions of an academician, he begged the privileges of a veteran, which were honorably granted him. He however maintained his connections with the academy, attended their aſſemblies as often as ſituation would permit him, laid before them the plan of his Ancient Hiſtory, and demanded an academician for his cenſor. Rollin was a man of an admirable compoſition; very ingenious, conſummate in polite learning, of rigid morals, and eminently pious. He was rather too religious; the conſequence of which was, it carried him into the territories of ſuperſtition; all he wanted to make him a perfect character was, a mixture of the philoſophic in his nature. Nothing could be more benign, more pacific, more ſweet, more moderate, than Rollin's temper. It muſt be confeſſed that he diſplay-

ed great zeal for the cauſe of Janſeniſm; but in all other reſpects, he was a perfect model of moderation. Rouſſeau, the celebrated poet, conceived for him ſo great a veneration, that he came out of baniſhment to Paris incognito, for no other purpoſe, but to viſit and pay his reſpects to him. He viewed his hiſtories, not only as the beſt models of the hiſtoric kind, but as a complete ſyſtem of politics and morals, and a moſt inſtructive ſchool for princes as well as ſubjects to learn all their duties.

Rollin never bluſhed at the lowneſs of his birth; but on the contrary, would take great delight in ſpeaking of it. "It is from the Cyclops's ſhop," ſays he, in a Latin epigram to one of his friends, to whom he had ſent a ſmall ſword, "that I have taken my flight towards Parnaſſus." He poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of vanity, whenever he heard mention made of his writings, of which the well-timed praiſes of his adherents had given him a very high opinion. He was a man that would at all times ſpeak what he thought; and his opinions were leſs the effect of preſumption, than of openneſs of heart. He was one of thoſe men who are vain without any mixture of pride. Rollin ſpoke very well, but he had a greater readineſs of writing than ſpeaking; and conſiderable more ſatisfaction might be derived from his works, than from his converſation. His name became famous throughout Europe; ſeveral princes ſought the honor of his friendſhip. The duke of Cumberland and the prince-royal of Pruſſia, afterwards king, were among the number of his admirers. This monarch wrote him ſeveral letters; in one of which, he pays him the following compliment: "Men of your character are fit companions for kings." As to the literary merit of this author, it was, we ſuſpect, much extolled in his own time, and has been too much undervalued in ours.

ROSCOMMON, (WENTWORTH DILLON, EARL OF) was born in Ireland, about the year 1633, was the ſon of James Dillon, third earl of Roſcommon, and Elizabeth Wentworth, ſiſter to the earl of Strafford, then Lord Lieutenant, who, being both his uncle and his godfather, gave him his own ſurname. His infant years were paſſed in Ireland, from whence the earl his uncle ſent for him into England, and placed him at his own expence in Yorkſhire, under the tuition of Dr. Hall, who inſtructed him in Latin without teaching him the common rules of grammar, which he could never retain in his memory, and yet he learnt to write in that language with claſſical elegance and propiety.

When the ſtorm broke out upon Strafford, his houſe was no longer a ſhelter; and Dillon, by the advice of ſome friends, was ſent to Caen, in order to complete his education, under the direction of the learned Bochart. While at Caen, he is ſaid to have had ſome preternatural intelligence of his father's death, which we ſhall inſert here for the gratification of our readers.

"The lord Roſcommon being a boy of ten years of age, at Caen in Normandy, one day was, as it were, madly extravagant in playing, leaping, getting over the tables, boards, &c. &c. was wont to be ſober enough, they ſaid, God grant this bodes no ill luck to him! In the heat of this extravagant play, he cries out, My father is dead. This account I had from Mr. Knolles, who was his governor, and then with him, ſince, ſecretary to the earl of Strafford, and I have heard his lordſhip's relations confirm the ſame."

The preſent age is very little inclined to give credit to accounts of this kind, nor will the name of Aubrey reccommend it much to credit; it ought not, however, to be omitted, becauſe better evidence of the fact cannot eaſily be found, than is here offered, and it muſt be by preſerving ſuch relations as theſe, that we may at laſt judge, how much they are to be regarded. If

we ſtay to examine this account, we ſhall ſee difficulties on both ſides; here is a relation of a fact given by a man who had no intereſt to deceive, and who could not be deceived himſelf; and on the other hand, there is a miracle which produces no effect; the order of nature is interrupted, to diſcover not a future, but only a diſtant event, the knowledge of which is of no uſe to him to whom it is revealed. Between theſe difficulties, what way ſhall be found? Is reaſon or teſtimony to be rejected? I believe what Oſborne ſays of an appearance of ſanctity, may be applied to ſuch impulſes or antipathies as this; "Do not wholly ſlight them, becauſe they may be true; but do not eaſily truſt them, becauſe they may be falſe."

The ſtate both of England and Ireland, was ſuch at that time, that he who was abſent from either, had very little, if any temptation to return; and therefore Roſcommon when he left Caen, travelled into Italy, where he amuſed himſelf with its antiquities, and in particular, was well ſkilled in medals, and learned to ſpeak Italian with ſo much ease and grace, that he was very often taken for a native. At the reſtoration with the after friends of monarchy, he returned to England, was made captain of the band of penſioners, but a diſpute with the lord-privy-ſeal, about a part of his eſtate, obliged him to reſign his poſt, and re-viſit his native country, where the duke of Ormond appointed him captain of his guards. He was, unfortunately, very fond of gambling; and as he was returning to his lodgings from a gambling-table, in Dublin, he was attacked in the dark, by three ruffians, who were employed to aſſaſſinate him. The earl defended himſelf with ſo much reſolution, that he ſoon diſpatched one of the aſſaſſins, whilſt a gentleman accidentally paſſing that way, interpoſed, and diſarmed another, the third ſecured himſelf by flight. This generous aſſiſtant, was a diſbanded officer, of a good family, and fair reputation, but reduced to poverty, and his lord-

ſhip rewarded his bravery by reſigning to him his poſt of captain of the guards.

He at length returned to London, and was made maſter of the horſe to the ducheſs of York, and ſhortly after, married the lady Frances, eldeſt daughter of Richard, earl of Burlington, and widow of col. Courtney. He now employed his mind with literary projects, and in imitation of thoſe learned and polite aſſemblies, with which he had been acquainted abroad, began to form a ſociety for refining and fixing the ſtandard of our language, in which, his great friend Mr. Dryden aſſiſted. This excellent ſcheme was entirely deſtroyed by the religious commotions which enſued on the acceſſion of king James to the throne.

The ſame deſign it is well known, was revived by Dr. Swift, in the univerſity of Oxford; but it has never ſince been publicly mentioned, though at that time, great expectations were formed by ſome, of its eſtabliſhments and its effects. One would think that ſuch a ſociety might, without much difficulty, be collected; but that it would produce what is expected from it, may, with propriety, be doubted.

In the year 1683, he had a fit of the gout, but he was too impatient to bear pain, and permitted a bold French empiric, to apply a repelling medicine in order to give him immediate relief; which application, removed the diſorder into his bowels. A few moments before he expired, he uttered, with an energy of voice, that expreſſed the moſt fervent devotion, the following lines:

My God, my Father and my Friend,
Do not forſake me in my end.

He died January 17, 1684, and was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey with great pomp.

His poems are not numerous, but they may be found in the body of Engliſh poetry, collected by Dr. Johnſon. His "Eſſay on Tranſlated Verſe," and his tranſlation of "Horace's Art of Poetry," have great me-

rit. In ſome other kinds of writing, his genius wanted fire to attain the point of perfection; but who can attain it? He was a man of an amiable diſpoſition, as well as a good poet, as Pope in his "Eſſay on Criticiſm," has teſtified in the following lines.

> Roſcommon not more learned than good,
> With manners generous as his noble blood;
> To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
> And every author's merit but his own.

We muſt allow of Roſcommon, what Fenton has not mentioned ſo diſtinctly as he ought, and what is yet very much to his honor, that he is, perhaps, the only correct writer in verſe, before Addiſon; and if there are not ſo many or ſo great beauties, there are, at leaſt, fewer faults. Nor is this his highest praiſe, for Pope has celebrated him as the only moral writer of king Charle's reign.

> Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
> Roſcommon boaſts unſpotted lays.

Of Roſcommon's works, the judgment of the public ſeems to be right. He is elegant, but not great; he never labors after exquiſite beauties, and he ſeldom falls into groſs faults. His verſification is ſmooth, but rarely vigorous, and his rhymes are remarkably exact. He improved taſte, if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be numbered among the benefactors to Engliſh literature.

ROUSSEAU, (John Baptist) an eminent French poet, was born at Paris in April 1669. His father was a ſhoemaker in good circumſtances, and determined that his ſon ſhould have as good an education as the country could afford, and accordingly ſent him to the beſt colleges of Paris, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himlelf by his abilities. He early diſcovered a turn for poetry, and by the time he was twenty, was

diſtinguiſhed for ſome little productions in this way, full of elegance, taſte and ſpirit. In 1688, he attended M. de Bonrepos as page, in his embaſſy to the court of Denmark, and paſſed thence to England with marſhal Tallard in quality of ſecretary. In 1701, he was admitted into the academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres. He had now obtained the reputation of a poet of the firſt rank, and was in a fair way of becoming wealthy, when an unfortunate affair broke out which obliged him to quit his native country, and embittered his whole life afterwards.

The circumſtances were thoſe, he was proſecuted on ſuſpicion of having written ſome couplets, in which the characters of ſeveral perſons of wit and merit were blackened by the moſt attrocious calumnies. This proſecution made much noiſe; he was, however, tried found guilty, and by a decree of parliament, in 1712, baniſhed the kingdom for ever. However, he always ſteadily denied, and even till his death, his being the author of theſe couplets. From the date of this ſentence, he lived in foreign countries, where he found illuſtrious protectors. The count de Luc, the French ambaſſador to the Helvetic body, was his particular friend, and took him with him to Baden, and introduced him to prince Eugene, who was there. He continued with that prince till the concluſion of the peace at Baden, and then accompanying him to Vienna, was introduced by him to the emperor's court. Rouſſeau lived about three years with prince Eugene; but having loſt his favor by ſatiriſing one of his miſtreſſes, he retired to Bruſſels, where he afterwards uſually reſided, and where he met with much attention and much generoſity. It was here that his diſputes with Voltaire commenced, with whom he had become acquainted at the college of Louis the Great, who then much admired his turn for poetry. At that time Voltaire aſſiduouſly cultivated the acquaintance of Roſſeau, and made him a preſent of all his works; and Roſſeau, flattered by his reſpect, announced him as a man who

would one day be a glory to the age. The author of the Henriade continued to conſult him about his productions, and to laviſh on him the higheſt encomiums, while their friendſhip daily increaſed. They then ſeparated, and when they again met at Bruſſels, they harboured the blackeſt malice againſt one another. The cauſe of this enmity, as Rouſſeau and his friends tell the ſtory, was a lecture which he had compoſed from his Epiſtle to Julia, now Urania. This piece frightened Voltaire, as it plainly diſcovered his rage againſt him. The young man, vexed at theſe calumnies, underſtood the whole as thrown out againſt himſelf. This is what Rouſſeau aſſerts; but his adverſaries and the friends of the poet, whom he cried down, ſuſpected him, perhaps rather raſhly, of having employed ſarcaſms, becauſe he thought that his own reputation was in danger of being eclipſed by that of his rival. What is very ſingular, theſe two celebrated characters endeavoured, each of them, to prepoſſeſs the public with a bad opinion of the other, which they themſelves never entertained in reality, and to ſmother in their breaſt that eſteem for each other, which, in defiance of all their exertions, ſtill held its place. Rouſſeau from the period of this diſpute, always repreſented Voltaire as a buffoon, as a writer poſſeſſing neither taſte nor judgment, who owed all his ſucceſs to a particular mode which he purſued. As a poet, he conſidered him as inferior to Lucian, and little ſuperior to Pradon. Voltaire treated him ſtill worſe. Rouſſeau, according to him, was nothing better than a plagiariſt, who could make ſhift to rhyme, but could not make any reflections; that he had nothing but the talent of arranging words, and even that he had loſt in foreign countries.

In conſequence of the little eſteem in which Rouſſeau was held at Bruſſels, he could never forget Paris, but often wiſhed to return. The grand prior of Vendome, and the baron de Breteuil, ſolicited the regent duke of Orleans, to allow him to return, which favor

was finally obtained. But our poet, before he would make uſe of the letres de rapel iſſued in his favor, demanded a review of his proceſs, which he wiſhed to be repealed, not as a matter of favor, but by a ſolemn judgment of the court; but his petition was rejected. In 1721 he arrived in England, where he publiſhed a Collection of his works in 2 vols. 12mo. at London. The ſale of this edition brought him about 11,000 dollars, the whole of which he placed in the hands of the Oſtend Company, which ſoon after failed, whereby he loſt all his money, and was reduced to the neceſſity of relying on the generoſity of ſome of his friends. Boutot, Notary Public in Paris, was particularly generous and attentive to him, but he found a ſtill greater friend in the duke d'Aremberg, whoſe table was always free to him, and when this nobleman was obliged to go to the army in Germany, in 1733, ſettled on him a handſome penſion, aud aſſigned him an apartment in his caſtle, near Bruſſels. Rouſſeau unfortunately, ſoon after loſt the good graces of the duke, having been imprudent enough to publiſh in a journal, of which Voltaire accuſed him, that the duke d'Aremberg was the author of thoſe verſes, for which he himſelf had been baniſhed. He was therefore diſmiſſed from his table, and his pride would not ſuffer him to accept of the penſion after this rupture. Bruſſels now became inſupportable to him; and the count du Luc, and M. de Senozan, receiver-general of the church revenue, being informed of his diſappointments, invited him to come privately to Paris, in the hopes of procuring a diminution of the period of his baniſhment. Some time previous to this, he had publiſhed two new letters, one to P. Brumoi, on Tragedy, and the other to Rollin on Hiſtory. It is ſaid, he expected from his letter to Brumoi, to get the favor of all the Jeſuiſts; and from the one to Rollin, the patronage of the Janſeniſts. He had likewiſe written an ode, in praiſe of Cardinal de Fleury, on Peace, which met with a very favorable reception,

although it was not equal to ſome of his former pieces. He imagined his return to Paris, would be found no difficult matter. He attempted it, and found he could not get a paſs for a ſingle year. Some ſay that Rouſſeau had irritated ſome perſons in power, by an allegory called the Judgment of Pluto; in which piece he deſcribes one of the principal judges, whoſe ſkin Pluto had cauſed to be taken off, and ſtretched out on the ſeat in the bench. This ſatire, joined to the ſecret machinations of enemies, rendered all the attempts of his friends to procure his pardon, abortive. After having ſtaid three months at Paris, he returned to Bruſſels, in February 1740, at which place he died on the 17th of March the year following, ſtrongly impreſſed with religious ſentiments.

Immediately before he received the viaticum, he proteſted that he was not the author of thoſe horrid verſes, which had ſo much embittered his life; and this declaration in the opinion of the virtuous part of mankind, will be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of his innocence. Some have ſaid that Rouſſeau was profane, troubleſome, capricious, forward, vindictive, envious, a flatterer, and a ſatiriſt. Others repreſent him as a man full of candour, and openneſs, a faithful and grateful friend, and as a chriſtian, affected with a ſenſe of religion. Amidſt ſuch widely various accounts, it is very difficult to form an opinion of his character. Such of our readers as wiſh to know more of this great poet, may conſult the dictionary of M. Chaupepie, written with as much preciſion as impartiality, who endeavors to give a juſt idea of his character. From what he ſays, it does not appear that Rouſſeau can be cleared from the accuſation brought againſt him, of having attacked his benefactors. We believe he may be much more eaſily freed from the imputation brought againſt him by ſome, of having diſowned his father. For what occaſion had Rouſſeau to conceal the obſcurity of his birth? It exalted his own merit.

M. Seguy in concert with others, has given a very beautiful edition of his works, agreeable to the poet's laſt corrections. It made its appearance in 1743, in three vols. 12mo. containing nothing but what the author acknowledged as his own. In the firſt place, it contains four Books of Odes, of which the firſt are ſacred, taken from the Pſalms. "Rouſſeau," ſays Freron, "unites in himſelf, Pindar, Horace, Anacreon, and Malherbe. What fire, what genius, what flights of imagination, what rapidity of deſcription, what variety of affecting ſtrokes, what a crowd of brilliant compariſons, what richneſs of rhymes, what happy verſification; but eſpecially, what inimitable expreſſions! His verſes are finiſhed in the higheſt ſtyle of perfection, that French verſe is capable of aſſuming."

The lyric compoſitions of Rouſſeau, are, in general, above mediocrity. There are, however, different degrees of merit in his odes. Thoſe poſſeſſing the moſt beauty, are thoſe which he addreſſed to the Count du Luc, to Malherbe, to prince Eugene, to Vendome, to the chriſtian princes; his odes on the death of the prince de Conti, on the battle of Peterwaradin, and the ode to Fortune, although there are certainly ſome weak ſtanzas to be met with in them. There is a very great degree of neatneſs in the compoſition of the ode to a Widow; in his ſtanzas to the Abbe de Chaulien, in his addreſſes to Roſſignol, in his odes to count de Bonneval, to M. Duche and count de Sinzindorf; and it is to be lamented he wrote ſo few pieces of this kind, from which his genius ſeemed to lead him with difficulty. 2. Two books of Epiſtles in Verſe. Although theſe do not want their beauties, yet there prevails too much of a miſanthropic ſpirit in them, which takes away greatly from their excellence. He makes too frequent mention of his enemies and his misfortunes; he diſplays thoſe principles which are ſupported leſs on the baſis of truth, than on thoſe various paſſions which ruled his mind at the time. He puts

forth his anger in paradoxes. If he be reckoned equal to Horace in his odes, he is far inferior in his epiſtles. There is much more philoſophy in the Roman poet than in him. 3. Cantatas; he is the father of this ſpecies of poetry, in which he ſtands unrivalled. His pieces of this ſort, breathe that poetical expreſſion, that pictureſque ſtyle, thoſe happy turns, and thoſe eaſy graces, which conſtitute the true character of this kind of compoſition. He is as lively and impetuous, as he is mild and affecting, adapting himſelf to the paſſions of thoſe perſons whom he makes to ſpeak. "I confeſs," ſays M. de la Harpe, "that I find the cantatas of Rouſſeau, more purely lyric, than his odes, we find ſome languiſhing ſtanzas, ideas too long delayed, and verſes of inexcuſable meanneſs." 4. Allegories, the moſt of which are happy, but ſome of them appear forced. 5. Epigrams, after the manner of Martial and Mavot. He has taken care to leave out of this edition, thoſe pieces which licentiouſneſs and debauchery inſpired. They bear, indeed, as well as his other pieces, the marks of genius; but ſuch productions are calculated only to diſhonor their authors, and corrupt the hearts of thoſe who read them. 6. A Book of Poems, on various ſubjects, ſome of which want both eaſe and delicacy. The moſt diſtinguiſhed, are two eclogues in imitation of Virgil. 7. Four Comedies in verſe; The Flatterer, whoſe character is well ſupported; the Imaginary Forefathers, a piece which had much leſs ſucceſs, although it affords ſufficient good ſentiment; the Capricious Man, and the Dupe of Herſelf, are pieces of very inconſiderable merit. 8. Three Comedies in proſe, the Coffee-houſe, the Magic Girdle, and the Madragore, which are but little better than his other theatrical pieces. The theatre was by no means his forte; he had a genius more ſuited for ſatire than comedy, more akin to Boileau's than Moliere's. 9. a Collection of Letters, in proſe. In this edition, he has ſelected the moſt intereſting. There is a large collection in five volumes. This laſt

has, at the ſame time, injured and honored his memory. Rouſſeau in it, ſpeaks both in favor of and againſt the very ſame perſons. He appears too haſty in tearing to pieces the characters of thoſe who diſpleaſed him. We behold in him, a man of a ſteady character and an elevated mind, who wiſhes to return to his own country, only that he might be enabled completely, to juſtify his reputation. We again ſee him correſponding with perſons of great merit, and uncommon integrity, with the Abbe d'Olivet, Racine the ſon, the poets La Foſſe and Duche, the much celebrated Rollin, M. le Franc de Pompignon, &c. We meet likewiſe with ſome anecdotes and exact judgments of ſeveral writers. A bookſeller in Holland has publiſhed his port folio, which does him no honor. There are, indeed, ſome pieces in this collection, which came from the pen of Rouſſeau, but he is leſs to be blamed for them, than thoſe who drew theſe works from that oblivion to which our great poet had conſigned them. A very good edition of his ſelect pieces were printed at Paris in 1741, in a ſmall duodecimo volume. His portrait engraved by the celebrated Aved, his old friend, made its appearance in 1778, with the following motto from Martial:

Certior in noſtro carmine vultus erit.

ROUSSEAU, (John James) a celebrated philoſopher, and moſt eccentric genius, was born in the year 1712, at Geneva. His parents were Iſaac Rouſſeau, a very ingenious clock and watch maker, and Suſanna Bernard, the daughter of a clergyman, who was more rich than her huſband, he having fifteen brothers and ſiſters. At his birth, which he ſays was the beginning of his misfortunes, he endangered the life of his mother, and he himſelf for a long time after was very weakly, but as his bodily ſtrength encreaſed, his mental powers gradually appeared, and afforded to his pa-

rents and friends, the moſt happy preſages of approaching greatneſs. His father, who was a well informed mechanic, kept in his workſhop, a Plutarch and a Tacitus, which authors ſoon became familiar to his ſon. While he was yet young, a raſh ſtep cauſed him to leave his father's houſe. He ſays, "that finding himſelf a fugitive in a ſtrange country, without either money or friends, he changed his religion in order to procure a ſubſiſtence." Bornex, biſhop of Anneci, with whom he ſought an aſylum, committed the care of his education to Madame de Warrens, an ingenious and very amiable lady, who had left part of her fortune, and the proteſtant religion, in 1726, in order to throw herſelf into the boſom of the church. This generous lady ſerved in the triple capacity of mother, friend, and lover, to the new proſelyte, for whom ſhe had a paternal regard. Rouſſeau ſaw the neceſſity of procuring for himſelf ſome ſettlement, and ews very unſettled in his mind, and under theſe circumſtances, was very often obliged to abſent himſelf from this tender and affectionate lady.

His talents for muſic, were above mediocrity; and the Abbe Blanchard, flattered his hopes with a place in the Royal chapel, which he, however could not obtain for him; he was therefore reduced to the neceſſity of teaching muſic at Chamberi, in which place he remained till 1741, at which time he went to Paris, where he remained a long time very deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life. In the year 1743, he wrote a letter to a friend, in which he thus expreſſes himſelf; "Every thing is dear here, but eſpecially bread." To what may not genius be reduced? Meanwhile he began to emerge from that obſcurity in which he had been ſo long buried. His friends placed him with M. de Montaign, ambaſſador from France to Venice. According to his own confeſſion, a proud miſanthropy and a peculiar contempt of the riches and pleaſures of this world, conſtituted the chief traits in his character, and a miſunderſtanding took place

between him and the ambaſſador. The place of depute under M. Dupin, farmer-general, a man of conſiderable genius, gave him ſome temporary relief, and enabled him to be of ſome benefit to Madame de Warrens, his former benefactreſs. He commenced his literary career in 1750. The following queſtion was propoſed at Dijon: "Whether the revival of the arts and ſciences has contributed to the refinement of manners?" Rouſſeau at firſt, was inclined to ſupport the affirmative. "This is the pouſaſinorum," ſays a philoſopher, at that time a friend of his, "take the negative ſide of the queſtion, and I'll promiſe you the greateſt ſucceſs." His diſcourſe againſt the ſciences accordingly, having been found to be the beſt written, and replete with the deepeſt reaſoning, was publicly crowned with the approbation of that learned body. Never was a ſubject ſupported with more eloquence, at the ſame time it was not a new one, but it was enriched by him with all the advantages which either genius or knowledge could confer on it. Very ſoon after its appearance, he met with ſeveral opponents of his tenets, which he with great deliberation defended; one diſpute after another ſucceeded, till he found himſelf involved in a formidable train of correſpondence, without having ever thought of ſuch a ſtrong oppoſition. After that time he began to grow leſs happy, and to increaſe in celebrity. His "Diſcourſes on the Cauſes of Inequality among Mankind, and on the Origin of Social Compacts," was a work almoſt full of unintelligible maxims and wild ideas, it was written with a view to prove that mankind were equal; that they were born to live apart from each other, and that they have perverted the order of nature, in forming ſocieties. He beſtows the higheſt praiſe on the ſtate of nature, and depreciates the idea of every ſocial compact. This diſcourſe, and in particular the dedication of it to the republic of Geneva, are the chef-d'œuvres of that kind of eloquence, of which the ancients alone had given us any accurate idea. By pre-

ſenting this performance to the magiſtrates, he was received again into his native country, and reinſtated in all the privileges and rights of a citizen, after having, with much difficulty prevailed on himſelf to abjure the Catholic religion. He ſoon however, returned to France, and lived for ſome time in Paris. He afterwards gave himſelf up to retirement, to eſcape the ſhafts of criticiſm, and follow after the regimen which the ſtrangury with which he was tormented, demanded of him. This is a very important epoch in the hiſtory of his life, as it is owing to this circumſtance, perhaps, that we have the moſt elegant works that have come from his pen. His "Letter to d'Alembert," on the deſign of erecting a theatre at Geneva, written in his retirement, and publiſhed in 1757, contains along with ſome paradoxes, ſome very important and well handled truths. This letter firſt drew down upon him the envy of Voltaire, and was the cauſe of thoſe indignities, with which that author never ceaſed to load him. What is moſt ſingular in him is, that although ſo great an enemy to theatrical repreſentations himſelf, he cauſed a comedy to be printed, and in 1752, gave to the theatre a paſtoral entitled, "The Village Conjurer," of which he compoſed both the poetry and muſic, each of them abounding with ſentiment and elegance and full of innocent and rural ſimplicity. His compoſition is far ſuperior to thoſe common affected and inſipid productions of our common petit-dramas. His Dictionary of Muſic affords ſeveral excellent articles. "This work," ſays M. la Borde, in his eſſay on muſic, "has need to be written over again, to ſave much trouble to thoſe who wiſh to ſtudy it, and prevent them from falling into errors, which it is difficult to avoid, from the engaging manner in which Rouſſeau drags along his readers." The paſſages contained in it which refer to literature, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed as they are treated with the agreeableneſs of a man of wit, and the exactneſs of a man of taſte. Rouſſeau, ſoon after his Village Conjurer, publiſhed a letter

againſt French Muſic, written with as much freedom as livelineſs. This ſo exaſperated the partizans of French comedy, that they treated him with as much fury, as if he had conſpired againſt the ſtate. A crowd of inſignificant enthuſiaſts, ſpent their ſtrength in aſperſing his character. They inſulted, menaced and lampooned him. Harmonic fanaticiſm went even to hang him up in effigy.

That tender and intereſting ſtyle which is ſo conſpicuous throughout the Village Conjurer, animates ſeveral letters in the New Heloiſa, in ſix parts, publiſhed in the year 1761, 12mo. This epiſtolary romance, of which the plot is ill-managed, and the arrangement bad, like all other works of genius, has its beauties and deformities. More truth in his characters and more preciſion in his tales, were to have been wiſhed. The characters and likewiſe the ſtyle, have too much ſameneſs, and the language is too affected and exaggerated. Some of the letters are, notwithſtanding, admirable, from the force and warmth of expreſſion, from an efferverſence of ſentiments, from the irregularity of ideas which always characteriſes a paſſion carried to its height. But why is ſo affecting a letter ſo often accompanied with an unimportant digreſſion, an inſipid criticiſm, or a falſe contradicting paradox? Why, after having ſhone in all the energy of ſentiment, does he, on a ſudden, turn unaffecting? It is becauſe none of the perſonages are truly intereſting. That of St Preux, is weak and often forced. Julia, is an aſſemblage of tenderneſs and pity, of elevation of ſoul, and of coquetry, of natural parts and pedantry. Wolmer is a violent man, and almoſt exceeds the limits of nature. In fine, when he wiſhes to change his ſtyle, and adopt that of the ſpeaker, it may eaſily be obſerved, that he does not long ſupport it, and every attempt embarraſſes the author, and cools the reader. In the Heloiſa, Rouſſeau's unlucky talent of rendering every thing problematical, appears conſpicuous, as in his arguments in favor of and againſt

dueiling, which afford an apology for ſuicide, and a juſt condemnation of it; in his facility in paliating the crime of adultery, and his very ſtrong reaſons to make it abhorred; on the one hand, in declaiming againſt ſocial happineſs; on the other, in tranſports in favor of humanity: here, in violent rhapſodies againſt philoſophers; there, by a rage for adopting their opinions: the exiſtence of God attacked by ſophiſtry, and atheiſts confuted by the moſt irrefragable arguments; the chriſtian religion combatted by the moſt ſpecious objections, and celebrated with the moſt ſublime eulogies.

His Emilius which was publiſhed ſome time after, made more noiſe than the new Heloiſa. This ſtrictly moral romance, which made its appearance in four volumes, duodecimo, in 1762, treats chiefly of education, Rouſſeau wiſhed to follow nature in every thing, and though his ſyſtem in ſeveral places differs, from received ideas, it deſerves, in many reſpects to be put in practice, and with ſome neceſſary modifications it has been ſo. His precepts are expreſſed with the force and dignity of a mind full of the leading truths of morality. If he has not always been virtuous, no body at leaſt, has felt it more, or made it appear to more advantage. Every thing which he ſays againſt luxury, ſhows the vices and conceited opinions of his age, and is worthy at once of Tacitus, &c. &c. His ſtyle is peculiar to himſelf. He ſometimes, however, appears, by a kind of affected rudeneſs and aſperity, to ape at the mode of Montaign, of whom he is a great admirer, and whoſe ſentiments and expreſſions he often clothes in a new dreſs. What is moſt to be lamented, is, that in wiſhing to educate a young man as a chriſtian, he has filled this third vol. with objections againſt chriſtianity. He has, it muſt be confeſſed, given a very ſublime eulogium on the goſpel, and an affecting portrait of its divine author; but the miracles and the prophecies, which ſerve to eſtabliſh his miſſion, he attacks without the leaſt re-

ſerve. Admitting only natural religion, he weighs every thing in the balance of reaſon, and this reaſon being falſe, leads him into dilemmas very unfavorable to his own repoſe and happineſs.

In 1754, he dwelt in a ſmall houſe in the country, a retreat which he owed to the generoſity of a farmer-general. The cauſe of this love for retirement, according to himſelf, was, "That invincible ſpirit of liberty which nothing could conquer, and in competition with which, honors, fortune, and reputation could not ſtand. It is true, this deſire of liberty, has occaſioned leſs pride than lazineſs; but his indolence is inconceivable. Every thing ſtartles it; the moſt inconſiderable reciprocalities of ſocial life, are to it, inſupportable. A word to ſpeak, a letter to write, a viſit to pay, things neceſſary to be done, are to me, puniſhments. Hear my reaſons. Although the ordinary intercourſe between mankind be odious to me, intimate friendſhip appears to me very dear; becauſe there are no more ceremonies due to it; it agrees with the heart and all is accompliſhed. Hear again, why I have always ſhunned kindneſſes ſo much; becauſe every act of kindneſs deſerves a grateful mind, and I find my heart ungrateful, from this alone, that gratitude is a duty. Laſtly, that kind of felicity which is neceſſary for me, is not ſo much to do that which I wiſh, as not to do that which I wiſh not to do." Rouſſeau enjoyed this felicity which he ſo much wiſhed, in his retirement. Without entirely adopting that too rigorous mode of life purſued by the ancient Cynics, he deprived himſelf of every thing that could in any meaſure add fuel to this wiſhed for luxury, which is ever the companion of riches, and which inverts even cuſtom itſelf. He might have been happy in this retreat, if he could have forgot this public which he affected to deſpiſe; but his deſire for a great name, got the better of his ſelf-love, and it was this thirſt after reputation, which made him introduce ſo many dangerous paragraphs in his Emilia.

The French parliament condemned this book in 1762, and entered into a criminal profecution againſt the author, which forced him to make a precipitate retreat. He directed his ſteps towards his native country, which ſhut its gates againſt him. Proſcribed in the place where he firſt drew breath, he ſought an aſylum in Switzerland, which he found in the principality of Neufchatel. His firſt care was to defend his Emilia againſt the mandate of the archbiſhop of Paris, by whom it had been anathematized. In 1763, he publiſhed a letter, in which he re-exhibits all his errors, ſet off with the moſt animated diſplay of eloquence, and in the moſt inſidious manner. He deſcribes himſelf in this letter, "as more vehement than celebrated in his reſearches, but ſincere on the whole, even againſt himſelf; ſimple and good; but ſenſible and weak; often doing evil, and always loving good; united by friendſhip, never by circumſtances, and keeping more to his opinion than to his intereſt; requiring nothing of men, and not wiſhing to be under any obligation to them; yielding no more to their prejudices, than to their will, and preſerving his own as free as his reaſon; diſputing about religion without licentiouſneſs; loving neither impiety, nor fanaticiſm, but diſliking preciſe people more than bold ſpirits," &c. &c. From this ſpecimen, the limitations he would appoint to this portrait, may eaſily be diſcovered.

The Letters of La Montaigne, ſoon after made their appearance, but this work far leſs eloquent, and full of envious diſcuſſions on the magiſtrates and clergy of Geneva, irritated the proteſtant miniſters, without effecting a reconciliation with the clergy of the Romiſh church. Rouſſeau had ſolemnly abjured the latter religion in 1753, and, what is ſomewhat ſtrange, had then reſolved to live in France, a Catholic country. The proteſtant clergy were not fully reconciled by this change, and the protection of the king of Pruſſia, to whom the principality of Neufchatel belonged, was not ſufficient to reſcue him from that obloquy which

the miniſter of Montiers-Travers, the village to which he had retired, had excited againſt him. He preached againſt Rouſſeau, and his ſermon produced an uproar among the people. On the night between the ſixth and ſeventh of September, 1765, ſome fanatics, drove on by wine, and the declamation of the miniſter, threw ſome ſtones at the windows of the Genevan philoſopher, who, fearing new inſults, in vain ſought an aſylum in the canton of Berni. As this canton was connected with the republic of Geneva, they did not think proper to allow him to remain in their city, being proſcribed by that republic. Neither his bad ſtate of health, nor the approach of winter, could ſoften the hearts of thoſe obdurate Spartans. To prevent the fear which they entertained of his opinions ſpreading, he beſought them, but in vain, to ſhut him up in their priſon till the ſpring. He was, accordingly, obliged to ſet out on a journey, at the beginning of a very inclement ſeaſon, and after enduring great hardſhips and fatigues, he at length reached Straſbourg in a very debilitated ſituation. He received from marſhal de Contades, who was then commander in that place, every accommodation which could be expected from generoſity, humanity and compaſſion. Here he tarried till the inclemency of the ſeaſon was over, and then embarked for Paris, where Mr. Hume then happened to be, who determined on taking him to England with him. After having made ſome little ſtay at Paris, in the year 1766, Rouſſeau actually ſet out for England. Hume, much affected with his ſituation and misfortunes, procured for him a very agreeable ſettlement in the country. Our Genevan philoſopher was not, however, very well ſatisfied with this new place. He did not make ſo great an impreſſion on the minds of the Engliſh, as he had done on thoſe of the French people. His free diſpoſition, his obdurate and melancholly temper, was deemed no ſingularity in England. He was there looked upon as an ordinary man, and the periodical prints of that day, were

filled with ſatires againſt him. In particular, they publiſhed a forged letter from the king of Pruſſia, holding up to ridicule, the principles and conduct of this new Diogenes. Rouſſeau imagined there was a plot between Hume and ſome philoſophers in France, to deſtroy his glory and repoſe. He ſent a letter to him, filled with the moſt abuſive expreſſions, and reproaching him for his conduct towards him. From this time he looked upon Hume, as a wicked and perfidious perſon, who had induced him to come to England, with no other view than to expoſe him to public ridicule; which fooliſh and chimerical idea, was nouriſhed by ſelf-love, and a reſtleſs diſpoſition. He imagined that the Engliſh philoſopher, amidſt all his kindneſſes, had ſomething diſagreeable in the manner of expreſſing them. The ill health of Rouſſeau, a ſtrong and melancholly imagination, a too nice ſenſibility, a jealous diſpoſition, joined with philoſophic vanity, cheriſhed by the falſe informations of his governeſs, who poſſeſſed an uncommon power over him; all theſe taken together, might tend to prepoſſeſs him with unfavorable ſentiments of ſome innocent freedoms his benefactor might have taken with him, and might render him ungrateful, which he thought himſelf incapable of becoming. Meanwhile, theſe falſe conjectures and probabilities ought never to have had the weight with an honeſt mind to withdraw itſelf from its friend and benefactor. Proofs are always neceſſary in caſes of this kind, and that which Rouſſeau had, was, by no means, a certain demonſtration. The Genevan philoſopher, however, certainly returned to France. In paſſing through Amiens, he met with M. Griffet, who was very deſirous of knowing his misfortunes, and likewiſe the controverſies he had been engaged in. He anſwered, "You have got the art of making a parrot ſpeak, but you are not yet poſſeſſed of the ſecret of making a bear ſpeak." In the mean time, the magiſtrates of this city, wiſhed to confer on him ſome mark of their eſteem, which he ab-

ſolutely refuſed. His diſordered imagination viewed theſe flattering civilities, as nothing elſe than inſults, ſuch as were laviſhed on Sancho, in the iſland of Barataria. He thought that one part of the people looked upon him as like Lazarille of Tormes, who, being fixed to the bottom of a tub, with only his head out of the water, was carried from one town to another, to amuſe the vulgar. But theſe wrong and whimſical ideas, did not prevent him from aſpiring after a reſidence in Paris, where he was more looked on as a ſpectacle than in any other place whatever. On the firſt of July, 1770, Rouſſeau appeared, for the firſt time, at the regency coffee-houſe, dreſſed in ordinary clothing, having for ſome time previous to this, wore an Armenian habit. He was loaded with praiſes by the ſurrounding multitude. "It is ſomewhat ſingular," ſays a writer, "to ſee a man ſo haughty as he, returning to the very place from whence he had been ſo often baniſhed. Nor is it one of the ſmalleſt inconſiſtencies of this extraordinary character, that he preferred a retreat in that place, of which he had ſpoken ſo much ill." It happens to be as ſingular, that a perſon under ſentence of impriſonment, ſhould wiſh to live in ſo public a manner, in the very place where his ſentence was in force againſt him. His friends procured for him, however, liberty of ſtaying, on condition that he ſhould neither write on religion nor politics; which he fulfilled, for he wrote none at all. He was contented with living in a calm philoſophical manner, giving himſelf to the ſociety of a few tried friends, ſhunning the company of the great, appearing to have given up all his whimſies, and affecting neither the character of a philoſopher, nor a bel eſprit.

This extraordinary man died of an apoplexy, the ſecond of July 1778, at Emernon-ville, belonging to the marquis de Girardini, about ten leagues from Paris. About twenty-four hours after his deceaſe, his body was opened, in preſence of a competent number of witneſſes, and an inqueſt being held by

the proper officers, the ſurgeons declared upon oath, that all the parts of the body were ſound, and that a ſerious apoplexy, of which, palpable marks appear in the brain, was the cauſe of his death. This nobleman ordered the body to be embalmed, after which it was laid in a coffin of oak, lined with lead, and was depoſited in the iſle of poplars, a part of his lorſhip's garden, which is now called Elyſium.

The ſame nobleman cauſed to be erected to his memory, a plane monument. On the tomb are inſcribed the following epitaphs:

Ici repoſe
L'Homme de la nature
Et de la Verite!
Vitam impendere Vero;
Hic jacent Oſſa J. J. Rouſſeau.

The curious who go to ſee this tomb, likewiſe ſee the cloak which our philoſopher wore. Above the door is inſcribed the following ſentence, which might afford matter for a whole volume. "He is truly free, who, to accompliſh his pleaſure, has no need of the aſſiſtance of a ſecond perſon." Rouſſeau, during his ſtay in the environs of Lyons, married Mademoiſelle le Vaſſene, his governeſs, a woman, who without either beauty or talents, had gained a very great aſcendency over him. She waited on him in health and in ſickneſs; but, as if ſhe had been jealous of poſſeſſing him alone, ſhe drove from his mind, by the moſt perfidious inſinuations, all thoſe who came to entertain him; and when Rouſſeau did not diſmiſs them, ſhe prevented their return, by invariably refuſing them admittance. By theſe means, ſhe the more eaſily led her huſband into inconſiſtencies of conduct, which the originality of his character, as well as of his opinions, ſo much contributed to aſſiſt. Nature had, perhaps, but given him the embryo of his character; and art had, probably, united to make it

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more ſingular. He did not incline to aſſociate with any perſon, and as this method of thinking and living was uncommon, it procured him a name, and he diſplayed a kind of fantaſticalneſs, in his behaviour and in his writings. Like Diogenes of old, he united ſimplicity of manners, with all the pride of genius; and a large ſtock of indolence, with an extreme ſenſibility, ſerved to render his character ſtill more uncommon. "An indolent mind," ſays he, "terrified at every application, a warm, bilious, and irritable temperament, ſenſible alſo, in a high degree, to every thing that can affect it, appear not poſſible to be united in the ſame perſon; and yet theſe two contrarieties compoſe the chief of mine. An active life has no charms for me. I would rather an hundred times conſent to be idle, than to do any thing againſt my will; and I have an hundred times thought, that I could live not amiſs in the baſtile, provided I had nothing to do but juſt continue there. In my younger days, I made ſeveral attempts to get in there; but as they were only with a view of procuring a refuge and reſt in my old age, and, like the exertions of an indolent perſon, only by fits and ſtarts, they were never attended with the ſmalleſt ſucceſs. When misfortunes came, they afforded me a pretext for giving myſelf up to my ruling paſſion." He exaggerated his misfortunes to himſelf as well as to others. He endeavored particularly to render intereſting by his deſcription, his misfortunes and his poverty, although the former were far leſs than he imagined, and notwithſtanding, he had certain reaſons againſt the latter. In other reſpects, he was charitable, generous, ſober, and juſt, contenting himſelf with what was purely neceſſary, and refuſing the means, which might have procured him wealth and offices. He cannot, like many other ſophiſts, be accuſed of having often repeated with a ſtudied emphaſis, the word Virtue, without inſpiring the ſentiment. When he is ſpeaking of the duties of mankind, of the principles neceſſary to our happineſs, of

the duty we owe to ourſelves and to our equals, it is with a copiouſneſs, a charm, and an impetuoſity, that could only proceed from the heart. He ſaid one day to M. de Buffon, "You have aſſerted and proved, before J. J. Rouſſeau, that mothers ought to ſuckle their children." "Yes," ſays this great naturaliſt, "we have all ſaid ſo; but John J. Rouſſeau forbids it, and cauſes himſelf to be obeyed." Another academician ſaid, "that the virtues of Voltaire were without heat, and thoſe of Rouſſeau, without head." He was acquainted at an early age with the Greek and Roman authors, and the republican virtues there held forth to view, the rigorous auſterity of Cato, Brutus, &c. carried him beyond the limits of a ſimple eſtimation of them. Influenced by his imagination, he admired every thing in the ancients, and ſaw nothing in his contemporaries but enervated minds, and degenerated bodies.

His ideas upon politics were almoſt as eccentric as his paradoxes about religion. Some reckon his ſocial compact, which Voltaire calls the unſocial compact, the greateſt effort his genius produced. Others, find it full of contradictions, errors, and cynical paſſages, obſcure, ill-arranged, and by no means worthy of his excellent pen; there are ſeveral other ſmall pieces wrote by him, to be found in a collection of his works publiſhed in twenty-five vols. 8vo. and 12mo. to which there is appended, a very inſignificant ſupplement in ſix vols.

We ſhall diſmiſs this extraordinary character by obſerving that in his "Confeſſions," all the diſguiſe, with which pride, hypocriſy, ſelf-love, and ſhame, had wound round the human heart, are removed, and all the ſecret receſſes laid open to the eye. He appears a ſtrange mixture of good and evil, of ſublimity and littleneſs, of penetration and ſimplicity. The greater part of his works have been tranſlated into Engliſh; among theſe, the moſt important are, his "Heloiſa," and "Emilius."

ROWE, (NICHOLAS) deſcended from an ancient family in Devonſhire, at which place he was born about the year 1673. He acquired a tolerable knowledge of the claſſical authors under the famous Dr. Buſby at Weſtminſter ſchool; but poetry was his early and darling ſtudy. His father who was a lawyer, deſigned him for the ſame profeſſion, and accordingly, at the age of ſixteen, entered him a ſtudent in the Middle Temple. He made remarkable progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, but the love of the belles-lettres and poetry, the latter in particular, ſomewhat impeded his progreſs. When he was but five and twenty, he wrote his firſt tragedy, entitled, "The Ambitious Stepmother," and this, meeting with univerſal applauſe, he laid aſide all thoughts of riſing by the law. He afterwards wrote the following tragedies, but that which he valued himſelf moſt upon, was his "Tamerlane." The others are, "The Fair Penitent," "Ulyſſes," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," and "Lady Jane Gray." He alſo wrote a poem called the Biter, and ſeveral other poems upon different ſubjects, which have been publiſhed under the title of miſcellaneous works, in one volume, as his dramatic works have been in two. Rowe is chiefly to be conſidered in the light of a tragic writer and a tranſlator. In his attempt at comedy, he failed, in ſo much that his Biter was not publiſhed in his works: and thoſe poems which he occaſionally wrote, and other ſhort compoſitions, are ſcarcely worthy to be noticed; for they ſeem to be the productions of a mind, ſeeking rather to amuſe its leiſure, than to exerciſe its powers. He does not diſcover much art in the conſtruction of his dramas, and is not a very nice obſerver of its unities. He extends time and varies place, as his convenience requires. To vary the place is not any violation of nature, if the change be made between the acts; for it certainly is not leſs eaſy for the ſpectator to ſuppoſe himſelf at Athens in the ſecond act, than at Thebes in the firſt; but to change the ſcene, as Rowe does, in

the middle of an act, is, to add more acts to the play, ſince an act is ſo much of the buſineſs as is tranſacted without interruption. Rowe, by his licence, eaſily extricates himſelf from difficulties; as in Lady Jane Gray, when we have been terrified with all the dreadful pomp of public execution, and are wondering how the heroine of the piece will proceed, no ſooner has Jane pronounced ſome prophetic rhymes, than—paſs and be gone—the ſcene cloſes, and Pembroke and Gardiner, are turned out upon the ſtage. Dr. Johnſon ſays, he does not know that there could be found, in his plays, any deep ſearch into nature, any accurate diſcrimination of kindred qualities, nor nice diſplay of paſſion in its progreſs; all is general and undefined. Nor does he much intereſt or affect the auditor, except in Jane Shore, who is always ſeen and heard with pity. Alicia is a character of empty noiſe, with no reſemblance to real ſorrow, or to natural madneſs. Whence then has Rowe his reputation? From the reaſonableneſs and propriety of ſome of his ſcenes, from the elegance of his diction, and the ſuavity of his verſe. He ſeldom moves either pity or terror, but he often elevates the ſentiment; he ſeldom pierces the breaſt, but he always delights the ear, and very often improves the underſtanding. He admired Shakeſpeare ſo much, that he publiſhed an edition of his plays, to which he ſubjoined an account of that great man's life. The moſt conſiderable of Mr. Rowe's performances, was his tranſlation of Lucian's Pharſalia, which he finiſhed but a ſhort time before his death, but he never publiſhed it, and in fact, it did not make its appearance in print, till the year 1728, which was about ten years after he died.

His great love for books and poetry, did not in the leaſt interfere with his other buſineſs, for it was impoſſible for any body to give cloſer application, where occaſion required. The duke of Queenſburg, while Secretary of State, made him ſecretary for public affairs. A ſhort time after the duke died, which im-

mediately clouded all his proſpects of preferment, and during the reſidue of queen Anne's reign, he ſpent the greater part of his time with the muſes and his books. A ſtory is told of him, which ſhows he had ſome acquaintance with her miniſters. It is ſaid, that he went one day to pay his court to the lord treaſurer Oxford, who aſked him, if he underſtood Spaniſh well, he anſwered "No," but thinking that his lordſhip might intend to ſend him into Spain, upon ſome honorable commiſſion, he preſently added, "that he did not doubt but that he could ſhortly be able both to underſtand and to ſpeak it." The earl approving what he ſaid, Rowe took his leave, and, retiring a few weeks to learn the language, waited again on the earl, to acquaint him with it. His lordſhip aſking him, "If he was ſure he underſtood it thoroughly," and Rowe affirming that he did, "How happy are you Mr. Rowe," ſaid the earl, "that you can have the pleaſure of reading and underſtanding the hiſtory of Don Quixote, in the original!" On the acceſſion of George I. he was made poet laureat, and one of the land-ſurveyors of the cuſtoms, in the port of London. The prince of Wales conferred on him the clerkſhip of his council, and the lord chancellor Parker, made him his ſecretary for the preſentations. He did not enjoy this good fortune long, for he died, on the 6th of December, 1718, in the 45th year of his age.

Mr. Rowe was twice married, by his firſt wife he had a ſon, and by his ſecond, a daughter. He was a handſome genteel man, and his mind was as amiable as his perſon. While he lived, he was greatly beloved, and when he died, had the honor of being lamented by Mr. Pope, in an epitaph which is printed in Pope's works, although it was not affixed to Mr. Rowe's monument, in Weſtminſter Abbey, where he was interred, in the poet's corner, oppoſite to Chaucer.

ROWE, (Elizabeth) an Engliſh lady, eminent for her excellent writings both in proſe and verſe, was born at Ilcheſter, in Somerſetſhire, on the 11th Sept. 1674. Her father was poſſeſſed of a comfortable eſtate near Frome, in that county, where he lived, but being impriſoned at Ilcheſter for non-conformity, married a wife, and ſettled in that town. Elizabeth received the firſt ſerious impreſſions of religion, as ſoon as ſhe was capable of diſtinguiſhing good from evil. There being a great affinity between painting and poetry, this lady, who had a vein for the one, naturally had a taſte for the other. She was alſo very fond of muſic, chiefly of the grave and ſolemn kind, as beſt ſuited to the grandeur of her ſentiments, and the ſublimity of her devotion. But poetry was her favorite employment, her diſtinguiſhing excellence. So prevalent was her genius this way, that her proſe is all poetical. In 1696, a collection of her poems was publiſhed at the deſire of two of her friends. Her paraphraſe on the thirty-eighth chapter of Job, was written at the requeſt of Biſhop Ken. She had no other tutor for the French and Italian languages, than the honorable Mr. Thynne, who willingly took the taſk upon himſelf. Her ſhining merit and her charming perſon and converſation, had procured her a great many admirers. Among the reſt it is ſaid that the celebrated M. Prior, paid his addreſſes to her. But Mr. Thomas Rowe, a gentleman of uncommon parts and learning, and alſo a tolerable talent at poetry, was, by heaven deſigned to be her future huſband. This gentleman was of an honorable family, and his ſuperior genius, and inſatiable thirſt after knowledge, were quite viſible in his earlieſt years. He had formed a deſign to compile the lives of all the illuſtrious perſons in antiquity, by Plutarch omitted, which, indeed, he partly executed. Eight lives were publiſhed ſince his deceaſe, and were tranſlated into French, by the Abbe Bellenger, In 1734. He ſpoke with eaſe and fluency; had a frank and benevolent temper, an inex-

hauſtible fund of wit, and a very communicative diſpoſition. Such was the man, who, charmed with the perſon, character, and writings of our heroine, married her in 1710, and made it his ſtudy to repay the felicity with which ſhe crowned his life. By a too cloſe application to ſtudy, more than his weak frame could bear, it threw him into a conſumption, which put a period to his valuable life, in May of 1715, when he had but juſt entered the twenty-ninth year of his age. Mrs. Rowe wrote a beautiful elegy on his death, and continued, to the laſt moments of her life, to expreſs the higheſt veneration and affection for his memory. As ſoon after his deceaſe as her affairs would permit, ſhe indulged her inclination for ſolitude, by retiring to Frome in Somerſetſhire, in the neighbourhood of which place, the greateſt part of her eſtate lay. In this receſs it was, that ſhe compoſed the moſt celebrated of her works, "Friendſhip in Death," and the "Letters Moral and Entertaining." In 1736, ſhe publiſhed the hiſtory of Joſeph; a poem which ſhe had written in the early part of her life. She did not live long after this publication; for ſhe died of an apoplexy, on th 20th of Feb. 1736-7. In her cabinet were found, letters to ſeveral of her friends, which ſhe left ſtrict orders to have delivered, immediately after her death. The Rev. Dr. Iſaac Watts, agreeably to her requeſt, reviſed and publiſhed her devotions, in 1737, under the title of "Devout Exerciſes of the Heart, in Meditation and Soliloquy, Praiſe and Prayer," and in 1739, her "Miſcellaneous Works," in proſe and verſe, were publiſhed in two octavo vols. with an account of her life and writings prefixed.

As to her perſon, ſhe was not a regular beauty, yet ſhe was in the poſſeſſion of a large ſhare of the charms of her ſex. She was of a moderate ſtature, her hair of a fine color, her eyes of a darkiſh grey, inclining to blue, and full of fire. Her complexion was very fair, and a natural bluſh glowed in her cheeks. She ſpoke gracefully; her voice was exceedingly ſweet

and harmonious; and ſhe had a ſoftneſs in her aſpect which inſpired love, yet not without ſome mixture of that awe and veneration which diſtinguiſhed ſenſe and virtue, apparent in the countenance, are wont to create.

RUDDIMAN, (THOMAS) one of the moſt eminent grammarians which Scotland ever produced, was born in October 1674, at Raggel, in the pariſh of Boyndie, and county of Banff. His father, James Ruddiman, followed the ſimple occupation of farming, and was ſtrongly attached to the houſe of Stuart.

Young Mr. Ruddiman was inſtructed in the principles of the Latin grammar, at the pariſh ſchool of Boyndie, where his application was ſo vigorous, and his progreſs ſo rapid, that he quickly ſurpaſſed all his claſs-mates. His tutor, George Moriſon, who was a ſkilful and attentive teacher, being unwilling to check his ardour for learning, permitted him to follow the impulſe of his genius, and to advance without waiting the comparatively ſlow progreſs of the other boys.

The pleaſure which the youthful mind receives from vivid deſcription, though wild and romantic, approaches to extacy, and often makes an impreſſion which remains indelible. While at ſchool, the firſt book that charmed the opening mind of Ruddiman, was Ovid's Metamorphoſes; nor did he ceaſe to reliſh the beauties of this author, when his judgment was mature, for, during the remainder of his life, Ovid was his favorite poet.

At the age of ſixteen, he became anxious to purſue his ſtndies at the univerſity; but his father thinking him too young, oppoſed his inclination. Hearing of the competition trial, which was annually held at king's college, Aberdeen, for a certain number of burſaries, on the foundation of that univerſity, Rud-

diman's ambition was kindled. Without the knowledge of his father, and with only a ſingle guinea in his pocket, which his ſiſter had privately given him, he ſet out for that place. On the road he was met by a company of gypſies, who robbed him of his coat, his ſhoes, his ſtockings, and his guinea. This misfortune did not in the leaſt damp his enterpriſing ſpirit. He continued his journey to Aberdeen, preſented himſelf before the profeſſors as a candidate, and though he had neither clothes to give him a decent appearance, nor friends to recommend him, he gained the firſt prize.

After attending the univerſity for four years, he obtained the degree of Maſter of Arts, an honor, of which he was always proud. The theſis ſays, the diſputation on this occaſion, laſted "from morning till night." Though Ruddiman was only twenty years of age when he left the univerſity, it appears, from a book entitled "Rhetoricorum Libri tres," compoſed before this period, but never publiſhed, that he had then read the Roman claſſics with uncommon attention and advantage.

He was ſoon after engaged as a tutor to the ſon of Robert Young, Eſq. of Auldbar, the great grand ſon of Sir Peter Young, who, under the direction of Buchanan, had been preceptor of James VI. His income here, muſt have been very ſmall, or his ſituation unpleaſant; for within a year, he accepted the office of ſchoolmaſter in the pariſh of Laurencekirk. The profeſſion of a ſchoolmaſter in a country pariſh at that period, could diſplay no field for ambition, nor proſpect for great emolument; for, by an act of parliament, paſſed in 1633, the ſalary appropriated to this office, could not be increaſed above two hundred Scots merks, which is about fifty dollars per ann. In diſcharging the duties of this humble but important ſtation, it is probable that he uſed Simpſon's Rudimenta Grammatica, which was then generally taught

in the northern ſchools, and by which, he himſelf had been taught the principles of Latin grammar.

When Ruddiman had ſpent three years and an half in this employment, the celebrated Dr. Pitcairne, happening to paſs through Laurencekirk, was detained in that village by a violent ſtorm. Pitcairne wanting amuſement, enquired of the hoſteſs, if ſhe could procure him any agreeable companion to bear him company at dinner. She replied, that the ſchoolmaſter, though young, was ſaid to be very learned, and though modeſt, ſhe was ſure could talk. Pitcairne was delighted with the converſation and learning of his new companion, invited him to Edinburgh, and promiſed him his patronage.

When Ruddiman arrived in Edinburgh, the advocates library, which had been founded eighteen years before, by Sir George Mackenzie, attracted his attention and curioſity, and he was ſoon after appoint ed aſſiſtant-keeper, under Mr. Spottiſwoode, the principal librarian. His ſalary for executing this laborious office, was about thirty-ſix dollars. He had beſides, a ſmall honorary preſent from thoſe who were admitted advocates, for correcting their theſis; he alſo received a ſmall compenſation for copying manu ſcripts for the uſe of the library. And the faculty, before he had held the office two years, were ſo highly pleaſed with him, that they made him a preſent of eighteen dollars.

During the ſitting of the court of ſeſſions, he attended the library from ten till three. But this confinement did not prevent him from engaging in other laborious duties. A part of his time was occupied in teaching young gentlemen the Latin language. Some he attended at their lodgings, ſome waited upon him, and ſome reſided at his own houſe. An exact liſt of the names of thoſe who attended him, expreſſing the date of their entry, and the ſums which he was to receive from each, has been found in his packet-book, a curious relic, which is ſtill preſerved.

When Ruddiman's merit as a ſcholar became better known, his aſſiſtance was anxiouſly ſolicited, by thoſe who were engaged in literary publications. Freebairne, a reſpectable bookſeller of that period, prevailed upon him to correct and prepare for the preſs, Sir Robert Sibbald's "Introductio ad Hiſtoriam rerum a Romanis Geſtarum in ea Berealis Britanniae parte quae ultra murum Picticum eſt." He received for this labor, thirteen dollars thirty-two cents. At the requeſt of Mr. Spottiſwoode, librarian, he contributed his aid to the publication of Sir Robert Spottiſwoode's Practiques of the laws of Scotland, for which he was to receive the ſum of twenty-two dollars twenty cents.

In 1707, he commenced auctioneer, an employment not very ſuitable to the dignified character of a man of letters; but to this occupation, he was, probably impelled by neceſſity; for, upon ballancing his accounts at the end of the preceding year, the whole ſurplus was but one hundred and ſeventy-five dollars, ſeventy-five cents. Ruddiman had a family, and ſeems to have been a ſtranger to that fooliſh pride, which has ſeduced ſome literary men into the opinion, that it is more honorable to ſtarve, than to have recourſe to an occupation which men of rank and opulence are accuſtomed to deſpiſe. The ſame year he publiſhed an edition of "Voluſeni de Aneini Tranquillitate Diologus," to which he prefixed the life of Voluſenus; Voluſenus or Wilſon, was a learned Scotchman, and had the honor to be patronized by Cardinal Woolſey. In 1709, he publiſhed "Johnſtoni Cantici Solomonis Paraphraſis Poetica," and "Johnſtoni Cantica," with notes, which he dedicated, in verſe, to his friend and patron, Dr. Pitcairne. This edition brought him but very little profits, for he ſold them at one ſhilling each, and printed but two hundred.

The philological talents of Ruddiman, were next directed to a more important object, in which they

became more conſpicuous and uſeful. Freebairne the bookſeller, propoſed to publiſh a new edition of the Scottiſh tranſlation of Virgil's Æneid, by Gawin Douglaſs, biſhop of Dunkeld. Of the contributions which ſome eminent characters of the age preſented, the moſt valuable were ſupplied by Ruddiman. Freebairne acknowledged in general terms, this obligation, but has not done him the juſtice to inform the reader, what theſe valuable contributions were, and Ruddiman's modeſty reſtrained him, from publicly aſſerting his claim. From the pocket-book which has been already mentioned, it appears that Ruddiman corrected the work, and wrote the gloſſary; and there is ſtrong reaſon to believe that he was the author of the forty-two general rules for aſſiſting the reader to underſtand the language of Douglaſs. To thoſe who wiſh to be acquainted with the ancient language of this iſland, the gloſſary will be a treaſure, as it forms a compendious dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon. For this elaborate work, Ruddiman was allowed thirty-ſeven dollars.

The reputation of Ruddiman had now extended to a diſtance. He was invited by the magiſtrates of Dundee, to be rector of the grammar ſchool of that town, but the faculty of advocates, anxious to retain him, augmented his ſalary to one hundred and thirty-four dollars, and he declined the offer.

In 1711, he aſſiſted biſhop Sage in publiſhing Drummond of Hawthornden's works; and performed the ſame favor to Dr. Abercrombie, who was then preparing for the preſs, his work entitled the "Martial Atchievments."

In 1713, he was deprived of his friend, Dr. Pitcairne. On this occaſion, he teſtified all the reſpect which friendſhip could inſpire, to the memory of this, his deceaſed patron, and ſurviving family. He compoſed Pitcairne's epitaph, and conducted the ſale of his library, which was purchaſed by Peter the Great.

In 1715, the rudiments of the Latin tongue were publiſhed. Eighteen or nineteen Latin grammars, compoſed by Scotchmen, had appeared before this period; yet, ſuch is the intrinſic value of this little treatiſe, that it ſoon ſuperceded all other books on the ſubject, and is now taught in all the grammar ſchools in Scotland. It has alſo been tranſlated into other languages.

He was next called upon to publiſh the works of Buchanan. The value of theſe, he enhanced much, by an elaborate preface, his "Tubula Regnum Scotiae Chronologica," and "Propriorum Nominius Interpretatio." The interpretation of proper nouns was highly requiſite, for Buchanan has ſo diſguiſed them in the Roman dreſs, that the original name is ſcarcely diſcernable; and the preface puts the reader on his guard againſt the chronological errors and factious ſpirit of the hiſtory. Ruddiman alſo added a learned diſſertation, entitled, "De Metris Buchananacis Libellus," and ſubjoined annotations, critical and political, on the hiſtory of Scotland. As he eſpouſed the cauſe of queen Mary, he raiſed againſt himſelf an hoſt of enemies, and gave occaſion to the celebrated controverſy which has been carried on with much keenneſs and animoſity, and with little intermiſſion, even to the preſent time. For this work Ruddiman was liberally paid. He had now been ſo long accuſtomed to ſuperintend the preſs, that he was led to form the plan of erecting a printing office of his own. Accordingly, in the year 1715, he commenced printer, in partnerſhip with his brother Walter, who had been regularly bred to the buſineſs. Some years after, he was appointed printer to the univerſity, in part-conjunction with one Jame Davidſon, a reputable bookſeller.

The firſt literary ſociety formed in Scotland, was inſtituted in the year 1718. It probably derived its origin from the factious and turbulent ſpirit of the times. The learned, anxious, perhaps, to find ſome

reſpite from the political diſſentions of the day, endeavored to procure it an elegant amuſement; for one of the fundamental articles of the new aſſociation, was, that the "affairs of church and ſtate, ſhould not be introduced." Ruddiman, and the maſters of the high ſchool, had the honor to found this ſociety. They were afterwards joined by lord Kames, who rendered them great aſſiſtance.

In 1725, the firſt part of his "Grammaticae Latinae Inſtitutiones," which treated of etymology, was publiſhed. The ſecond part, which explained the nature and principles of ſyntax, appeared in 1731. He alſo wrote a third part on proſody, which is ſaid to be more copious and correct, than any other publication on the ſubject. When urged to give it to the public, he ſaid drily, "The age has ſo little taſte, the ſale would not pay the expenſe." Of this work, he publiſhed an abridgment, to which he ſubjoined an abſtract of his proſody.

Ruddiman next engaged in the management of a newſpaper, an employment for which his genius and induſtry, ſeemed to render him well qualified. But thoſe, who ſhould expect either much information or amuſement from this publication, would, perhaps, be greatly diſappointed. The newſpaper which he conducted, was called the Caledonian Mercury, and was eſtabliſhed in 1720, by William Rolland, a lawyer. Ruddiman acted only in the capacity of printer for five years, but upon the death of Mr. Rolland, in 1729, the property was transferred to him, or to his brother Walter, and him conjunctly. This paper continued in the family of Ruddiman, till 1772, when it was ſold by the truſtees of his grand children, to Mr. John Robertſon.

The Caledonian Mercury, was at firſt, printed but three times a week, in a very ſmall ſize, but afterwards was very much enlarged. Mr. Ruddiman, after the death of Mr. Spottiſwoode librarian, remained for ſome time in his former ſtation, but was at length

appointed keeper of the library, though without any increaſe of ſalary, and a ſhort time after, Mr. Goodal the defender of queen Mary, ſucceeded him in the office of ſub-libranian.

The aſſiduous application of Ruddiman, ſupported by ſuch learning, was entitled to wealth, which now indeed, flowed in upon him, in what was, at that period, deemed great abundance. On the 1ſt of October 1735, it appeared, from an exact ſtatement of his affairs, that he was worth at leaſt, eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-three dollars. In 1710, he valued his effects worth no more than one hundred and eleven dolls.

In 1737, the ſchoolmaſters and teachers in Edinburgh, formed themſelves into a ſociety, in order to eſtabliſh a fund for the ſupport of their wives and children. Of this ſcheme, Ruddiman was a zealous promoter, and was choſen treaſurer. Perhaps it was this aſſociation, which in 1742, gave the idea to the Scotch clergy, of forming themſelves into a ſociety of the ſame nature.

In 1739, he publiſhed "Sectus Diplomatum et Numiſ-matum, Scotiae Theſaurus." This work was projected and begun by Anderſon, but was finiſhed by Ruddiman. The preface, which is an excellent commentary on Anderſon's performance, was written by Ruddiman, and diſplays a greater extent of knowledge, than almoſt any of his other productions.

As Ruddiman had imbibed from his father thoſe political principles, which attached him to the family of Stuart, he probably did not remain an unconcerned ſpectator of the civil commotions, which, in 1745, agitated Scotland. He did not, however, take any active part in the rebellion. His principles, he has been heard to ſay, induced him to be a quiet ſubject, and a good citizen. He retired to the country during the ſummer of 1745, and while his fellow-citizens were ſpilling each other's blood, he was more

happily engaged in writing Critical Obſervations on Burman's Commentaries on Lucian's Pharſalia. The Caledonian Mercury, was, in the mean time, marked with a jealous eye. His ſon, who had for ſome time been the principal manager of that newſpaper, having copied a paragraph which was reckoned ſeditious, from an Engliſh paper, was impriſoned. The ſolicitation of his father, procured his releaſe; but it was too late, for the unhappy young man had contracted a diſtemper in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, which terminated his exiſtence.

During the laſt ſeventeen years of his life, Ruddiman was almoſt inceſſantly engaged in controverſy. To this, he was in ſome meaſure compelled, by the violent attacks which ſome critics of the times, had, ſucceſſively made upon his works. He was firſt called upon by an auditor in the exchequer, to determine the comparative merit of Buchanan and Johnſton as poets. He gave a decided preference to Buchanan, in perſpicuity, purity, and variety of ſtyle; but, like a candid critic, allowed Johnſton to be ſuperior in the harmony of his numbers. His next antagoniſt was Logan, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, a weak illiterate man, but an obſtinate polemic. The ſubject of conteſt was, whether the crown of Scotland was ſtrictly hereditary, and whether the birth of Robert III. was legitimate? Ruddiman maintained the affirmative in both points, and certainly far ſurpaſſed his antagoniſt, in the powers of reaſoning. He proved the legitimacy of Robert, by the public records of the kingdom, with a force of argument, which will admit of no reply; but, in diſcuſſing the firſt queſtion, by which he was led to conſider the conteſt between Bruce and Baliol, he was not ſo ſucceſsful, for there are many inſtances in the hiſtory of Scotland, in which the brother ſucceeded to the crown, in preference to the ſon. He ſhowed, however, that the Scottiſh, was at no period, properly elective; and that, according to the old licentious conſtitution of the kingdom, the

right of Bruce, who was the neareſt in blood, to the royal family, was preferable to the claim of Baliol, though deſcended from the eldeſt daughter.

But the labor of Ruddiman did not end, when the pen dropped from the feeble hand of Logan. He was ſoon called upon to repel the attacks of Love, ſchool-maſter of Dalkeith, who maintained, in oppoſition to him, that Buchanan had neither repented of his treatment of queen Mary, nor had been guilty of the leaſt ingratitude to that princeſs. That Buchanan ever repented, there is reaſon to doubt. Whether he was guilty of ingratitude, let the unbiaſſed determine, when they are aſſured, by authentic records, that Mary conferred a conſiderable penſion on him for life.

When Ruddiman had arrived at his eightieth year, and was almoſt blind, he was aſſailed by James Man, maſter of an hoſpital at Aberdeen, with a degree of rancour and virulence, united with ſome learning and ability, which muſt have touched him in a ſenſible manner, and alarmed his fears for his reputation after his deceaſe. He was called a finiſhed pedant, a furious calumniator, and a corrupter of Buchanan's works. The venerable old man again put on his armour, entered the liſts, and gained a complete victory. Man, with all his acuteneſs, could only point out twenty errors in two folio volumes. Some of theſe were typographical, ſome trifling, and ſome doubtful. Ruddiman, with much pleaſantry, drew up againſt Man, an account of four hundred and ſixty-nine errors, conſiſting of fourteen articles, of which two or three, may be produced as a ſpecimen. 1. Falſehoods and prevarications, twenty. 2. Abſurdities, ſixty-nine. 3. Paſſages from claſſical authors, which were miſunderſtood by Man, ten. The triumph which he gained over this virulent adverſary, he did not long enjoy; for he died at Edinburgh on the 17th of June, 1757, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried in

the Grey Friars church yard, without any monument to diſtinguiſh his grave.

He was three times married, but left behind him only one daughter, named Aliſon, who was married in 1747, to James Stuart, Eſq. After her father's death, ſhe was put in the poſſeſſion of his fortune, which amounted to 133,200 dollars.

He was of the middle ſize, of a thin and ſtraight make, his eyes were remarkably piercing. Of his talents and learning, his works afford the moſt ſatisfactory proofs. His memory was tenacious and exact. He could repeat long paſſages from his favorite Ovid. He was ſo great a maſter of the Latin Language, that he has, perhaps, been equalled by none, ſince the days of Buchanan.

Ruddiman has left a character unſtained by vice, and diſtinguiſhed by many virtues. His poetry was exemplary. He ſpent his Sundays in religious employment; and we are informed, had prayers read to him every morning and evening, by his amanuenſis, when the infirmities of age, required ſuch an aſſiſtant, He was frugal of his time, neither indolent nor fond of amuſement; and ſo remarkably temperate, that it is ſaid, he was never intoxicated. Though often forced into controverſy, and treated with inſolence, he never deſcended to ſcurrility and abuſe, nor cheriſhed reſentment againſt his enemies. His candour was much admired in one inſtance, in the favorable character which he publiſhed in the Caledonian Mercury, of his antagoniſt, Love, after his deceaſe, who was probably, the greateſt enemy our hero ever had. Upon the whole, it muſt be allowed, that Ruddiman has been of great ſervice to claſſical literature, and an honor to his country.

RUYSCH, (Frederick) Conſidered as the greateſt anatomiſt that Holland ever produced, was ſon of

the Commiſſary of the States-General; was born at the Hague, in the fall of 1638.

The firſt rudiments of his education he received at home, and from thence went to Leyden, where he applied himſelf cloſely to the ſtudy of anatomy and botany. From Leyden he went to Francker, where he finiſhed his ſtudies, and took the degree of Doctor in phyſic. In 1661, he returned to the Hague, took to himſelf a wife and ſettled. Here he paid ſo great attention to the practice of his profeſſion, that he neglected every other purſuit, unleſs it was connected with, or in ſome meaſure related to it. In 1665, he publiſhed a piece entitled, "De Vaſis Lymphaticis et Lacteis," which did him much honor, and in conſequence of it, was, the next year, invited to Amſterdam, to take the profeſſorſhip of anatomy; which invitation he gladly accepted, and conſtantly employed himſelf in diſſections; and had an excellent chance of examining every part of the human body, with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. He found out new means to facilitate anatomical enquiries; and diſcovered a particular ſecret to prepare dead bodies, and to preſerve them for many years from putrefaction. His collection in this way, was truly marvellous. In 1717, he was honored with a viſit from the Czar Peter of Ruſſia, who was ſo ſtruck with his collection, that he gave him 11,575 dollars for the copy, and ſent it to St. Peterſberg.

In 1685, he was made profeſſor of phyſic, which poſt he filled with honor, till 1728, when he unhappily broke his thigh by a fall in his chamber. The year before, he loſt his ſon, Henry Ruyſch, an eminent phyſician, who was likewiſe ſkilled in botany and anatomy, and was ſuppoſed to have aided his father very much in his publications, experiments and inventions. This ſon died when his father ſtood moſt in need of him, who now had no body near him but his youngeſt daughter, who was ſtill unmarried. This lady was well acquainted with anatomy, having been initiated

by her father, in all the myſteries of the art, and therefore was capable of aſſiſting him much in completing a ſecond collection of rarities in anatomy and natural hiſtory, which he had ſet himſelf to work at, as ſoon as he had diſpoſed of the firſt.

His anatomical works were publiſhed in four vols. quarto. This great man died the 22d of Feb. 1731, aged 93 years. The greater part of his life he had ſpent in ſtudying anatomy, had publiſhed many very uſeful books, and doubtleſs, made many important diſcoveries in it, yet not ſo many as by ſome was imagined. He was a member of the Royal Society at London, and of the academy of ſciences at Paris, in which laſt place he ſucceeded Sir Iſaac Newton in the year 1727.

SAAVEDRA, (MICHAEL DE CERVANTES) one of the moſt celebrated of the Spaniſh writers, was born in 1549. Though the brighteſt ornament of his own country, and though he would have done honor to any country in any age, yet ſo little was he noticed, ſo little did his inimitable works excite the curioſity of his countrymen, during his life, that the place of his birth remains to this day, a ſubject of diſpute. Several cities of Spain have claimed the honor of giving birth to the author of "Don Quixote;" as thoſe of Greece did, of being the birth-place of Homer. Such is the niggardlineſs, or the jealouſy of mankind: him whom they perſecuted while living; whom they ſuffered to end his days in obſcurity, poverty, and extreme wretchedneſs; when he was no longer within the reach of their aſſiſtance, or capable of receiving pleaſure from their regard, or benefit from their notice, they are ambitious of honoring; and proclaim the ingratitude of their country, by contending for the diſtinction of being his fellow-citizens.

The arguments advanced in ſupport of theſe differ-

ent pretenſions, are all derived from words of Saavedra himſelf, which have either caſually eſcaped him, or which are wholly equivocal and inconcluſive. One author aſſerts that he was born at Eſquivias, becauſe in his preface to "Perſiles and Sigiſmunda," he has beſtowed the epithet of Renowned upon that place. Others, upon the authority of an obſcure tradition, declare that Lucena was the place of his birth. A third ſet, among whom is Don Nicholas Antonio, are of opinion that he was born a native of Seville, becauſe Cervantes mentions his having ſeen plays, in his youth, acted by Lope Rueda, who was a Sevillian, and becauſe there are families in that city, by the names of Cervantes and Saavedra.

It appears to be the general opinion of writers at preſent, that he was born at Madrid; becauſe, in his "Voyage to Parnaſſus," he ſays, ſpeaking of his departure from that city, "Out of my country and myſelf I go!" which is too general an expreſſion to furniſh any certainty reſpecting his birth-place.

After all thoſe conjectures, for none of theſe arguments afford any proof, it is, however, a matter of ſmall importance to ſettle the place of his nativity, for the world will do him juſtice wherever his works are read. His merit is not confined to time or place. The keen ſatire, the chaſte humor, the fire and verſatility of genius, which are conſpicuous throughout his writings, will procure him a welcome reception wherever there are men who can laugh at wit, or feel the force of merited ridicule.

Of his education we know as little as of his birth. It is from his own writings alone, that we are able to determine his character. Humor and invention were the prominent characteriſtics of his mind; beſides theſe, his ſtock of acquired knowledge was very extenſive. he appears to have been intimately acquainted with the Latin claſſics; well read in civil hiſtory and geography; verſed in the philoſophy, rhetoric, and divinity of the ſchools; converſant with the Spaniſh and the beſt

Italian authors; a believer in aſtrology, and a perfect maſter of his own Caſtilian language.

From the delicacy and volatility of his genius, he appears, however, not to have reliſhed the ſeverer ſtudies, but to have directed his attention to the productions of taſte, to polite literature, to the romantic and the extravagant, which, while they amuſed his fancy, enlarged, multiplied, and refined his ideas; taught him to ſet proper bounds to the excurſions of his imagination.

Reſpecting the manner in which he exerciſed theſe talents in his youth, and in which the firſt years of his manhood were employed, very little is known. Don Nicholas Antonio ſays, he was ſecretary to the duke of Alva. But with the time when he entered or left the duke's ſervice, we are not made acquainted; nor is it certain that he entered it at all. Others are of opinion that he ſerved, for ſome time, as a volunteer in Flanders, where he was promoted to the rank of enſign, in the company commanded by Don Diego de Urbina. This opinion is grounded on the ſuppoſition, that the hiſtory of the captive, related in the firſt part of the hiſtory of Don Quixote, is a detail of his own adventures. But this ſuppoſition muſt be inadmiſſible, when we conſider that Cervantes always mentions himſelf by the humble appellation of ſoldier; which he would not, probably, have aſſumed, if he had ever appeared in a ſuperior ſtation. All that can be certainly known, is, what he himſelf has told us, that he was chamberlain to cardinal Aquaviva in Rome, and there, followed the profeſſion of a ſoldier, for ſome years, in the army commanded by Marco Antonio Colonna. Under this great captain, Cervantes embarked in the Chriſtian fleet, commanded by Don John of Auſtria, who obtained a complete victory over the Turks, at the famous battle of Lepanto, in which our author loſt his left arm, by the ſhot of an arquebus. It is the opinion of Dr. Smollet, author of Cervantes' life prefixed to Don Quixote, but it

was after he had ſuffered this mutilation, which muſt have diſqualified him for exerciſing the profeſſion of a ſoldier, that he entered into the ſervice of the Cardinal Aquaviva, where, in all probability, he would have leiſure and opportunity to proſecute his favorite ſtudies, to cultivate the muſes, and to compoſe the maſterly ſpecimens of genius, which have ſince extended his fame through the world.

This was probably the moſt fortunate period of Saavedra's life. He ſeems, indeed, to have enjoyed ſome years of high proſperity, and to have collected a conſiderable fortune; for we find him afterwards releiving the wants of his fellow captives in Barbary, with a liberality which indicated affluence.

About this time, he enliſted among the dramatic corps, and publiſhed a number of pieces which were received with great applauſe. He may, in fact, be conſidered as the father of the Spaniſh theatre, which, at that time, was in a very rude ſtate. Rope de Receda, a native of Seville, and originally a gold-beater, was the firſt, of whom we have any account, who was both an actor and an author. He found the Spaniſh drama in its infancy; the whole furniture and dreſs of the theatre, conſiſting of four ſheepſkin jackets with the wool on, trimmed with gold leather, four beards and periwigs, and an equal number of paſtoral crooks. The ſtage was compoſed of a few boards, raiſed about three feet from the ground, upon four benches, or forms. There was no other ſcenery than a blancket, or horſe-cloth, ſtretched acroſs the ſtage, behind which, the muſicians ſung old ballads, unaccompanied by any ſort of inſtrument. The piece was nothing more than a dialogue, or an eclogue, between two or three ſwains, and a ſhepherdeſs, ſeaſoned with comic interludes, or rather low buffoonery, exhibited in the characters of a blackamore, a bravo, a fool and a Biſcayar.

Rueda wrote ſeveral pieces which he acted himſelf with great applauſe; and, indeed, conſidering the rude

ſtate of the drama, they were poſſeſſed of conſiderable merit. The chief point of view, however, in which he deſerves the gatitude of his countrymen, was, his laying the foundation for greater improvements.

He was ſucceeded by Naharro, a Toledan, who introduced new decorations, brought forward the muſic fron behind the blanket, deprived the actors of their counterfeit beards, without which no part had been hitherto performed, invented machines, clouds, thunder and lightning, and introduced challenges and combats with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. Still much remained to be done. The drama was unpoliſhed and irregular; and the fable, though divided into five acts, was almoſt entirely deſtitute of manners, propriety, and invention. The theatre was little more than an exhibition of ſhew-fights, undignified by morals, unſeaſoned by wit, and unrefined by ſentiment.

From this ſtate of ignorance and barbarity, Cervantes raiſed the Spaniſh theatre to dignity and eſteem; by enriching his dramatic productions with moral ſentiments, regularity of plan, and propriety of character, as well as with the graces of poetry, and the beauties of imagination. He publiſhed thirty pieces which were repreſented at Madrid, with every poſſible mark of approbation.

In the year 1574, he was taken by a Barbary Corſair, though on what occaſion we know not, and carried to Algiers, where he was ſold to a Moor, and remained a ſlave for five years and an half, during which time he exhibited proofs of the moſt enterpriſing genius, and heroic generoſity. He, with fourteen of his countrymen who were retained in the ſame ſtate of ſlavery as himſelf, concerted a plan for eſcaping. One of their number was diſpatched to the iſland of Majorca to ſolicit aſſiſtance from the governor, who, accordingly, fitted out a brigantine which had orders to touch upon a certain part of the Barbary coaſt, to which Cervantes, and the reſt of his companions were to repair. Juſt as the veſſel was anchored at the

appointed place, ſhe was diſcovered by ſome Moors who happened to paſs, and was obliged to return to Majorca, without bringing off the unhappy captives. Cervantes and his companions, mean while, lay concealed in a cavern, which they never quitted except in the night; where they were ſupplied with proviſions by a Spaniſh ſlave, by whom, at length, they were betrayed to Haſſan Baſhaw. This tyrant, who ſtands upon record, as a monſter of profligate cruelty and avarice, immediately gave orders to the guardian Baſhaw, with a guard of armed men, to follow the traitorous ſlave, who led them to the cavern where his countrymen were concealed. Haſſan endeavored to perſuade Cervantes to accuſe Oliver, one of the fathers of the redemption at Algiers, as an accomplice in the ſcheme they had projected; in hopes of extorting from the friar, by way of compoſition, the money which had been collected for the ranſom of chriſtian ſlaves. But Cervantes, in ſpite of the artful promiſes, dreadful threats and imprecations, employed by the Baſhaw to perſuade him to act this deteſted part, perſiſted in declaring that he had no aſſociate in the plan of eſcape, which he repreſented to be purely the reſult of his own reflection. The Baſhaw finding it impoſſible to ſhake or to bend the integrity of the brave Spaniard, at length, after ſeveral days, reſtored him and his companions to their reſpective maſters. It ſeems that Haſſan had conceived ſuch an idea of the ſpirit, courage, and activity of Cervantes, that he reſolved to make him his own, and accordingly he purchaſed him of his maſter for five hundred dollars. The inventive genius and undaunted courage of our author, were, indeed, dreaded by the Baſhaw himſelf; who was heard to ſay, after he had purchaſed him, "While I hold that maimed Spaniard in ſafe cuſtody, my veſſels, ſlaves, and even my whole city are ſecure." He had not only concerted a number of ſchemes for the emancipation of his fellow-ſlaves, but his ambition or his revenge, had aſpired to the con-

queſt of Algiers itſelf, and he was, at four different times, on the point of being impaled, hooked, or burned alive. There was ſomething in the character or perſonal deportment of Cervantes, which commanded reſpect from barbarity itſelf. For, notwithſtanding all his offences, the Baſhaw never ventured to puniſh him; but afterwards, through the interceſſion of a trinitarian father, accepted a thouſand dolls. as the price of his redemption.

Soon after his return to his own country, either by an injudicious liberality, or a headlong attachment to amuſements, he diſſipated what remained of his fortune, and re-commenced author. He compoſed his "Galatea," a work conſiſting of ſix books, which was publiſhed in 1584, and dedicated to Aſcanio Colonna, abbot of St. Sophia, and afterwards cardinal of the holy croſs of Jeruſalem. This book, if we give credit to Don Louis de Vargas Manrique, who wrote the commendatory ſonnet prefixed to the work, diſplays an uncommon ſhare of invention, tenderneſs of paſſion, delicacy of ſentiment, and force and purity of diction. Manrique may, perhaps, have erred through the partiality of friendſhip. At any rate, the work has been much cenſured by the critics, for the irregularity of its ſtyle, the incorrectneſs of its verſification, and the multiplicity of incidents, which incumber and perplex the narration. The work beſides, is not brought to a concluſion, ſo that the plan appears defective.

From the publication of the Galatea, there follows a ſpace of twenty-two years in Saavedra's life, which we muſt leave almoſt an entire chaſm; unleſs we ſuppoſe he employed a part of it in compoſing and publiſhing his theatrical pieces, which have been already mentioned as the firſt regular productions of the Spaniſh drama. During this time, however, he married Donna Catalina de Salazar, reduced himſelf to poverty, experienced the ingratitude of thoſe he had befriended in his proſperity, and, after having endured

the inſults and reproaches, too commonly heaped upon thoſe who are in adverſity, was thrown into priſon in conſequence of the debts he had contracted. Here, yes, be calm gentle reader! here, in priſon he wrote the firſt part of Don Quixote; a work, which is at once, the boaſt of Spain, and the admiration of all Chriſtendom. It was written, as is generally known, with a view to ridicule and diſcredit thoſe abſurd romances, which, at that time, inundated the literary world, and corrupted the taſte of mankind; and which were, indeed, a bitter burleſque upon reaſon and common ſenſe. The ſucceſs of Don Quixote was far beyond every calculation, and even the author's own hopes. Upon its appearance, the old romances vaniſhed like a miſt before a gale of wind. The ridicule was ſo ſtrikingly juſt, that the warmeſt admirers of Amadis de Gaul, and all his brethren, ſeemed to awake from a dream, and to ſtart at their former infatuation.

We are informed by the author himſelf, that even before the publication of the ſecond part, twelve thouſand copies were in print, beſides a new impreſſion then working off at Antwerp. "The very children," ſays the bachelor Sampſon Carraſco, "handle it, boys read it, men underſtand, and old people applaud the performance. It is no ſooner laid down by one, than another takes it up; ſome ſtruggling, and ſome entreating for a ſight of it; in fine, this hiſtory is the moſt delightful and leaſt prejudicial entertainment that ever was ſeen, for in the whole book there is not the leaſt ſhadow of a diſhonorable word, nor one thought unworthy of a good Catholic."

Don Quixote was firſt publiſhed at Madrid in 1605, and had the good fortune to extort the approbation of royalty itſelf. Philip III. ſtanding in a balcony of his palace, and ſurveying the adjacent country, perceived a ſtudent on the bank of the Manzanares, reading a book, and every now and then ſtriking his forehead, and burſting out into loud fits of laughter. His majeſty obſerved his motions for ſome time.

"That ſtudent," ſaid he, "is either mad, or reading Don Quixote." Some of the courtiers in attendance, had the curioſity to go out and enquire, and actually found the ſcholar engaged in the adventures of our Manchegan.

The book was dedicated to the duke de Bejar, who, by his intereſt, or his purſe probably, obtained the author's diſcharge from priſon. Cervantes afterwards attracted the notice of the count de Lemos, who ſeems to have been his chief and favorite benefactor. He alſo enjoyed ſome ſhare of the countenance of the cardinal archbiſhop of Toledo; ſo we cannot adopt the opinion of thoſe who believe his Don Quixote to have been intended as a ſatire upon the adminiſtration of that nobleman. Nor is there the leaſt plauſible reaſon for thinking that his aim was to ridicule the conduct of Charles V. whoſe name he never mentions but with reverence and regard. Indeed, his own indigence was a more ſevere reproach than any thing he could have invented againſt the miniſtry of Philip III. for though their protection kept him from ſtarving, it did not exempt him from the difficulties and mortifications of want, and no man of taſte and humanity can reflect upon his character and circumſtances, without being ſhocked at the barbarous indifference of his patrons. What he obtained was not the offering of liberality and taſte, but the ſcanted alms of compaſſion: he was not reſpected as a man of genius, but relieved as a beggar.

But even in this low ſituation, he was not exempt from the ill offices of thoſe who envied his talents and his fame. Writers who were forced to look up to his excellence, vilified his genius and cenſured his morals; they conſtrued Don Quixote into an impertinent libel, and endeavored to depreciate his "Exemplary Novels," which were publiſhed at Madrid, in 1613. It muſt have been, however, a great conſolation to him, in the midſt of this malicious perſecution of the ſcribblers, and the ſavage neglect of the great, to ſee him-

ſelf celebrated by the choiceſt wits of Spain, and among the reſt, by the great Lope de Vega, prince of the Spaniſh theatre, who both, during the life and after the death of our author, mentioned him in terms of the higheſt admiration. The inſult which provoked him the moſt, was the outrage he ſuſtained from the inſolence and knavery of an author, who, while he was preparing the ſecond part of Don Quixote for the preſs, in 1614, publiſhed a work entitled, "The ſecond volume of the ſage Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha, containing his third ſally. Compoſed by the Licentiate Alonzo Fernandez de Avellanda, a native of Tordeſillas; dedicated to the Alcade, Regidors, and gentlemen of the noble town of Argamaſilla, the happy country of Don Quixote de la Mancha." This impoſtor, not contented with having robbed Cervantes of his plan, and, as ſome believe, of a great part of his copy, attacked him perſonally, in his preface, in the moſt virulent manner; reproaching him with his poverty, and taxing him with having abuſed his cotemporary writers, particularly Lope de Vega; under the ſhadow of whoſe reputation, this ſpurious writer takes ſhelter, pretending to have been laſhed, together with that great genius, in ſome of our author's critical reflections. In ſpite of his diſguiſe, Cervantes diſcovered him to be an Arragonian, and finding himſelf ſo injuriouſly upbraided with crimes which his ſoul abhorred, he gave a looſe to his reſentment, which burſt forth in merited ridicule, and the moſt cutting ſarcaſms, in the preface and ſecond part of Don Quixote. The genuine continuation appeared in 1615, and convinced the world, that none but Cervantes could complete the plan of the original projector.

The next year after the publication of his novels, he uſhered into the world a poem, entitled a "Voyage to Parnaſſus," dedicated to Don Rodrigo de Tapia, knight of St. Jago. This work is an ironical ſatire on the Spaniſh poets of his time, written in imita-

tion of Cæſar Caporali, who laſhed his cotemporaries of Italy under the ſame title; though it appears to have been alſo the deſign of Saavedra, to complain of the little regard that was paid to his own age and talents.

In 1615, Juan Villaroel publiſhed eight plays and the ſame number of interludes, all written by Cervantes, who had ſold them becauſe he had neither money nor credit to print them at his own expence.

The laſt work that he finiſhed was a novel, called "The Troubles of Perſiles and Sigiſmunda," which he did not live to ſee printed. This child of his old age, appears to have been his favorite; a compliment which every author pays the youngeſt offspring of his genius, for whatever ſentence the world may pronounce, every man thinks he daily improves in experience and underſtanding, and that in refuſing the pre-eminence to his laſt effort, he would fairly own the decay or the degeneracy of his own talents.

Before this novel was publiſhed, the author was ſeized with a dropſy which carried him to his grave. The preciſe time of his death is not known; but in his dedication, prefixed to Perſiles and Sigiſmunda, he informs his patron, the count de Lemos, that he had already received extreme unction, and was on the brink of eternity. This dedication is dated April 19, 1617; and Cervantes, probably, died a few days afterwards, for the ceremony of the unction, is never performed until the patient is ſuppoſed to be in extremity. He certainly did not live long after this period, for in September following, a licence was granted to Donna Catalina de Salazar, widow of Michael de Cervantes Saavedra, to print the Troubles of Perſiles and Sigiſmunda, a northern hiſtory, which was accordingly publiſhed at Madrid, and afterwards tranſlated into Italian.

SACHEVEREL, (HENRY) ſon of Joſhua Sacheverel, was born at Marlborough, in 1672. The widow of Mr. Edward Hearſt, an apothecary, who was his godfather, and had adopted him as his ſon, ſent him, at her own charge, to Magdalen College, Oxford; where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a regular obſervation of the duties of the houſe, by his compoſitions, good manners, and genteel behaviour. He was contemporary and chamber-fellow with Mr. Addiſon, and one of his greateſt intimates till the time of his famous trial. He took the degree of M. A.—B. D.—and D. D. ſucceſſively in 1696, '97 and '98. In 1705, he was appointed preacher of St. Savior's church, Southwark; and in this ſtation, delivered his famous ſermons, in one of which he was ſuppoſed to point at lord Godolphin, under the name ef Volpone. For certain doctrines contained in theſe two ſermons, and for the inſinuations ſuppoſed to be aimed at his lordſhip, he was impeached by the Houſe of Commons; and his trial continued from Feb. 27, 1709-10, till the 23d of March, when he was ſentenced to a ſuſpenſion from preaching for three years, and his two ſermons were ordered to be burned. This ridiculous proſecution, at once overthrew the miniſtry, and laid the foundation for the Doctor's preferment. To Sir Simon Harcourt, who was his counſel, he preſented a ſilver baſon gilt, with an elegant inſcription, ſuppoſed to have been written by his friend Dr. Atterbury. During his ſuſpenſion, he made a kind of triumphal progreſs through ſeveral parts of the kingdom; was collated to a living near Shrewſbury; and on the 13th of April, 1713, the ſame month in which his ſuſpenſion ended, had the valuable rectory of St. Andrews' Holborn, conferred upon him, by the queen. His reputation was then ſo high, that he ſold the firſt ſermon he preached after his ſentence expired, for the ſum of 444 dollars, and, it is ſaid, upwards of 40,000 copies were ſoon ſold. Soon afterwards a conſiderable eſtate at Callow in Derbyſhire, was left him by his

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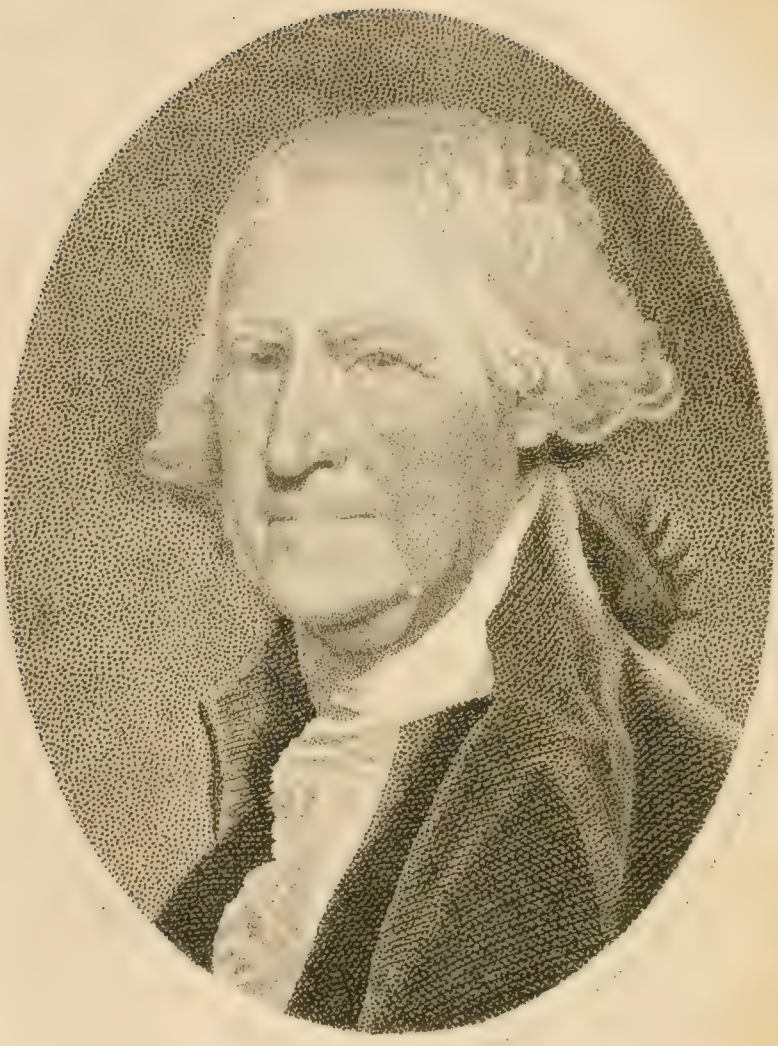

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EDWARD SHIPPEN, L.L.D.

Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

kinſman George Sacheverell, Eſq. In 1716, he prefixed a dedication to "Fifteen Diſcourſes, occaſionally delivered before the Univerſity of Oxford, by W. Adams, M. D. late ſtudent of Chriſt-Church, and rector of Staunton-upon-Wye, in Oxfordſhire." This is the laſt time he appeared in public. He was involved in ſeveral diſputes with his pariſhoners, in which he ſeems to have always preſerved his independence. He died June 5, 1724.

SACHVILE, (Thomas) the firſt lord Buckhurſt, and earl of Dorſet, was born in 1536, at Buckhurſt, Suſſex, the ſeat of his family. He was educated partly at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts. He then took rooms in the Inner Temple, London, with the intention of qualifying himſelf, not for the practice of the law, but for more effectually ſerving his country in Parliament, of which he was a member in the reign of Philip and Mary. He accordingly proceeded no farther in the ſtudy of the law, than to be admitted at the bar. At the univerſity, it ſeems he had acquired the name of a good poet; and in 1557, he wrote a poetical piece, entitled "The Induction, or Introduction to the Myrror of Magiſtrates." This is a ſeries of poems, founded upon a dramatic plan; and conſiſts of examples of men eminent for their vices and their crimes, who had come to miſerable ends. It was received with great applauſe in its time, though it is now loſt and forgotten. In 1561, his tragedy of "Gorboduc" was acted, the firſt that ever appeared in verſe, and was greatly admired by his cotemporary wits. Having by theſe productions eſtabliſhed his reputation as a poet, he laid down his pen, and aſſumed the ſtateſman; in which character he attained the higheſt eminence of that time. He made the tour of France and Italy, and, on ſome account

or other, though we know not what, was in priſon at Rome, in 1566, when he received the news of his father's death. Upon this, he obtained his liberty, returned home, entered into poſſeſſion of his vaſt patrimony, and was ſoon after created a peer by the title of lord Buckhurſt. This ſudden acceſſion of honor and fortune, led him into ſome extravagances, from which he is ſaid to have been reclaimed by the queen, who received him into her particular favor, and employed him in ſeveral very important affairs.

In 1587, he was ſent embaſſador to the United Provinces, upon their complaints againſt the earl of Leiceſter; and though it has never been denied that he diſcharged that delicate and hazardous truſt with ability and integrity, yet the queen's favorite prevailed with her to recall him, and upon ſome fictitious charge, to confine him to his own houſe for nine or ten months. To this order of confinement, he is ſaid to have ſubmitted ſo obſequiouſly, that during the whole time, he would never ſuffer himſelf, openly or ſecretly, by night or day, to ſee either his wife or child. Upon the death of his enemy, her majeſty's favor returned to him with redoubled ſtrength. In 1590, he was made a knight of the garter; and in 1591, chancellor of Oxford. In 1589, he had been joined with the treaſurer Burleigh, for the purpoſe of negociating a peace with Spain, and upon the death of the treaſurer, lord Buckhurſt ſucceeded to that office; by virtue of which, he became, in effect, prime miniſter, and as ſuch exerted himſelf, with vigor and ſucceſs, for the public good and the ſafety and happineſs of the queen.

Upon the death of Elizabeth, the adminiſtration of the government devolving on him with other counſellors, they unanimouſly proclaimed king James; who renewed his patent of lord-high-treaſurer for life, to lord Buckhurſt, even before his lordſhip waited upon his majeſty. In 1604, he was created earl of Dorſet. He was one of the counſellors to whoſe judgment, his

majeſty, upon all occaſions, paid the moſt defference, and in whoſe integrity, he repoſed the greateſt confidence.

In 1607, he was attacked at his ſeat in Surry, with a diſorder which brought him to the verge of the grave. He, however, recovered ſo far as to be able to attend at the council-table, where, ſoon afterwards, he dropped down, and immediately expired. This ſudden death, which happened in April 1608, was occaſioned by a dropſy in the brain. He was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-Abbey; his funeral ſermon was preached by Dr. Abbot, who had been his chaplain, and who afterwards was archbiſhop of Canterbury.

SACKVILLE, (Charles) Earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, was deſcended in a direct line from lord Buckhurſt, the ſubject of the preceding article, and was born in 1637. His education, which he received under a private tutor, being finiſhed, he made the tour of Italy, and returned to England juſt before the Reſtoration. He made a conſiderable figure in the Houſe of Commons, and was careſſed by Charles II. but as his taſte or his habits of life did not turn towards buſineſs, he declined all public employment. He was in fact, with Villiers, Rocheſter, Sedley and many others, one of the wits or libertines of Charles's court; and his ambition never looked higher than the intrigues of gallantry, in which he ſometimes indulged himſelf to unpardonable exceſſes.

He went as a volunteer in the firſt Dutch war in 1655, and the night before an engagement, compoſed a ſong, which is generally eſteemed to be the happieſt of his productions. He was ſoon afterwards made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and on account of his diſtinguiſhed politeneſs, he was ſent by the king on ſeveral ſhort embaſſies of compliment to France.

Upon the death of his uncle, James Cranfield, earl of Middleſex, in 1674, that eſtate devolved upon Sackville; and in 1675, he ſucceeded likewiſe to the title by creation. His father dying two years after, he alſo ſucceeded him in his eſtate and honors. He openly inveighed againſt the violent meaſures of James II's. reign, and early eſpouſed the cauſe of the prince of Orange, by whom he was made lord-chamberlain of the houſehold, and received into the privy-council. In 1692, he attended king William to the Congreſs at the Hague; and on his paſſage, was expoſed to the moſt iminent danger of loſing his life. In 1698, his health having inſenſibly declined, he retired from public buſineſs; except that he ſometimes appeared at the ſittings of the council. He died at Bath, Jan. 19, 1705-6. He wrote ſeveral little poetical pieces, which are not ſufficiently numerous to make a volume of themſelves; ſome of which, however, are to be found in the collection of "Engliſh Poets." He was himſelf a great wit, and a liberal patron of witty and literary men; particularly Prior, Milton, Butler, Congreve, Wicherly, Addiſon and many others, who have all exerted themſelves more or leſs, in praiſe of his various merit.

SADLEIR, (Sir Ralph) deſcended from an ancient family, was born at Hackney in Middleſex, about the year 1507. He was educated under Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, vicegerent to the king in all eccleſiaſtical matters, &c. &c. and he married Margaret Mitchel, a laundreſs in the earl's family, and wife of Matthew Barre, a tradeſman in London, who was then alive, though abſent and ſuppoſed to be dead. He procured an act of Parliament 37 Henry VIII. for the legitimation of his children by her. While he was ſecretary to the earl of Eſſex, he wrote ſeveral political tracts, which introduced him to the

notice of Henry VIII. who took him from his maſter, in the twenty-ſixth year of his reign, and appointed him maſter of the great wardrobe. This was a fortunate change, as it ſaved him from being entangled in the ruin which ſoon after overwhelmed his noble patron. In the thirtieth year of his reign, the king received Mr. Sadleir into his privy-council, and appointed him one of his principal ſecretaries of State. He was ſent upon divers occaſions into Scotland, both in war and peace; and was appointed by the king's will one of the privy-council who were to aſſiſt the ſixteen perſons whom the king left regents of the kingdom during the minority of his ſon and ſucceſſor, Edward VI. The king at his death, bequeathed him a legacy of 888 dolls.

In 1540, he was ſent embaſſador to James V. of Scotland, in order to diſpoſe him in favor of a reformation. In 1543, he was ſent again to the governor and States of Scotland, to negociate a marriage between Mary, their young queen, and Edward VI. then prince of Wales. The year after Edward VI. aſcended the throne, Sir Ralph was appointed treaſurer, or paymaſter-general for the army; and was preſent at the battle of Muſſelburg in Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547, under Edward, duke of Somerſet, lord-protector, and gained ſuch honor in that victory, that he was created a knight banneret upon the ſpot. In the reign of Mary, he reſigned his employments, and lived in retirement at Standon, in Herts, one of the principal manors beſtowed upon him by Henry VIII. In the firſt year of Elizabeth's reign, he was a privy-counſellor, and afterward chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, an office which he held at his death. In 1586, he was appointed by queen Elizabeth, one of the commiſſioners for the trial of queen Mary; and was a member of all the committees of Parliament upon that affair. He died March 10, 1587, in the 80th year of his age. He was buried in the church of Standon, where a monument was erected to his memo-

ry; and by the ſide of it was placed the king of Scots' ſtandard, which he took at the battle of Muſſelburg. A few years ſince, the pole was to be ſeen, which was of fir, about twenty feet high, and encircled with a thin iron plate, above the reach of a horſeman's ſword.

SAGE, (ALAIN RENE LE) a French writer, was born at Ruys in Brittany, in 1667. Very little is known of his life or his character, except what can be collected from his works; ſome of which are read and admired throughout Europe and America, and his name is inſerted here entirely to gratify the curioſity of thoſe who, from having read the "Devil upon Two Sticks," and "Gil Blaſs," may wiſh to know at leaſt, the name of the author, and the times and places of his birth and death, which is nearly all the information we can give them. He poſſeſſed wit, taſte, and the art of expreſſing his ideas in an eaſy and natural manner. His firſt production was a paraphraſtical tranſlation of "Ariſtaenetus's Letters." He afterwards ſtudied the Spaniſh language, and made a journey into Spain to acquaint himſelf with the national cuſtoms. Indeed he has endeavored, and not without ſucceſs, to imitate the Spaniſh manners in his romances; the plans of which he generally copied from the Spaniſh writers. His "Le Diable Boiteux" or "Devil upon Two Sticks," was copied from the "Diabolo Cojuelo" of Guevara; and his "Gil Blas," from "Don Guſman d'Alfarache." He alſo wrote "Le Bachelier de Salamanque," a "New Don Quixote," and ſome comedies which were well received at the French theatre. He died in a little houſe near Paris, where he ſupported himſelf by his writings, in 1747.

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE, (PHILIP DE MARNIX, LORD DU MONT) was one of the moſt illuſtrious perſons of the 16th century; yet his life, like that of moſt literary men, furniſhed but few ſtriking or prominent traits, which can occaſion ſurpriſe, or excite our admiration. He was a man of great wit and learning; underſtood Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and ſeveral living languages; and was deeply verſed in civil law, politics, and divinity. He was born in 1538, at Bruſſels. When the Low Countries were perſecuted and oppreſſed by the Spaniards, he retired into Germany; and was promoted to the place of counſellor in the eccleſiaſtical council at Heidleburg. In 1572, after having endured incredible hardſhips, he returned to his own country, in order to devote his talents to the ſupport of liberty, and the advantage of the reformed religion.

He was much eſteemed by the prince of Orange, to whom he rendered eſſential ſervices. In 1575, he was one of the deputies, appointed by the States of Holland, to ſolicit the protection of queen Elizabeth. In 1578, he was ſent by the archduke Matthias to the diet of Worms, where he made an excellent ſpeech to the electors and princes of the empire there aſſembled. In 1580, he was one of the plenipotentiaries ſent by the States into France, to offer the ſovereignty of their provinces to the duke de Alencon; and the next year he attended that prince into England, whence he wrote to the States the falſe news of the princes' marriage with queen Elizabeth. In 1584, he was conſul at Antwerp, when that city was beſieged by the duke of Parma, and in 1593, he conducted into the Palatinate, the princeſs Louiſa Juliana, daughter of William I. prince of Orange, who had been betrothed to the elector Frederic IV. He died at Leydon, in 1598, in his 60th year.

Amidſt all his difficult and various employments, he found leiſure to write ſeveral pieces, by which he

was thought to have benefited mankind, as much as by his public ſervices.

In 1571, he publiſhed the "Romiſh Hive," in Dutch, which is a collection of comical ſtories, each containing ſome cenſure or ſatire upon the church of Rome, to which it did more injury than a ſerious and learned book would probably have done. He wrote a book of the ſame kind in French, which was not printed till after his death; it is entitled "Tableau des differens de la Religion." He tranſlated the "Pſalms of David" from the Hebrew, into Dutch verſe; but his verſion was not admited into the church, though better than that which was commonly uſed. He was alſo engaged in a Dutch verſion of the holy ſcriptures at the time of his death.

SAINT ANDRE, (NATHANIEL) a celebrated anatomiſt, was born in Switzerland, in 1680. He was carried over to England in the train of a Mendez, or Salvadore, or ſome Jewiſh family, early in his youth, and next to Heidegger, became the moſt conſiderable perſon that has been imported from that country. He ſpoke French in all its provincial dialects; ſuperintended the preſs, if we are rightly informed, in that language, and perhaps taught it as his ſiſter did at Chelſea. He was a great maſter of muſic, upon which he began to practice very early, for as ſoon as he was old enough to handle a muſical inſtrument, he uſed to play for the entertainment of his benefactors. He was placed with a ſurgeon of eminence, and acquired great ſkill in his profeſſion.

Soon after his entering upon buſineſs, he obtained a lucrative and reſpectable line of practice, and was ſo fortunate as to attract the notice of king George I. who, as a proof of his eſteem, preſented him with a ſword which he had worn himſelf. The following ſtory is related by Adams, though it is deſtitute of almoſt every

circumſtance which would render it intelligible. He was called one day under pretence of being wanted in his profeſſion, to a certain houſe in the neighbourhood of Northumberland-court, near Charing-Croſs; and was hurried through ſo many dark paſſages, and up and down ſo many ſtair-caſes, that he was loſt in a labyrinth; from which he could not extricate himſelf, till—he was poiſoned. How, or by whom, or for what purpoſe this was done, we are not informed. Though we are told by the ſame writer, that Andre himſelf publiſhed an account of this myſterious peregrination in the gazette of Feb. 23, 1724-5; and that he moreover authenticated his account upon oath before the magiſtrates. A tranſaction ſo extraordinary in its nature, thus authenticated, and made public, one might reaſonably expect, would deſerve a more circumſtantial relation; though indeed, the author very ſhrewdly obſerves, that the circumſtances of the ſtory could be known only to Andre himſelf. His caſe was reported, and he was attended by the ableſt of the faculty. The privy-council offered a reward of two hundred pounds for the diſcovery of the perſons concerned in the wicked attempt. Andre recovered from the effects of the poiſon, though he was ſuppoſed to be in a dangerous condition for ſome time.

By ſome means or other, he was introduced to the family of Mr. Molyneux, with whom he afterwards became very intimate. He attended that nobleman in his laſt illneſs; and ſoon, too ſoon perhaps, after his death, married his widow, lady Betty Molyneux. This haſty marriage and the poiſoning adventure gave riſe to much ſcandal; and the lady was afterwards ſatirized by Pope, under the title of "The Poiſoning Dame." She was undoubtedly imprudent in marrying ſo much before the time preſcribed by the practiſed delicacy of her ſex; but in the judgment of the more judicious and candid part of the public, ſhe as well as Andre, was acquitted of the charge of poiſon-

ing her huſband, and of being in any manner acceſſaray to his death. The fact ſeems to have been, that Mr. Molyneux died of an acute diſeaſe, which, from its commencement, he pronounced to be, in his opinion incurable.

About this time, one Howard, a ſurgeon at Guildford, propagated a ſtory of one Mary Tofts, afterwards called the rabbit-woman of Godolphin, in which St. Andre was, in ſome way, implicated. He and ſome others, in conſequence, undertook to make a report or explanation of the affair, which, when it appeared, induced many people to give credit to the ſtory. Many who diſbelieved the ſtory, believed St. Andre to have been an acceſſary in the impoſture. The truth ſeems to be, that he was himſelf impoſed upon; and by the part he unwittingly acted in the affair, he not only loſt his intereſt at court, but became a ſubject of talk and ridicule throughout the kingdom. While the deluſion laſted, nobody preſumed to eat a rabbit; and the public horror was ſo great, that the rent of rabbit-warrens ſunk to nothing. From theſe circumſtances, the impoſition appears to have operated much like the Pythagorian doctrine of tranſmigration. The ſtory, however, like the preceding, is wholly wanting in detail. In conſequence of this ſilly affair, he received a perſonal affront at court, and was never ſeen there afterwards. He, however, continued anatomiſt to the royal houſehold till his death, though he never took the ſalary. The fortune which he acquired by his marriage, though it exaſperated the relations of the lady, and occaſioned her being diſmiſſed from her attendance on queen Caroline, was a ſufficient compenſation for the laughter and cenſure of the public. Yet he was ſo irrated by ſome reports which were circulated by a certain doctor of Divinity, that he brought an action for defamation againſt his ſlanderer, and obtained judgment againſt him. In his diſgrace at court, he was not abandoned by all his noble friends. Even while the rumors were freſh, he was

called upon to attend Mr. Pope, who, on his return home from Dawley in lord Bolingbroke's coach and ſix, was overſet in croſſing a river, and loſt the uſe of two fingers of his left hand. Lord Peterborough, who was for a long time his patron and patient, entertained a very high opinion of him to the laſt. Upon the death of lady Betty, which happened ſome time before his own, he loſt a great part of the fortune which he had obtained with her. He died March 1776, after having ſurvived all his cotemporary enemies, and moſt of his old friends. There are many pamphlets which paſs under his name, but as they are diveſted of thoſe foreign idioms which marked his converſation, they are ſuppoſed to have been his, only by proxy. He was a whimſical, excentric character, and ſo unſettled in his reſidence, that he was a fugitive inhabitant of ſeveral countries. He died, as he had lived, without fear, though while he lived, he was eſteemed a freethinker.

SAINT-JOHN, (Henry) lord viſcount Bolingbroke, ſon of Sir Henry St. John, and lady Mary Rich, daughter and co-heireſs of the earl of Warwick, was born in 1679. Neither his father, nor grandfather neglected any means of improving his mind in his tendereſt years. He is ſuppoſed to have been educated in diſſenting principles, as it is known that both his father and his grandfather were ſtaunch whigs. This however, is certain, that he received a regular and liberal education; and after paſſing through Eton ſchool, finiſhed his claſſical ſtudies at Chriſt-Church in Oxford.

Before he left the univerſity, he gave full earneſt of thoſe uncommon abilities, which afterwards marked his career through life, both as a philoſopher and a politician. With great parts, he had, as it uſually happens, ſtrong paſſions, which hurried him into ma-

ny of the indiſcretions and follies which are common to young men. But whatever diſcredit theſe youthful extravagances brought upon himſelf, they ſerved to diſplay a very honorable trait in the character of his parents; who, though it was in their power to do it any time, would not bring him forward into public life, till ſufficient time had been allowed, and every method been tried, to correct them. When this was done in ſome degree at leaſt, they married him to the daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Henry Winchecomb Bart. and upon this marriage, they made upon him a large ſettlement, which proved very ſerviceable to him in his old age, as a great part of what he obtained as the portion of his lady, was taken from him in conſequence of his ſubſequent attainder. The ſame year he was elected for the borough of Wotton Baſſet, and ſat in the fifth parliament of king William, which met Feb. 10, 1700. This parliament ended on the 24th of June 1701, after having finiſhed the buſineſs for which it was convoked, which was the impeachment of the king's miniſters, who had been concerned in the concluſion of the two partition-treaties. Upon this queſtion, St. John voted with the majority who were then conſidered tories, and therefore he muſt be viewed as entering into the world under that denomination. This obſervation is made to reſcue his character from the charge of inconſtancy which was brought againſt him in the early part of life, when he was accuſed of having changed his party. In the year 1710, he was charged with having voted againſt the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover; but his biographer ſays, that, in a little piece which he publiſhed in 1731, he calls this, "a falſe and impudent aſſertion," that he further affirms, that in the year 1701, a bill was brought into parliament by Sir Charles Hedges and himſelf, entitled "A bill for the further ſecurity of his majeſty's perſon, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the proteſtant line, and extinguiſhing the hopes of

the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and ſecret abettors."

In 1702, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. St. John, at Oxford, as he was attending the queen Anne upon a tour from Windſor to Bath.

By a ſteady perſeverance in the ſame tory-connections, which he had evidently embraced againſt the inclinations of his family, he acquired ſuch influence and authority in the houſe, that the miniſtry thought proper to confer upon him ſome diſtinction; and accordingly in April 1704, he was appointed ſecretary at war, and of the marines. As this poſt gave occaſion to a conſtant correſpondence with the duke of Marlborough, it was, very probably, the principal foundation of the rumours afterwards propagated, that he was particularly attached to that great commander. He without doubt knew his worth, and admired his talents, but he was in no ſenſe his creature, as it has been aſſerted. His attachment to the duke muſt have been entirely perſonal, ſince no two perſons could be more cloſely united in political ſentiments than he was with Mr. Harley, who was the duke's opponent; and therefore when this miniſter was removed from the ſeals in 1707, St. John choſe to follow his fortune, and the next day reſigned his employment in the adminiſtration. Upon the diſſolution of the parliament, in 1710, Harley was appointed chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer, and the poſt of ſecretary of State was beſtowed upon St. John.

About this time he wrote the famous "Letter to the Examiner," which is one of the moſt excellent ſpecimens of compoſition to be found in the language. In this ſhort paper are compriſed the outlines of that plan, on which Swift was employed nearly twelve months.

Soon afterwards he was employed in ſettling the peace of Utrecht, in which he was ſuppoſed not to have promoted the good of his country, and there-

fore incurred much cenſure, and excited much oppoſition againſt himſelf. In 1712, he was created baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze in Wiltſhire, and viſcount Bolingbroke. The ſame year he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Eſſex. Theſe honors however, did not anſwer his high expectations. He had formed a deſign to take the lead in public affairs from his friend Harley, then Earl of Oxford, which in the iſſue proved unfortunate to both. It ſhould be remarked that Paulet St. John, the laſt earl of Bolingbroke, died the 5th of October, preceding Henry's creation to the viſcountry; and that the earldom became extinct by his death. This title was promiſed to Henry, but his preſence in the houſe of Commons was ſo neceſſary at that time, that Harley prevailed upon him to remain there during that ſeſſion, by an aſſurance that the rank of earl ſhould be preſerved for him. At the concluſion of that ſeſſion, however, inſtead of having the old title renewed in his favor, he was put off with that of viſcount. This he thought to be an affront, and to be intended as ſuch by the treaſurer, who had obtained an earldom for himſelf. There was alſo another tranſaction ſoon after Bolingbroke's elevation to the peerage, which ſerved to inflame his animoſity to that miniſter. Shortly after his return from France, the queen beſtowed the vacant ribbons of the order of the garter upon the dukes Hamilton, Beaufort, and Kent; and the earls Powlet, Oxford, and Strafford. Here Bolingbroke thought himſelf again neglected, as the miniſter well knew he had a great deſire to receive ſuch an inſtance of his miſtress's grace and favor. For all theſe acts of unkindneſs, Bolingbroke determined openly to manifeſt his reſentment. Therefore when the treaſurers' ſtaff was taken from Harley on the 7th of June 1714, he expreſſed his joy by giving a dinner upon that day to the generals Stanhope, Cadogan, and Palmer, with Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Craigs, and other gentlemen who were oppoſed to the miniſter. Oxford was ſo

enraged, that he threatened, "ſome of them would ſmart for it;" and Bolingbroke was not without apprehenſions, though he had hopes of ſecuring himſelf by making his court to the whigs. It is certain that a little previous to his coming to an open rupture with Oxford, he brought a bill into the houſe of Lords, to make it treaſon to enliſt ſoldiers for the pretender; which was paſſed into an act.

Notwithſtanding his endeavors to conciliate the whig party, ſoon after the acceſſion of George II. in 1714, the ſeals were taken from him, and the papers in his office ſecured; yet, during the current ſeſſion of Parliament, he abated nothing of his activity and vigor to keep up the ſpirits of the friends to the late adminiſtration, without omitting any proper occaſion of teſtifying his reſpect and duty to the king; in which ſpirit he aſſiſted in ſettling the civil liſt, and other neceſſary points. In 1715, he however found himſelf in great danger, and privately withdrew to France. Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the pretender then at Barr, to engage in his ſervice. This he abſolutely refuſed, and took the beſt meaſures his preſent circumſtances would admit, to prevent his proſecution in England from being carried to extremities. After tarrying a ſhort time at Paris, he retired into Dauphine, where he continued till the beginning of July, when on account of ſome information received from his party in England, he complied with a ſecond invitation from the pretender, and taking the ſeals of the ſecretary's office at Commercy, he ſet out for Paris, where he arrived the latter part of the ſame month, in order to procure from that court the neceſſary ſuccours for his new maſter's intended invaſion of England. The vote for his impeachment had been paſſed in the houſe of Commons the June preceding; and ſix articles were brought into the houſe, and read by Walpole, Aug. 4, 1715, which were agreed to by the lords; and in conſequence of which, he was attainted of high-treaſon the 10th of Sept. following.

In the mean time, his affairs with the pretender had aſſumed an aſpect equally unfavorable; for in the beginning of the year 1716, the ſeals and papers of his new ſecretary's office were demanded and given up, which was ſoon followed by an accuſation, conſiſting of ſeven articles, in which he was impeached of treachery, incapacity, and neglect.

Thus diſcarded at home and abroad, he reſolved, if poſſible, to make his peace with the reigning king, and in a ſhort time, by that activity which was the characteriſtic of his nature, and which conſtantly diſtinguiſhed his conduct, he procured, through the mediation of the earl of Stair, at that time the Britiſh ambaſſador at the French court, a conditional promiſe of pardon from the king, who, in July 1716, created his father baron of Batterſea and viſcount St. John.

Such extraordinary viciſſitudes of fortune brought him to a ſtate of reflection, and in the reſult, produced, by way of relief, a "Conſolatio Philoſophica," written during this year under the title of "Reflections upon Exile." He had previouſly written ſeveral letters in anſwer to the charge brought againſt him by the pretender and his adherents, which were printed in London in 1735, 8vo. together with anſwers to them written by Mr. James Murray, who was afterwards made earl of Dunbar by the pretender. The next year he compoſed a vindication of his whole conduct towards the tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Wyndham, printed in 1753, 8vo. It is written with the higheſt elegance and the moſt conſummate addreſs, and abounds with intereſting and entertaining anecdotes.

Some years previous to this, he loſt his firſt wife, and in 1716, he eſpouſed the niece of Madame Maintenon, and widow of the marquis de Vilette, a woman of great merit and accompliſhments, with whom he received a very large fortune, though in conſequence of it, he was involved in a long and expenſive law-ſuit.

In the company and converſation of this amiable lady, he paſſed his time in France, ſometimes in the country and ſometimes at the capital, till 1723, when upon the diſſolution of Parliament, the king granted him a free and full pardon. Upon receiving the firſt notice of this favor, the expectation of which had formed the governing principle of his conduct for ſeveral years, he returned to his own country.

About two years after his return, he obtained an act of Parliament for the reſtoration of his family-inheritance, and to enable him to hold any purchaſe he ſhould make. He accordingly purchaſed a ſeat of lord Tankerville, at Dawley in Middleſex, where he ſettled with his lady, and gratified the politeneſs of his taſte, by improving it into a moſt elegant villa. Here he amuſed himſelf with rural employments, and in correſponding and converſing with Pope, Swift, and other friends; but he ſtill remained unſatisfied within, for he was yet a mere titular lord, ſince he was excluded from a ſeat in the houſe of Peers.

Incenſed with this idea, he again in 1726, entered into public life, and diſavowing all obligations to Sir Robert Walpole, to whoſe ſecret enmity he attributed his excluſion from a ſeat, he embarked with vigor in the oppoſition. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a multitude of pieces, written during the remainder of that reign, and a part of the following, with great boldneſs againſt the meaſures then purſued. Beſides his papers in "The Craftſman," he publiſhed ſeveral pamphlets. After a ſiege carried on againſt the miniſter for ten years with much ſpirit and energy, he laid down his pen, upon a diſagreement with his principal coadjutors; and, in 1735, retired to France, with a firm determination of relinquiſhing forever all agency in public affairs. He was now in the 63d year of his age, and had paſſed through as great a variety of ſcenes as any of his cotemporaries. Soon after his arrival in France, he began a courſe of "Letters on the Study and Uſe

of Hiſtory," for the benefit of lord Cornbury, to whom they are addreſſed.

After the death of his father, who lived to a great age, he ſettled at Batterſea, the ancient ſeat of the family, where he paſſed the remainder of his life in the higheſt dignity. He was now a profeſſed philoſopher, and his reputation in that character was raiſed as high as it had already been in that of a ſtateſman. He read, reflected, or wrote continually. Yet, even in this retirement, he could not withhold his pen from political diſcuſſions. After the concluſion of the war in 1747, on account of ſome meaſures which did not agree with his notions of political prudence, he began "Some Reflections on the preſent State of the Nation, principally with regard to her Taxes and Debts, and on the cauſes and conſequences of them;" but theſe reflections were never finiſhed. In 1749, appeared his "Letters on the Spirit of Patriotiſm, on the idea of a Patriot King, and on the ſtate of Parties at the Acceſſion of King George I." Lord Bolingbroke died at Batterſea, on the 15th November 1751, in his 80th year. His corpſe was interred with thoſe of his anceſtors, in the church at that place, where there is a marble monument erected to his memory, with an Engliſh inſcription.

SALLO, (Denis de) deſcended from an ancient and noble family, was born at Paris in 1626. When a child, he was diſtinguiſhed by his ſtupidity, and he gave little hopes of any progreſs in letters or ſcience. Afterwards, however, his genius ſhone forth with great luſtre; and he not only acquired a maſterly knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages, but maintained public theſes in philoſophy with prodigious applauſe. He choſe the profeſſion of the law, and was admitted as a counſellor in the parliament of Paris, in 1652. His name is inſerted here, principally, for his

having had the honor of being the firſt inventor of literary journals; an invention which has contributed more extenſively than any other ſpecies of writing, to the diſſemination of knowledge through the body of ſociety. As its manner of inſtructing is ſtript of thoſe abſtruſe technical terms in which neceſſity in ſome caſes, and vanity in more, have clothed the myſteries of ſcience, it is rendered intelligible to every ordinary capacity, and by imparting its information in ſmall portions at once, is adapted to the leiſure of the man of buſineſs, and the indolence of the man of pleaſure. In 1664, he formed the project of a "Journal des Scavans," and the next year, iſſued the firſt journal under the name of Sieur de Herouville, which was the name of his valet de chambre. But he played the critic with ſo much ſeverity, that he gave offence to the whole body of authors. Indeed the novelty of the thing, and the natural ſenſibility of mankind under the laſhes of criticiſm, raiſed ſuch a ſtorm againſt him, that he was obliged to relinquiſh his deſign, after he had publiſhed the third number. The next year, the Abbe Gallois reſumed the work, but inſtead of criticiſing and cenſuring, he contented himſelf with giving titles and extracts. The example of Sallo, was ſoon imitated in almoſt every nation of Europe, and different literary journals ſprung up under different titles. He died in 1669. He publiſhed ſome pieces of his own, but theſe have added nothing to the celebrity which he acquired by the publication of his journal.

SALLUSTIUS, (Caius Crispus) a Roman hiſtorian, of conſiderable merit as a writer, was born at Amiternum, in Italy, in the 669th year after the building of Rome, and the 85th before Chriſt, which was a year after the poet Catullus was born at Verona. His family was Plebian, as appears from his being a

tribune of the people, and particularly, from the bitterneſs with which he inveighs againſt the nobles in his "Hiſtory of the Jugurthine War." Judging from thoſe valuable hiſtorical tracts which have been tranſmitted to us as the works of his pen, he muſt have received an excellent education, which he improved to the beſt advantage. No man ever inveighed with more ſeverity againſt the vices of his time; yet no man ever had leſs pretenſions to virtue. His youth was ſpent in a continued round of lewdneſs and profligacy, and his patrimony was ſquandered away, when he had ſcarcely taken poſſeſſion of it. It is related, that he was actually cauhgt in a very intimate ſituation with Fauſta, the daughter of Sylla, by Milo her huſband, who, after ſcourging him unmercifully, obliged him to redeem his liberty with a conſiderable ſum of money.

A. U. C. 694, he was made queſtor, and in 702, tribune of the people; in both of theſe offices, his conduct was very diſgraceful. By virtue of his queſtorſhip, he obtained a ſeat in the ſenate; but in 704, was expelled from it by the cenſors, on account of his infamous and incorrigible debaucheries. After his expulſion from the ſenate, he left Rome, and fled to Cæſar, who was then in Gaul. In 705, Cæſar reſtored him to the rank of a ſenator, and, to introduce him into the houſe with the better grace, made him queſtor a ſecond time. He now ſet all the laws of honeſty and decency at defiance. He expoſed to ſale, every thing for which he could find a purchaſer, and thought nothing wrong which his corrupt paſſions prompted him to do. At the concluſion of the African war in 707, he was made prætor, for the ſervices he had rendered Cæſar, who ſent him to Numidia, where he purſued the ſame plan of oppreſſion and robbery which Verres had practiſed in Sicily. He plundered every wealthy inhabitant in the province; and returned to Rome with ſuch an abundance of riches, that beſides a ſplendid country ſeat at Tivoli, he purchaſed a moſt magnificent villa upon Mount-Quirinal, with the gardens,

which, to this day, retain the name of "Salluſtian-Gardens." Of the remainder of his life, we have no account. It is probable, that having amaſſed an exuberant fortune, he thought it was time to put a period to his iniquities; and that he afterwards lived in all the quietneſs and ſelf-complacency, which a retroſpect of his guilty life would allow him to enjoy. It is related by Euſebius, that he married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero, and that he died in 719, at the age of fifty, about four years before the battle of Actium. His writings were numerous, but none of them have been handed down to us, except his "Hiſtories of the Catilinian and Jugurthine Wars," together with ſome orations or ſpeeches, printed with his fragments. He was allowed to poſſeſs all the requiſites for a hiſtorian, but was cenſured by his cotemporaries, for affecting obſolete expreſſions, and reviving old words from "Cato's Origines."

SALMASIUS, (CLAUDIUS) or CLAUDIUS DE SALMASIA, a man of very extraordinary abilities, and extenſive erudition; and deſcended from an ancient and noble family, was born at Semur in France, in 1596, according to the opinion of his biographer, though his birth has been uſually placed in 1588. His father, Benignus de Salmaſia, was a king's counſellor, eminent as a lawyer, and a member of the parliament of Burgundy. Young Salmaſius made ſuch progreſs in learning, that he is ſaid to have been able to conſtrue Pindar with great exactneſs, and to write verſes both in Latin and Greek, when not more than ten years of age. At eleven, his father wiſhed to ſend him to Dijon to ſtudy philoſophy under the Jeſuits. But, this not agreeing with his inclination, he obtained leave to go to Paris.

His mother it ſeems, was a proteſtant, and had been ſucceſsful in her endeavors to infuſe into him new no-

tions upon the ſubject of religion, ſo that he had already imbibed ſtrong prejudices againſt Popery, and was therefore unwilling to have any connections with its profeſſors. At Paris he made acquaintance with all the learned, who were aſtoniſhed at his reaſoning and literature. He remained here almoſt three years; had frequent converſations with the doctors of the reformed church, and fully confirmed himſelf in the belief of the reformed religion, which he now reſolved to profeſs openly, and that he might do it with more freedom and ſafety, he aſked his father's leave to go to Heidleburg in Germany, where he would be under no reſtraint. His father having conſented, though with much reluctance; he left Paris in company with ſome merchants, who were going to Frankfort fair, and arrived at Heidleburg in his fourteenth year. Iſaac Caſaubon, with whom he had been particularly intimate at Paris, gave him letters of recommendation to all the men of learning in the place, ſo that he was at once introduced to familiar converſation with Dionyſius Gothofredus, James Gruterus, and ſeveral others of high diſtinction. He immediately commenced the ſtudy of the civil law under Gothofredus, by which he greatly obliged his father; and by his ſubſequent reputation and authority in the department of literature, he at length gained ſo much upon the old gentleman, that he drew him over to the reformed religion.

After a ſtay of three years at Heidleburg, he returned to his parents at Burgundy, whence he made frequent excurſions to Paris, and correſponded with Thuanus, Rigaltius, and many others of the moſt learned of that time. While at Heidleburg, he began to publiſh his writings, which he continued to the cloſe of his life. They procured him all the glory which vaſt erudition can procure. The Venetians thought his reſidence among them would be ſuch an honor, that they offered him an enormous ſtipend, with the condition, that he ſhould not be obliged to read lectures more than three times a year. The univerſi-

ty of Oxford likewiſe, made ſome attempts to draw him over into England; and the Pope was ſtill more importunate to perſuade him to go to Rome, though Salmaſius had not only deſerted his religion, and renounced his authority, but had actually written againſt papacy itſelf. He reſiſted all theſe ſolicitations; and in 1632, in compliance with an invitation from Holland, went thither with his wife whom he had married in 1621, at Leyden.

In 1640, upon the death of his father, he returned for ſome time into France, and on his arrival at Paris, was much careſſed by Cardinal Richelieu, who employed every poſſible perſuaſion to detain him; he even bade him make his own terms, but he could not prevail. He went into Burgundy to ſettle his family affairs, and during his abſence the Cardinal died. He was ſucceeded by Mazarine, who, upon our author's return to Paris, aſſailed him with ſolicitations equally importunate, and equally ineffectual. Salmaſius, after an abſence of three years, returned to Holland; where, notwithſtanding the attempts which were made to draw him back to France, he continued till the ſummer of 1650, when he made a viſit to the court of Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, where he reſided till the following ſummer. Upon the murder of Charles I. of England, he was prevailed upon by the royal family then in exile, to write in defence of that king. He publiſhed his book the next year, under the title of "Defenſio Regia pro Carolo I. ad Sereniſſimum Magnae Britanniae Regem Carolum II. filium natu majorem, haeredem et ſucceſſorem legitimum, Sumptibus Regiis anno 1649." The great Milton was employed by the reigning party, to anſwer this book; and to obviate the prejudices which the reputation for the great abilities and learning of Salmaſius might raiſe againſt their cauſe. He accordingly in 1651, publiſhed a Latin work, entitled "Defenſio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmaſii Defenſionem Regiam." Milton's book was written with ſo much ability, that it

was read all over Europe; and conveyed ſuch an idea of the author, that thoſe who hated the principles he defended, could not but retain a moſt exalted opinion of his talents. Salmaſius rather loſt, than gained by the conteſt, as might be expected from the ſide of the queſtion he had eſpouſed, which, at that time was quite unpopular. Add to this, that Milton greatly ſurpaſſed him in wit and fancy, and keenneſs of ſatire, which he is ſaid to have employed againſt him with conſiderable effect. Salmaſius began an anſwer to Milton; but died before he had finiſhed it, on the third of September 1653. What he had written was publiſhed in 1660, by his ſon Claudius Salmaſius, and dedicated to Charles II.

SALTER, (JOHN) was born about the year 1710. We know nothing of his manner of life, until we find him a private ſoldier in the guards. In this ſituation he was noticed by the duke of Cumberland, and promoted to the rank of a ſerjeant. In this capacity, the duke was ſo well pleaſed with his good conduct, and the voice and manner in which he gave the word of command, that he ſoon afterwards gave him a commiſſion in the ſame regiment. This gave great offence to the officers, who thought it degrading to their dignity to admit Mr. Salter into their company. Under theſe circumſtances, he waited upon the duke, who, after being made acquainted with the aukwardneſs of his ſituation, deſired him to be preſent the next day on the parade. His highneſs came down earlier than uſual, and going up to the colour-ſtand, ſaluted Lord Ligonier and the other officers of the regiment, who were all in converſation together. Then, caſting his eyes around, as if by accident, he perceived Salter. "What," ſaid he, "has that officer done, that he is drummed out of your councils?" and going up to him, took him by the arm, and walked with him up

and down the parade, in the preſence of the different battalions and their officers.

Lord Ligonier accoſted the duke, and entreated his highneſs' company to dinner. "With all my heart, ſaid the duke, and remember Salter comes with me!" After this diſtinguiſhed attention, which did no leſs honor to the duke than to Salter, the latter was well received by all the other officers, and by his merit he raiſed himſelf to the rank of Major-General of the Engliſh forces, which he held till his death, which happened in 1778.

SANCHES, (Antonio Numes Ribeiro) one of the moſt celebrated men which Portugal has produced, was born in that kingdom, at Penna-Macor, the 7th of March, 1699. His father was an opulent merchant, and intended him for the bar; for which purpoſe, he gave him a liberal education. But, being diſpleaſed to find him at the age of eighteen, obſtinately bent on the profeſſion of phyſic, he withdrew his ſupport; and the young man was indebted to Dr. Numes Ribeiro, his mother's brother, who was an eminent phyſician at Liſbon, for the means of proſecuting and completing his medical ſtudies. He ſtudied ſometime at Coimbra, and afterwards at Salamancha, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1724. The year following he procured the appointment of phyſician to the town of Benevente, in Portugal, for which, as is cuſtomary in that country, he received a ſmall penſion.

Here he ſtayed but a ſhort time. He was deſirous of ſeeing more of the world, and of improving himſelf in his profeſſion. With theſe views, he went to London, where he reſided two years, and where he intended to ſettle; but ill health which he attributed to the climate, induced him to return to the continent. Soon afterwards, he went to ſtudy at Leyden, under

the celebrated Boerhaave, and we need no other proof of his merit than the high place which he held in that great man's eſtimation. In 1731, when the Empreſs Anne of Ruſſia, requeſted Boerhaave to recommend three phyſicians to her, he fixed upon Dr. Sanches to be one of them. Upon the eve of his departure for Ruſſia, he was informed of the death of his father, and that his mother, in an unſucceſsful law-ſuit with the Portugueſe Admiralty, had loſt the greater part of her fortune. He immediately aſſigned over his own claims and expectations in Portugal for her ſupport.

Soon after his arrival at Peterſburg, Dr. Bidloo, ſon of the noted phyſician of that name, and at that time firſt phyſician to the empreſs, gave him an appointment in the hoſpital at Moſcow, where he remained till 1734. He was then appointed phyſician to the army, in which capacity he was preſent at the ſiege of Aſoph, where he was attacked with a dangerous fever, and when he began to recover, he found himſelf in a tent, abandoned by his attendants, and plundered of his papers and his effects.

In 1740, he was appointed one of the phyſicians to the court, and conſulted by the empreſs relative to a diſeaſe under which ſhe had ſuffered for eight years, and the cauſe of which had never been ſatisfactorily aſcertained. Sanches, in a converſation with the prime-miniſter, gave it as his opinion, that her complaint originated from a ſtone, and admitted only of palliation. At the end of ſix months, the empreſs died, and the truth of his opinion was confirmed by diſſection.

After the death of the empreſs, Sanches was advanced by the regent to the office of firſt phyſician; but the revolution of 1742, which placed Elizabeth Petronna upon the throne, deprived him of all his employments. He almoſt daily heard of the execution of ſome of his friends on the ſcaffold, and it was with much difficulty that he obtained leave to retire from Ruſſia. In 1747, he went to Paris, where he reſided till his death, which happened on the 14th Oct. 1783.

He enjoyed the friendſhip of the moſt celebrated phyſicians and philoſophers in that city; and at the inſtitution of a Royal Medical Society, he was choſen a foreign aſſociate. He was alſo a member of the Royal Academy of Liſbon, to the eſtabliſhment of which, his advice had probably contributed, as he drew up, at the requeſt of the Portugueſe court, ſeveral memorials on the plans neceſſary to be adopted for the encouragement of ſcience. His printed works on the origin of the lues venera, and other ſubjects, are well known to medical readers; but his knowledge was not confined to his own profeſſion: he poſſeſſed a fund of general learning, and is ſaid to have been a profound politician.

SANCHO, (IGNATIUS) a moſt extraordinary Negro, was born in 1729, on board a ſhip in the ſlave-trade, a few days after it had quitted the coaſt of Africa for the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies. Upon the ſhip's arriving at Carthagena, he received baptiſm and the name of Ignatius, from the hand of the biſhop. A diſeaſe of the new climate ſoon put a period to his mother's exiſtence, and his father eluded the miſeries of ſlavery by an act of ſuicide. His maſter carried him to England, when he was little more than two years of age, and gave him to three maiden ſiſters, reſident at Greenwich; whoſe prejudices led them to believe that his ignorance would be their only ſecurity for his obedience, and that to enlarge his mind, would, eventually, reduce them to the neceſſity of liberating his perſon. The petulence of their diſpoſition ſurnamed him Sancho, from a fancied reſemblance to the 'ſquire of Don Quixote. But a friend was at hand, whoſe notice Ignatius Sancho had ſufficient merit to attract at an early age. The late duke of Montague lived at Blackheath,—he ſaw the little negro—admired in him an ingenious ſpirit as yet unbroken by ſervitude, and a native frank-

neſs of manner unrefined by education; he frequently took him home to the ducheſs, encouraged his taſte for reading with preſents of books, and ſtrongly recommended to his miſtreſſes, the duty of cultivating a genius which promiſed ſo well to reward the labor. His miſtreſſes, however, were inexorable; they could diſcover in his mind no latent ſparks of genius, and were totally inſenſible to the pleaſures which would ariſe from contemplating the ſucceſs of their endeavors to enlarge his faculties and improve his underſtanding. They even threatened on angry occaſions to ſend him back to his former ſlavery. The love of freedom, however, had increaſed with years, and already beat high in his boſom. Indignation at the unremitted ſeverity with which he was treated, and the conſtant dread of reproach ariſing from the detection of an amour, infinitely criminal in the eyes of three maiden ladies, finally determined him to quit the family. His patron was then dead. Ignatius flew to the ducheſs for protection; but unwilling to encourage the deſertion of ſervants, ſhe diſmiſſed him with reproof. Still enamored of that liberty, the ſcope of whoſe enjoyment was now limited to his laſt five ſhillings, and determined to maintain it with life, he procured an old piſtol for a purpoſe which his father's example had ſuggeſted, the crime of ſuicide is already too frequent to be encouraged by the idea of its being lawful. In this frame of mind the futility of remonſtrance was obvious. The ducheſs, who ſecretly admired his character, at length admitted him into her houſehold, where he remained as butler till her death, when he found himſelf, by her bequeſt and his own economy, poſſeſſed of ſeventy pounds in money, and an annuity of thirty. Freedom, riches, and leiſure, naturally led a diſpoſition like his into indulgences, which in a ſhort time completely drained his purſe. In his attachment to women, he diſplayed a profuſeneſs which not unuſually marks the exceſs of that paſſion. Cards had formerly ſeduced him; but an unſucceſsful conteſt at crib-

bage with a Jew, who won his clothes, had determined him to abjure the propenſity which appears to be innate among his countrymen. Ignatius loved the theatre to ſuch a point of enthuſiaſm, that his laſt ſhilling went to Drury-Lane, on Mr. Garrick's repreſentation of Richard. He had even thought of the ſtage as a reſource in the hour of adverſity; and his complexion ſuggeſted to him the idea of making an offer to the manager to attempt Othello and Oroonoko, but an incorrigible defect in his articulation, rendered his attempt abortive. He again had recourſe to ſervice, and was retained a few months by the chaplain at Montague-houſe. That roof had ever been auſpicious to him; and he was ſoon placed about the perſon of the duke, where habitual regularity of life led him to think of a matrimonial connection, which he formed with a very deſerving woman of Weſt-India origin.

Towards the cloſe of the year 1773, repeated attacks of the gout, and a conſtitutional corpulence, rendered him incapable of further attendance in the duke's family. At this criſis, the munificence which had relieved him in all his viciſſitudes, did not abandon him; this, with the fruits of his own frugality, enabled him and his wife to fix themſelves in a grocery ſhop, where, with mutual and rigid economy, they decently maintained a numerous family of children, and where a life of domeſtic virtue engaged private patronage, and merited public imitation. On the 15th of Dec. 1780, a ſeries of complicated diſorders carried him off. After his death, his "Letters" were collected and publiſhed by ſubſcription for the benefit of his family. Theſe letters, with all their imperfections, have been well received by the public.

SANCROFT, (Dr. William) was born in 1616, at Freſingfield, Suffolk; went through his academic ſtudies in a grammar-ſchool at St. Edmund's Bury,

and finiſhed his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which, when he had taken the regular degrees, he was choſen fellow, in 1642. In 1649, on account of his refuſing to take the covenant oath, he was ejected from his fellowſhip, and afterwards he went beyond ſea, where he became acquainted with the moſt conſiderable of the loyal Engliſh exiles. He was at Rome when the news of the reſtoration reached him, upon which he immediately returned to England, and was made chaplain to Coſin, biſhop of Durham. In 1661, he was employed in reviewing the liturgy, and particularly in rectifying the Kalendar and Rubric. The next year he was created a mandamus doctor of divinity at Cambridge, and elected maſter of Emanuel-college. In 1663, he was promoted to the deanry of York; and the ſame year, upon the death of Dr. Barwick, was removed to the deanry of St. Paul's. In 1668, he was admitted archdean of Canterbury, which dignity he held till 1670. He was alſo prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation, from which Charles II. advanced him, in 1677, to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury. In 1686, he was named the firſt in James II. commiſſion for eccleſiaſtical affairs, but he refuſed to accept the commiſſion. About that time he ſuſpended Wood, biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, for neglecting his dioceſe. As one of the governors of the Charter-Houſe, he refuſed to admit Andrew Popham, a Papiſt, as a penſioner into that hoſpital, although Popham came with a nomination from the court. In 1688, he, with ſix biſhops, preſented a petition to king James, in which they ſtated their reaſons for not cauſing his declaration for liberty of conſcience to be read in the churches. For this petition, which the court conſtrued into a libel, they were committed to the tower, and, after being tried for a miſdemeanor, were acquitted, to the great joy of the nation. The ſame year he projected a compromiſe with the Proteſtant Diſſenters, and when in company with eight of his brethren, the biſhops, he wait-

ed upon the king, in compliance with his requeſt, he adviſed him, among other things, to annul the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, to deſiſt from exerciſing a diſpenſing power, and to call a free and regular parliament. A few days after, the king preſſed him to ſign a declaration of abhorrence of the prince of Orange's invaſion, which he ſtrenuouſly refuſed; and on the 11th Dec. when James withdrew himſelf, through apprehenſion of an approaching ſtorm, he concurred with the lords ſpiritual and temporal in ſigning a declaration to the prince of Orange, for a free parliament, ſecurity of the laws of the land, of the liberties and properties of the ſubjects, and of the church of England in particular, with a due indulgence to Proteſtant-Diſſenters. However, when the prince arrived at St. James's, the archbiſhop neither went to wait on him, though he had once agreed to do it, nor ſent any meſſage. He abſented himſelf alſo from the convention.

After the acceſſion of William and Mary, he and ſeven biſhops refuſed to acknowledge the eſtabliſhed government, from a conſcientious regard for the allegiance they had ſworn to king James. They alſo refuſed to take the oaths preſcribed by an act of parliament; in conſequence of which, they were all ſuſpended Auguſt 1ſt, 1689, and the 1ſt of Feb. following, deprived of their dignities. On the nomination of Dr. Tillotſon to the ſee of Canterbury in 1691, Dr. Soncroft was ordered by queen Mary, to leave Lambeth-Houſe within ten days. He, however, reſolved not to move till ejected by law, and in conſequence, was cited to appear before the barons of the Exchequer, to anſwer a writ of intruſion. He appeared by his attorney, but avoiding to put in any plea, as the caſe ſtood, judgment paſſed againſt him in the form of law; and the ſame evening he took boat at Lambeth-Bridge, and went to a private houſe in Paulſgrave-Head Court, near the Temple. Soon afterwards, he left that place, and retired to Freſingfield, the place of his birth, and the reſidence of his anceſtors for above

three hundred years. Here he had an eſtate of two hundred and twenty-two dollars a year, upon which he lived in a very private manner till Nov. 24, 1693, when he died of an intermitting fever; and was buried without the leaſt parade, according to his own orders, in Freſingfield church; where a tomb was ſoon after erected over his grave, with an inſcription in Latin and Engliſh, written by himſelf.

SANCTORIUS or SANTORIUS, a very ingenious phyſician, who flouriſhed in the beginning of the 17th century, though the exact time either of his birth or death is not known. He was a profeſſor in the univerſity of Padua, but is famous principally for the experiments he made in phyſic, and the ſyſtem which he built upon them. Being convinced after a long and exact ſtudy of nature, that health and ſickneſs depend in a great meaſure upon the ſtate and manner of inſenſible perſpiration through the pores of the body, he began a courſe of experiments upon it. To effect his purpoſe, he contrived a kind of ſtatical chair; by means of which, by eſtimating the aliments he took in, and the ſenſible ſecretions and diſcharges, he was enabled to determine with ſurpriſing exactneſs, the weight or quantity of inſenſible perſpiration, as well as what kinds of food increaſed or diminiſhed it. Upon theſe experiments he built a fine and curious ſyſtem, which has been much admired and applauded by the profeſſors of the art. It was firſt publiſhed at Venice in 1614, under the title of "Ars de Statica Medicina," compriſed in ſeven ſections of aphoriſms, and has been ſince re-printed at ſeveral places with additions and corrections by the author. He publiſhed ſome other works, but theſe were of leſs importance, or not ſo well written, for they are now almoſt or wholly forgotten.

SANDERSON, (Dr. Robert) was deſcended from an ancient family, and born at Rotherham, in 1587. In the courſe of his education, which he finiſhed at Lincoln-college, Oxford, he was remarked for cloſe application and a facility in acquiring the claſſical ſtudies. In 1606, he was elected fellow, and two years after, logic-reader in his own college. The lectures which he read on theſe occaſions, were publiſhed in 1615, and ſoon ran through ſeveral editions. In 1611 he went into orders, and took the degree of bachellor of divinity in 1617. In 1618, he was preſented by his couſin, Sir Nicholas Sanderſon, lord viſcount Caſtleton, to the rectory of Wibberton, Lincolnſhire; which, however, he reſigned, the next year, on account of the unhealthineſs of its ſituation, and ſoon after was collated to the rectory of Boothby-Pannel, in the ſame county, which he enjoyed for above forty years.

In the reign of Charles I. he was choſen one of the clerks in convocation for the dioceſe of Lincoln; and through the recommendation of Laud, then biſhop of London, who repreſented him to the king, as a man profoundly ſkilled in caſuiſtical learning, he was appointed chaplain to his majeſty, in 1631. Upon further acquaintance, the king was inſpired with a high opinion of his judgment, to which he ever after paid great deference. He ſtated to him many caſes of conſcience, which he reſolved very much to the king's ſatisfaction. In 1636, when the court was entertained at Oxford, Sanderſon, among ſeveral others, was created doctor of divinity. In 1642, he was propoſed by both houſes of Parliament, to Charles, as one of their commiſſioners for ſettling church affairs, and was appointed by the king; but the treaty which was drawn up on that occaſion, was nullified. The ſame year, the king appointed him regius-profeſſor of divinity at Oxford, with the canonry of Chriſt-Church annexed; but the national calamities hindered him from entering upon it till 1646, and the ſame cauſe deprived him

of it after one year. In 1642, he was nominated by the Parliament, one of the aſſembly of divines, but he never ſat among them; and he refuſed to take the covenant or engagement, in conſequence of which he loſt his living. He acted the principal part in drawing up "The Reaſons of the Univerſity of Oxford againſt the ſolemn league and Covenant, the Negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning Diſcipline and Worſhip," and when the Parliament had ſent propoſals to the king for a peace in church and ſtate, the king deſired that Dr. Sanderſon, with the Drs. Hammond Sheldon, and Morley, ſhould attend him, and adviſe him how far he might with a good conſcience, comply with thoſe propoſals. This requeſt was then refuſed; but it being afterwards granted, when the king was at Hampton-Court, and in the Iſle of White in 1647 and 48, thoſe divines attended him there. Sanderſon often preached before the king, and had many public and private conferences with him, in which he gave him much ſatisfaction.

The king alſo deſired him that, ſince the parliament had propoſed the ablition of epiſcopacy, as inconſiſtent with a monarchical government, he would conſider upon it, and declare his judgment. He did ſo, and what he wrote upon the occaſion, was afterwards printed in 1661, under the title of "Epiſcopacy, as eſtabliſhed by law in England, not prejudicial to Regal Power."

In 1648, he was ejected from his profeſſorſhip and canonry in Oxford by the Parliament-viſitory; upon which he retired to his living of Boothby-Pannel. Soon after he was taken priſoner and carried to Lincoln, for the purpoſe of being exchanged for one Clarke, a puritan divine, who had been made priſoner by the king's party; and he was accordingly ſoon releaſed upon articles, one of which was, that he ſhould be reſtored to his living, by which means he enjoyed a a mean ſubſiſtence for himſelf and family, till the Reſtoration. But though the articles imported alſo,

that he ſhould live undiſturbed, yet he was far from being either quiet or ſafe. He was once wounded, ſeveral times plundered; and the outrage of the ſoldiers was ſuch, that they not only came into his church, and diſturbed him when he was reading prayers, but even forced the common prayer-book from him, and tore it to pieces. During this retirement, he received a viſit from Dr. Hammond, who deſired to converſe with him upon ſome points diſputed between the Calviniſts and Arminians; and he was often applied to for the reſolution of caſes of conſcience. Several of his letters written upon theſe occaſions, have been ſince publiſhed. In 1658, the hon. Robert Boyle, Eſq. ſent him a preſent of 222 dollars, which was a very ſeaſonable relief; for his circumſtances, as well as thoſe of moſt of the Royaliſts at that time, were very low. After this, Sanderſon publiſhed his book entitled, "De Conſcientia."

Upon the reſtoration of the king in 1660, he was reſtored to his fellowſhip and canonry, and ſoon after, through the recommendation of Shelden, was raiſed to the biſhopric of London. He died on the 27th Jan. 1662-3, aged ſeventy-ſix, after having enjoyed his new dignity little more than two years. He was buried in the chancel at Bugden, without noiſe, pomp or expence, according to his own directions. He was a man of great learning and wit, but not of ſuch univerſal reading as might be ſuppoſed. His writings, which were very numerous, have been much eſteemed for their good ſenſe, clear reaſoning, and beautiful ſtyle.

SANDWICH, (Earl of) Right hon. John Montague, Viſcount Hinchinbrook, a Governor of the Charter-Houſe, was the oldeſt of the elder brethren of the Trinity-Houſe, of which he enjoyed the honor and patronage for almoſt forty-three years. He was

alſo the oldeſt general in the army, and recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, F. R. and A. SS. he was one of thoſe uncommon men, whoſe conduct through life diſplayed the intrepidity of genius without pride, the wiſdom of experience without its miſanthropy, the readineſs of extenſive learning without its pedantry, and the firmneſs of concious rectitude, without its harſhneſs. He was an orator, a ſtateſman, the man of buſineſs, and the companion. His mind was well ſtored without overflowing in uſeleſs verboſity, his judgment was quick without being precipitate, and his principles were ſteadfaſt without being rigid. His reaſonings were pertinent, and therefore energetic; his deciſions were deliberate, and therefore correct. No man had a more thorough knowledge of the intereſts of his country; and none ever ſtrove with more ſincerity, to promote them. As the private friend, and the public patron, a peer of the realm, and a domeſtic companion, he ſuſtained a heart unhardened by power, and a character unmangled by calumny. In his public life, he never loſt the charities of the man, in the rigor of the magiſtrate; nor forgot the duties of the latter, in the frailties of the former. In every ſtation which he held, he not only eſcaped reproach, but forced admiration. If then he was admired and honored by his cotemporaries, what remains to be done by poſterity? Simply to tell what he was and what he did, that they may admire and honour him too.

After having finiſhed his academical ſtudies, he ſet out on his travels. He viſited Grand-Cairo, Conſtantinople, Italy, and moſt of the courts of Europe. In theſe travels he made a valuable collection of coins and other antiquities; and ſtored his memory with a fund of ideas to be brought into uſe in the ſervice of his country. Soon after his return, he took his ſeat in the houſe of Lords, where he immediately diſtinguiſhed himſelf. In 1744, he was ſecond lord of the Admiralty, under the duke of Bedford. In 1746, he

was appointed miniſter plenipotentiary to the States-General, and in 1748, he aſſiſted in the negociation of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

He was one of the lords-juſtices for the adminiſtration of government during the king's abſence in 1748, and 1750: joint vice-treaſurer, receiver-general, treaſurer at war, and paymaſter of Ireland in 1755. In 1763, he was nominated ambaſſador to Spain, but before he ſet out on this miſſion, he was appointed to ſucceed George Grenville at the head of the admiralty. He was ſecretary of State in 1763-65, 1770-71. He was at the head of the admiralty-board in 1748-63-71. He died April 30, 1792, at his houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, May-Fair, of a diarrhoea, which had been two years in operation.

SANDYS, (Edwin) an eminent Engliſh prelate and zealous reformer, deſcended from a gentleman's family, was born in 1519, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Somewhere about the year 1557, he was elected maſter of Catharine-Hall; and in 1553, at king Edward's deceaſe, he was vice-chancellor of the univerſity. Having early embraced the proteſtant religion, he joined with thoſe who were in favor of ſetting the Lady Jane Gray on the throne; and when John Dudly, duke of Northumberland, whoſe ambition had led him to marry his ſon, Lord Guilford Dudly, to the Lady Jane, arrived at Cambridge in his march againſt queen Mary, he required Sandys to ſet forth the lady Jane's title in a ſermon the next day before the univerſity. He obeyed, and preached in a moſt pathetic manner; and beſides, gave a copy of his ſermon to be printed. Two days after, the ſame duke ſent to him an order to proclaim queen Mary. This he refuſed, and was, in conſequence, deprived of his vice-chancellorſhip, with other preferments which he held, and ſent priſoner to the tower of Lon-

don, where he remained above ſeven months, and was then removed to the Marſhalſea. By the mediation of ſome friends, he was ſoon after liberated, but certain whiſperers having hinted to biſhop Gardiner, that he was the greateſt heretic in England, and one, who of all others had moſt corrupted the univerſity of Cambridge, ſtrict ſearch was ordered to be made for him. Upon hearing of this he made his eſcape out of England, and arrived at Antwerp in 1554, whence he was ſoon obliged to fly to Augſburg; and after ſtaying there a few days, he went to Straſburg, where he fixed his abode. Here he had the misfortune to loſe his wife and one child who had followed him. In 1558, he made a journey to Zurich, and lodged five weeks in the houſe of Peter Martyr, with whom he ever after maintained an intimate correſpondence. Upon his receiving the agreeable intelligence of queen Mary's death, he returned to Straſburg, and thence to England, where he arrived Jan. 19, 1558-9. In March following, he was appointed by queen Elizabeth and her council, one of the nine Proteſtant divines, who were to hold a diſputation againſt as many of the Romiſh religion, before both houſes of Parliament at Weſtminſter. When the popiſh prelates were deprived, he was nominated to the ſee of Carlile, which he refuſed, but accepted that of Worceſter. In 1565, he was one of the biſhops appointed to make a new tranſlation of the bible; the portions which fell to his ſhare, were the books of Kings and Chronicles. He ſucceeded Grindal in the ſee of London in 1570; and, the next year, was ordered by the queen to aſſiſt the archbiſhop of Canterbury in the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion againſt both the Papiſts and Puritans. In 1576, he was tranſlated to the biſhopric of York. The ſeverity of his temper, and eſpecially the zeal with which he acted againſt the Papiſts, expoſed him to their cenſures, and occaſioned him to be much aſperſed in their libels. The ſame ſeverity alſo involved him in many diſputes and quarrels with thoſe of his own commun-

ion, and his opponents were ſo unremitting in their endeavors to ruin his reputation and intereſt, that his life was a continued ſcene of warfare. He died July 10, 1588, in his 69th year, and was buried in the collegiate church of Southwell, where a monument is erected to his memory.

SAN PIETRO, or SAMPIERO, called alſo Baſtilica, from the town of Baſtia, the place of his birth, in Corſica, was a celebrated general in the French ſervice during the reign of Francis I. Henry II. and Charles IX. It may be ſaid that he was born with an hereditary hatred to the Genoeſe, then ſovereigns in Corſica. From his infancy, he bore arms againſt them; and by his valor and military ſkill, became formidable to the republic. His exploits gained him the heart of Vanini Ornano, a very rich and beautiful heireſs, the only daughter of the viceroy of Corſica. San Pietro might have lived in tranquility and affluence, protected by this advantageous alliance, had he not ſuppoſed that the Genoeſe never could pardon his offences. Full of this imagination, and of new ſchemes, he retired with his wife and children into France. There he ſerved the count very ſucceſsfully during the civil wars; but ſtill deſirous of reſtoring liberty to his country, he was inceſſantly endeavoring to diſturb the Genoeſe. He even went to Conſtantinople to ſolicit the Turks to ſend a fleet againſt them. During this voyage, the republic of Genoa, who were acquainted with the proceedings of San Pietro, ſent their agents to his wife, then at Marſeilles, to induce her to return to her own country, by promiſing the reſtoration of her fortune, and giving her hopes, that by repoſing this confidence in the ſtate, ſhe would procure her huſband's pardon. The credulous Vanini was perſuaded. She firſt ſent away her furniture and jewels, and then ſet ſail, with her children, for Genoa.

A friend of San Pietro, having been early informed of this, armed a ſhip, purſued the fugitive, brought her back to France, and ſurrendered her to the parliament of Aix.

San Pietro, upon his return from Conſtantinople, being informed of this adventure, ſtabbed one of his domeſtics becauſe he had not ſufficient reſolution to oppoſe it. He then went to Aix, and demanded his wife. The parliament were unwilling to truſt the lady in his power; but the beautiful Vanini, ſuperior to fear, though ſhe expected ſome fatal event, earneſtly ſolicited to be reſtored to her huſband. Her requeſt was granted, and they ſet out together for Marſeilles. When San Pietro came to his own houſe, and found it unfurniſhed, he was rouſed to fury. Without departing from the reſpect he had conſtantly preſerved for his wife, becauſe her deſcent was far ſuperior to his, he reproached her for her miſconduct, declared it could be expiated only by death, and commanded two of his ſlaves to execute this terrible ſentence. "I do not ſhrink from my fate," cried the heroic Vanini, "but ſince I muſt die, I beg, as the laſt favor, it may not be by the hands of theſe wretches, but by the hands of the braveſt of men, whoſe valor firſt induced me to eſpouſe him." The barbarian, whom nothing could ſoften, diſmiſſed his executioners, threw himſelf at the feet of his wife called her his queen and his miſtreſs, implored her pardon in the moſt humble terms, and cauſed their children to be introduced. He wept, with the unfortunate mother, over theſe melancholy pledges of their affection, put the fatal cord about her neck, and ſtrangled her with his own hands! This was in 1567. San Pietro ſet out immediately for the court, where the news of his horrid crime had arrived before him, and was forbidden to appear. He, notwithſtanding, preſented himſelf before the king, the deteſtable Charles the ninth. He talked of ſervices, claimed their reward, and expoſing his naked boſom, which was covered with ſcars, "What ſignifies it to the king," ſaid the

ſavage, "what ſignifies it to France, whether a good or a bad underſtanding ſubſiſted between San Pietro and his wife?" Every perſon was ſhocked at the daring behaviour of this maniac; yet he was pardoned.

San Pietro, though he eſcaped many perils of war, did not go to his grave with impunity. He was killed in an ambuſcade prepared for him by the brothers of his wife, the unfortunate Vanini Ornano.

Such was the deteſtation in which his crime was held, that his ſon Alphonſo, afterwards a marſhal of France, and a great warrior, was obliged to renounce his paternal name, and aſſume that of Arnano. He left a ſon, likewiſe a marſhal of France, who died a priſoner in the caſtle of Vincennes, and the whole family became extinct, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

SAPPHO, a famous poeteſs of antiquity, who, for excellence in her art, has been called "The Tenth Muſe," was born at Mitylene, in the iſle of Leſbos, about the year 610 before Chriſt. She was cotemporary with Steſichorus and Alcaeus, the laſt of whom was her countryman, and as ſome think, her ſuitor. It has been thought alſo, that Anacreon was one of her lovers; but this is an error in chronology, for upon examination, it will be found that Sappho muſt have been dead or very old before Anacreon was born. The poetical pieces of this lady, conſiſt of Hymns, Odes, and Songs, which were very numerous, and all turn upon love. None of them, however, remain at this time, except ſome fragments which the ancient ſcholiaſts have cited; an hymn to Venus, preſerved by Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, as an example of a perfection which he had occaſion to illuſtrate; and an ode to one of her miſtreſſes, which confirms a tradition delivered down from antiquity, that her amorous paſſion extended even to perſons of her own ſex, and that

ſhe was willing to have her miſtreſſes as well as her gallants.

On this account Ovid introduces her making a ſacrifice to Phaon of her female paramours; for Sappho's paſſion for her own ſex, yielded upon occaſion to a ſtronger paſſion for ours. She fell deſperately in love with Phaon, and uſed every art to win him, but in vain. She followed him into Sicily, whether he had retired to avoid her perſecutions, and during her ſtay in that iſland, ſhe probably compoſed her "Hymn to Venus," in which ſhe ſo ardently begs the aſſiſtance of that goddeſs. Her prayers, however, were ineffectual: Phaon was cruel to the laſt degree. The unfortunate Sappho was obliged to take the dreadful leap; ſhe went to the promontory Leucas, and threw herſelf into the ſea.

The cruelty of Phaon will not much ſurpriſe us, if we reflect that ſhe was a widow, for ſhe had been married to a rich man in the iſland of Andros, by whom ſhe had a daughter named Cleis, that ſhe had never been handſome; that ſhe had obſerved no meaſure in her paſſion for either ſex, and that Phaon had long known all her charms. The Mitylenians held her in ſo high eſtimation, and were ſo ſenſible of the glory they derived from her being born among them, that they paid her ſovereign honors after her death, and ſtamped their money with her image. The Romans erected a noble ſtatue of porphyry to her, and in ſhort, moderns as well as ancients have chanted her praiſes, and done honor to her memory.

SARASIN, (John Francis) a French writer, was born at Hermanville, near Caen, about 1604. It is ſaid in the "Segraiſiana," but upon what foundation we know not, that Mr. Faucannier of Caen, a treaſurer of France, having had an amour with a beloved damſel, who was of a rank too low for his wife, upon

finding her pregnant, married her, and that Saraſin was the product of their ante-nuptial congreſs. However this may be, he began his ſtudies at Caen, and afterwards went to Paris, where he became eminent for wit and polite literature, though he was very defective in every thing which could be called learning. He afterwards made the tour of Germany, and upon his return to France, was appointed ſecretary to the prince of Conti. Saraſin perſuaded the prince to marry the niece of Cardinal Mazarene, and for his good offices received a large ſum.

The Cardinal, however, after the conſummation of the marriage, made a jeſt of Saraſin; and the prince, who was ſufficiently diſguſted with his conſort, being informed of the bargain between them, turned Saraſin out of doors, as a villain who had ſold himſe- to the Cardinal. This diſgrace is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned his death, which happened in 1654. In his life time, he publiſhed "Diſcours de la Tragedie;" "L' Hiſtoire du Siege de Dunkerque," in 1649; and in 1652, "La Pompe funebre de Voiture," in the "Miſcillanea" of Menage, to whom it is addreſſed.

At his death, he ordered all his writings to be delivered into the hands of Menage, to be diſpoſed of according as that gentleman ſhould think proper, and Menage publiſhed a quarto volume of them at Paris, in 1656. They conſiſt of poetry and proſe, and are much eſteemed. In 1675, there appeared two more vols. containing his juvenile works.

SARISBURY, (John of) an Engliſhman very famous in his time, was born at Rocheſter about 1110. At the age of ſixteen, he went into France, and after his return, received a commiſſion from the king his maſter, to reſide at the court of pope Eugenius, in order to manage the affairs of England. Some of his enimies endeavored to prejudice the pope againſt him,

by circulating certain ſlanderous reports which they took care to carry to the ears of his holineſs; but at length the truth was diſcovered, and he was retained by Eugenius with all the favors he had merited. He was ſtill more eſteemed by that pope's ſucceſſor; and, having been recalled to England, was highly diſtinguiſhed by the favor of Thomas Becket, then high-chancellor of the kingdom. The chancellor at that time poſſeſſed a complete aſcendency over his maſter Henry II. and as he wanted aſſiſtance, he uſed the advice of John of Sariſbury, particularly in the education of the king's eldeſt ſon, and of ſeveral Engliſh noblemen, whom he had undertaken to inſtruct in good manners and learning. Becket alſo left to him the care of his houſe while he accompanied the king to Guienne; and when he left the court to perform the duties of the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, to which he was appointed ſoon after his return, John of Sariſbury attended him, and was afterwards his faithful companion, when that turbulent prelate was obliged to retire to France, and when at the end of ſeven years he was recalled to England. When Becket was killed in his own cathedral, John of Sariſbury was with him, and in endeavoring to ward off the blow which one of the aſſaſſins aimed at his maſter's head, he received a wound in his arm, which the chirurgeons after employing all their ſkill upon it for a year, pronounced to be incurable, and it was pretended that it was cured at laſt, by a miracle of Thomas Becket. After his recovery he returned into France, and in 1176, was made biſhop of Chartres; which dignity he lived to enjoy but two years.

John of Sariſbury was one of the ſhining lights of the dark age in which he lived, and indeed was a moſt ingenious, polite and learned man. This appears from a Latin treatiſe, entitled, "Policraticon, ſive de nugis Curialium, et veſtigiis Philoſophorum." Beſides this he wrote ſome "Letters," a "Life of Thomas Becket," and a "Treatiſe upon Logic and Philoſophy."

SARTO, (ANDREA DEL) an excellent Italian painter, was the ſon of a taylor, whence he received the name of Sarto, and was born at Florence in 1478. He was put an apprentice to a goldſmith, with whom he continued for ſome time; but a fondneſs for the art of deſigning led him to neglect his trade. From the goldſmith he was removed to John Baſile, an ordinary painter, who taught him in form the rudiments of his art; and afterwards he was placed under Peter Coſimo, who was exceedingly pleaſed with his genius. While with Coſimo, he ſpent all the hours which others devoted to amuſements, in deſigning in the great hall, of La Sala del Papa, where he found the cartoons of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, and where, by his application and facility in copying, he ſoon arrived to a great degree of perfection in his art. His maſter having grown old, he left him and joined himſelf to Francis Bigio. They lived together and executed a great number of paintings for the monaſteries at Florence and its environs. Sarto drew madonnas in abundance, and the profits ariſing from his labors, would have ſupported him very handſomely, had he not fooliſhly fallen in love with a young woman who was then the wife of another man, but upon the death of her huſband, was married to Sarto. From that time forth his fortune began to decline, and his temper to be ſoured. For, beſides the incumbrance of a married life, he was often diſturbed with jealouſy, and his wifes' ill humors. In the mean time, his fame and his works were ſpread over different parts of Europe; and ſome of his pieces falling under the notice of Francis I. that monarch was ſo well pleaſed with them, that he invited Sarto into France. He went; and immediately upon his arrival at court, even before he began to work, he received the moſt ample proofs of that prince's bounty. He executed many pieces there for the king and the nobility; but while he was working one day upon a St. Jerome for the queen-mother, he received letters from his wife at Florence, which de-

termined him to return thither. He pretended domeſtic affairs, and promiſed the king not only to return, but to bring with him a good collection of pictures and ſculptures. In this however, he was overruled by his relations, and never returned; which gave Francis, who had truſted him with a conſiderable ſum of money, ſo ill an opinion of Florentine painters, that he would not look favorably upon them for ſome years after. Sarto died of the plague in 1520, aged forty-two years.

SAVAGE, (Richard) ſon of Anne, counteſs of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, was born in 1698. He might have been conſidered as the iſſue of the earl of Macclesfield; but his mother, in order to get a ſeparation from her huſband, made, in this inſtance, a public confeſſion of adultery. From the moment of his birth, the counteſs reſolved to diſown him; and conformably to this reſolution, ſhe treated him with the moſt unnatural cruelty of every kind. She committed him to the care of a poor woman, to educate as her own. By declaring him dead, ſhe prevented the earl of Rivers from making him a bequeſt in his will of ſix thouſand pounds. She endeavored to ſend him ſecretly to the American plantations; and finally, to bury him in obſcurity forever, ſhe placed him as an apprentice to a ſhoemaker in Holborn.

About this time, his nurſe died, and in ſearching her effects, which he imagined to be his right, he found ſome letters which informed him of his birth, and the reaſons for which it was concealed. He now left his maſter, and tried every expedient to awaken the tenderneſs, and attract the regard of his mother. His aſſiduity was unſucceſsful: he could not perſuade her either to acknowledge him, or to afford him any ſupport, and he was reduced to all the complicated miſeries of extreme indigence.

By the care of the lady Maſon, mother to the counteſs, he had been placed at the grammar-ſchool at St. Albans, where he had acquired all the learning which his ſituation allowed; and he now became an author from neceſſity. The firſt effort of his rude genius was a poem againſt Hoadly, biſhop of Bangor, of which the author was afterwards aſhamed. He then undertook to write for the ſtage, but his ſucceſs was not very encouraging. Yet his attempt was attended with ſome advantage; it introduced him to the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Wilkes. In 1723, he brought forth a tragedy, called "Sir Thomas Overbury," in which himſelf performed a part. While he was writing this piece, he was without lodging, and often without food; he ſtudied in the fields or in the ſtreet, and when he had compoſed a number of lines, he would ſtep into a ſhop, and beg the uſe of pen, ink and paper. For this play he received about two hundred pounds, and it moreover procured him the notice of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction. But when the world was beginning to regard him with a more favorable eye, a misfortune befel him, by which, not only his reputation, but his life was in danger. In a night-ramble, he happened to enter into a coffee-houſe of ill fame; a quarrel aroſe, and a Mr. Sinclair was killed in the fray. Savage, with his companion, was taken into cuſtody, tried for murder, and capitally convicted. His mother was ſo inhuman, at this criſis, as to uſe all the means in her power, to prejudice the queen againſt him, and to cruſh all his hopes of life from the royal mercy. But at length, the counteſs of Hertford, out of compaſſion, laid a true account of the ſtory and ſufferings of poor Savage, before her majeſty; and obtained his pardon. He recovered his liberty, but was without any means of ſubſiſtence. A lucky thought ſtruck him. He reſolved to try to compel his mother to do ſomething for him; and to extort from her by the force of ſatire, what ſhe had denied to natural affection. The

expedient proved ſucceſsful, and lord Tyrconnel, upon his promiſing to lay aſide his deſign, received him into his family, treated him as his equal, and engaged to allow him a penſion of two hundred pounds a year. In this happy period of his life, happy indeed in compariſon with his former wretchedneſs; he publiſhed "The Wanderer, a Moral Poem, in 1729," which received the approbation of Pope, and which the author himſelf conſidered as his maſterpiece. It was addreſſed to the earl of Tyrconnel, with the higheſt ſtrains of panegyric. Theſe praiſes, however, in a ſhort time he found himſelf inclined to retract, for he was diſcarded by the earl on account of his imprudent and licentious behaviour. He now thought himſelf again at liberty to expoſe the cruelty of his mother, and accordingly publiſhed "The Baſtard, a Poem." This had an extraordinary ſale; and, appearing at a time when the counteſs was at Bath, many perſons there took frequent opportunities of repeating paſſages from it in her hearing; and ſhame obliged her to leave the place. Savage, ſome time after this, finding his inhuman mother ſtill inexorable, formed a reſolution of applying to the queen; ſhe had given him his life, and he hoped her goodneſs would enable him to ſupport it. He publiſhed a poem on her birth-day, entitled, "The Volunteer Laureat." The queen in conſequence, ſent him fifty pounds, with an intimation that he might annually expect the ſame bounty. His perpetual indigence, politeneſs, and wit, ſtill raiſed him new friends, as faſt as his miſbehaviour loſt him his old ones, and Sir Robert Walpole, then prime miniſter, was warmly ſolicited in his favor. Promiſes were given, but, as uſual, ended in a diſappointment; upon which he publiſhed, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," a poem entitled, "The Poet's Dependence on a Stateſman." His poverty and diſtreſs increaſed ſo that he knew not one day, where he ſhould get a dinner the next, and if he dined at all, it was when by accident he was invited to the

tables of his acquaintances, from which the meanneſs of his dreſs often excluded him.

He was without lodging as well as food. He paſſed the night often in mean houſes, which are ſet open for any caſual wanderers; ſometimes in cellars amidſt the riot and filth of the loweſt and moſt profligate of the rabble; and ſometimes when he was entirely without money, walked about the ſtreets till he was weary, and then lay down in ſummer upon a bulk, and in winter, with his aſſociates in poverty, among the aſhes of a glaſs-houſe. This wretched life was rendered ſtill more ſo in 1738, by the death of the queen, and the loſs of his penſion. His diſtreſs now became publicly known, ſo that his friends thought proper to concert ſome meaſures to procure him a permanent relief. It was propoſed that he ſhould retire into Wales, on an allowance of fifty pounds per ann. to be raiſed by ſubſcription, on which he was to live privately in a cheap place, and lay aſide all his ambitious thoughts. This offer he appeared to accept with great joy, and he ſet out on his journey with fifteen guineas in his purſe. His friends and benefactors, the principal of whom was Mr. Pope, expected now to hear of his arrival in Wales; but, on the fourteenth day after his departure, they were ſurpriſed with a letter from him, informing them that he was yet upon the road without money, and that he could not proceed without a remittance. The money was ſent, by which he was enabled to reach Briſtol, whence he was to embark for Swanſea. He could not immediately obtain a paſſage, and therefore was obliged to ſtay ſome time at Briſtol; where, with his uſual facility, he made acquaintance with the principal people, who treated him with every kind of civility. At length he reached the place of his deſtination, where he reſided a year; and finiſhed a tragedy which he had begun in London. He was now deſirous of going to town to have it brought upon the ſtage; but his friends, and particularly Mr. Pope, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the deſign, and adviſed him to

put it into the hands of Thompſon and Mallet, to fit it for the ſtage, and to allow his friends to receive the profits, out of which he ſhould receive an annual penſion. He rejected this propoſal, quitted Swanſea, and ſet out for London. But at Briſtol he experienced a repetition of the kindneſs with which he had been formerly treated, and he could not reſiſt it. He ſtayed ſo long, that he wearied out all his friends. His wit had loſt its novelty, and his irregular conduct, and late hours, made him very troubleſome to men of buſineſs. Here, however, he continued, in the midſt of poverty, hunger, and contempt, until the miſtreſs of a coffee-houſe to whom he owed about eight pounds, arreſted him for the debt. He could find no bail, and was therefore lodged in priſon. During his confinement, he began and almoſt finiſhed a ſatire, entitled "London and Briſtol Delineated," by which he intended to revenge himſelf on thoſe who had no more generoſity than to ſuffer a man, for whom they profeſſed a regard, to languiſh in a gaol, for ſo ſmall a ſum.

When he had been about ſix months in priſon, he received a letter from Mr. Pope, on whom his principal dependence now reſted, containing a charge of atrocious ingratitude.

Savage returned a very ſolemn proteſtation of his innocence, and appeared much diſturbed at the accuſation. In a few days after he was ſeized with a diſorder, which at firſt was not ſuppoſed to be dangerous, but finally ſettled in a fever which terminated his life Aug. 1, 1743, in his 46th year. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter, at the expence of the gaoler.

SAVILE, (Sir George) marquis of Halifax, is generally ſuppoſed, from the time of his returning from his travels, to have been born about the year 1630. Little or nothing is known at this day, of the

early part of his life; which renders it highly probable that it was not diſtinguiſhed by any memorable actions, or brilliant diſplays of genius. He is firſt introduced to us by the part he acted in favor of reſtoring Charles II. by whom he was ſoon after created a peer. In 1668, he was appointed a member of that remarkable committee, which ſat at Brook-Hall for the examination of the money which had been expended during the Dutch war; and into which no member of the Houſe of Commons was admitted. In 1672, he was choſen a privy-counſellor, and the ſame year, went to Holland with the duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington, as ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to negociate a peace with France. In 1675, he oppoſed with vigor, the non-reſiſting teſt-bill; and the year following was removed from the council-board by the intereſt of the earl of Danby, the treaſurer, whom he had provoked by a ſhaft of his wit, in the examination before the councils concerning the revenue of Ireland. His removal was very agreeable to the duke of York, who then had a more violent averſion to him, than even to lord Shaftſbury himſelf, becauſe he had ſpoken with great firmneſs and ſpirit in the houſe of Lords againſt the bill of toleration. However, upon a change of the miniſtry in 1679, Halifax was made a member of the new council. When the excluſion-bill was brought into the houſe of lords, he appeared with great reſolution at the head of the debates againſt it. This exaſperated the houſe of Commons to ſuch a degree, that they addreſſed the king to remove him from his councils and preſence forever; but inſtead of this, Halifax prevailed upon his majeſty to diſſolve that parliament, and he was himſelf created an earl. But upon the king's delaying to call a new parliament according to his promiſe to his lordſhip, he fell ſick through vexation and impatience; expoſtulated ſeverely with thoſe who were ſent to him on that affair, and refuſed the office both of ſecretary of ſtate and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. A parliament at length being called, in 1680,

he again headed the oppoſition to the excluſion-bill, and gained great reputation by his management of the debates, though it occaſioned a new addreſs from the houſe of Commons to remove him. But after that bill was rejected in the houſe of Lords, Halifax preſſed the Commons, though unſucceſsfully, to proceed to limitations; and began with moving that the duke might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England, during the king's life. In 1682, he was created a marquis; ſoon after privy-ſeal; and upon king James' acceſſion, preſident of the council. But on his refuſing aſſent to the repeal of the teſts, he was told by the king, that though he could never forget his paſt ſervices, yet, ſince he refuſed to comply in that point, and it was his own intereſt to have all his council of one caſt, he was obliged to diſmiſs him from the board; which he accordingly did, and at the ſame time from all his other public employments. Upon the arrival of the prince of Orange, he was however, ſent by James, with the earls of Rocheſter and Godolphin, to treat with him.

In the aſſembly of the lords which met after James had withdrawn himſelf the firſt time from Whitehall, the marquis was choſen their preſident; and, upon the king's return from Feverſham, he was ſent by the prince of Orange, with the earl of Shrewſbury and lord Delamere, to order the king to quit his palace at Whitehall, and retire to Hull. In the convention-parliament, he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of Lords, and vigorouſly ſupported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive ſovereignty of the prince and princeſs; upon whoſe acceſſion he was again made privy-ſeal. But in the ſeſſion of 1689, upon the enquiry for the authors of the proſecutions againſt lord Ruſſel, Algernon Sidney, &c. the marquis, who had aided or at leaſt concurred in theſe proſecutions in 1683, now quitted the court, and became what, from that time, he continued to be, a warm oppoſer of governmental meaſures, till his death,

which happened in April 1695, occaſioned by a gangrene in a rupture he had long neglected.

He had ſet his heart upon raiſing his family, and, though he acquired a vaſt eſtate for them, he buried two of his ſons, and almoſt all his grandchildren. The ſon who alone ſurvived him, was an honeſt man, but far inferior in point of talents, to the father; and this ſon dying in 1700 without iſſue, the dignity became extinct in this family, and the title of earl of Halifax was revived the ſame year, in the perſon of Charles Montague.

Beſides "The Character of a Trimmer," he wrote, "Advice to a Daughter;" "The Anatomy of an Equivalent" "A Letter to a Diſſenter, upon his Majeſty's late glorious Declaration of Indulgences;" "A Rough Draught of a New Model at Sea, in 1694;" "Maxims of State," "The Character of king Charles II. to which is ſubjoined, Maxims of State, &c. 1650," octavo; "Character of Biſhop Burnet," printed at the end of his "Hiſtory of his own Times," "Hiſtorical Obſervations upon the Reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II. with Remarks upon their Faithful Counſellors and Falſe Favorites, 1689." All his works are written with ſpirit and elegance. Indeed as a ſtateſman, an orator, or a writer, he had no equal among his cotemporaries.

SAUNDERS, (Sir Edmund) was one of thoſe rare and lucky geniuſes, whoſe fortune is entirely the work of their own hands. From the laſt and moſt wretched expedient of lazineſs or infirmity, he raiſed himſelf, by regular, but inexplicable gradations, to honor and affluence. How much is it to be regretted that we are not made acquainted with the minute circumſtances of his life, with his actions in every progreſſive ſtep of his elevation; with the purpoſes he had in view, and the means he uſed to attain them! The

benefits to be derived from the hiſtory of illuſtrious characters are improved chiefly by thoſe who poſſeſs talents and virtue, without property or patronage ſo neceſſary to encourage them, and diſplay them to the world. By ſuch examples as this before us, if they are fully unfolded in all their circumvolutions, the moſt humble may be taught to aſpire, and the moſt unfortunate to hope. Even if they ſhould be unſucceſsful in the event, they cannot fail to reap the great advantage which ever reſults from the imitation of an upright and eminent model. Yet ſo it is: of this extraordinary man, extraordinary for the eminence which he attained, and the lowneſs from which he ſprung, few incidents are known; and thoſe few are related without their cauſes or attendant circumſtances. The firſt that is known of him, is, that he was a ſtrolling beggar without known parents or relations. He was often ſeen begging ſcraps at Clement's Inn, where he attracted notice by his uncommon ſprightlineſs. As he expreſſed a ſtrong deſire to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks, who was particularly pleaſed with his flaſhes of merriment, undertook to teach him; and he ſoon qualified him for a hackney-writer. He took all opportunities of improving himſelf, by reading ſuch books as he could borrow from his friends, and in the courſe of a few years, became an able attorney. From an attorney he became an eminent counſel; and in the reign of Charles II. was appointed chief-juſtice of the king's Bench. Beſides all this, in 1683, he died.

SAUNDERSON, (Dr. Nicholas) an eminent profeſſor of the mathematics in the univerſity of Cambridge, and F. R. S. was born in 1682, at Thurlſton, Yorkſhire; where his father, beſides a ſmall eſtate, enjoyed a place in the exciſe. This gentleman was an inſtance of the truth of what has often been aſſerted,

and often denied; that a blind man may be taught the whole circle of literature. When he was twelve months old, he was deprived, by the ſmall pox, not only of his ſight, but even of his eyes, which came away in abſceſſes; ſo that he retained no more idea of light and colours, than if he had been born blind. At an early period he was ſent to a free-ſchool at Penniſton; where he laid the foundation of that knowledge of the Greek and Roman languages, which he afterwards ſo far improved by his own application to the claſſic authors, as to be able to hear the works of Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, read in their original Greek.

The ſtudies of the grammar-ſchool being finiſhed, his father, whoſe occupation led him to be converſant in figures, began to inſtruct him in the common rules of arithmetic. At eighteen, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Richard Weſt, Eſq. of Undorbank, a gentleman of fortune and a lover of the mathematics. Mr. Weſt, obſerving his uncommon capacity and his ſtrong deſire for improvement, took the pains to inſtruct him in the principles of algebra and geometry, and gave him every aſſiſtance and encouragement in his power, to the proſecution of theſe ſtudies. Soon afterwards, he became acquainted with Dr. Nettleton, who was equally pleaſed with the great powers of his mind, and took equal pains to inſtruct him. To theſe two gentleman, therefore, he was, indebted for his firſt inſtitution in the mathematical ſciences. Some time after this, his father ſent him to a private academy at Attercliff near Sheffield, which, after a ſhort ſtay, he left for the country, where he proſecuted his ſtudies for ſome time, in his own way, without either guide or aſſiſtant. The expence of his education had been hitherto borne by his father; but, as he had a numerous family, he found himſelf unable to ſupport the burden. His friends therefore began to think of ſome way in which he might ſupport himſelf. His own inclination ſtrongly led him to Cambridge; but the expence of

an education there was an inſuperable difficulty. At length, however, it was reſolved to ſend him there, but in a way very unuſual, not as a ſcholar, but as a maſter; for his friends, obſerving in him a peculiar felicity in communicating his ideas, hoped that he might teach the mathematics with credit and advantage, even in the univerſity; or, if this deſign ſhould not ſucceed, they flattered themſelves with ſucceſs in opening a ſchool for him in London. In 1707, when he was about twenty-five years old, he was accordingly carried to Cambridge by Mr. Joſhua Dunn, then a fellow-commoner of Chriſt's College; here he reſided with his friend, but was not admitted a member. The ſociety, however, were much pleaſed with having ſuch a man for a gueſt, allotted him a chamber, the uſe of the library, and indulged him in every privilege which could be of advantage to him. But many difficulties, unforeſeen or unregarded, occurred to obſtruct his deſign; he was without friends, without fortune, a young man, untaught himſelf, placed here to be a teacher of philoſophy in an univerſity, where it then reigned in the higheſt perfection. Whiſton was at that time in the mathematical profeſſor's chair, and read lectures in the manner propoſed by Saunderſon; ſo that Saunderſon's propoſal looked like an encroachment upon the privileges of his office; but as a good natured man, and an encourager of learning, he readily conſented to the application of friends, in behalf of ſo extraordinary a perſon. Saunderſon's fame in a ſhort time was ſpread through the univerſity; men of learning and curioſity grew ambitious and fond of his acquaintance, and his lecture was attended by many upon its firſt opening, and was in a ſhort time very much crowded. While he was employed in inſtructing the academical youth in the principles of the Newtonian philoſophy, he became acquainted with the great author himſelf; and frequently afterwards enjoyed his converſation concerning the more difficult parts of his works. He alſo lived in friendſhip with the moſt eminent mathe-

maticians of the age, Hally, Cotes, De Moivre, &c. Upon the removal of Whiſton from his profeſſorſhip, Saunderſon's mathematical merit was allowed by all to be ſo much ſuperior to that of any competitor, that an extraordinary ſtep was taken in his favor, to qualify him with a degree, as the ſtatutes require. An application was made by the heads of colleges to the duke of Somerſet their chancellor, and a mandate was readily granted by the queen, for conferring on him the degree of maſter of arts; upon which he was choſen Lucaſian profeſſor of mathematics, in Nov. 1711. His firſt performance, after he was ſeated in the chair, was an inauguration ſpeech made in very excellent Latin, and in a ſtyle truly Ciceronian. Henceforward he applied himſelf cloſely to the reading of lectures, and gave up his time wholly to his pupils. He continued among the gentlemen of Chriſt's college till 1723, when he took a houſe in Cambridge, and ſoon after married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dickſons, rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeſhire, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. In 1728, when George II. viſited the univerſity, he ſignified his deſire of ſeeing ſo remarkable a perſon, and accordingly the profeſſor waited upon him in the Senate Houſe, and was there created doctor of laws by royal favor.

Saunderſon had by nature a very ſtrong conſtitution, but being too ſedentary, and confining himſelf conſtantly to the houſe, he became a valetudinarian of a very ſcorbutic habit. For ſome years he frequenly complained of a numbneſs in his limbs, which, in the ſpring of 1739, ended in a mortification in his foot; and at that time, his blood had become diſordered to ſuch a degree, that no art or medicine was able to correct it, or ſtop the progreſs of the mortification. He died on the 19th of April the ſame year, aged 57; and was buried, according to his requeſt, in the chancel of Boxworth.

He was a man highly admirable, if not amiable; for he attained a knowlege in mathematics, which, with

his known blindneſs, excited univerſal aſtoniſhment. As a companion, none could exceed him in wit and vivacity. He was ſuppoſed not to entertain any great reſpect for revealed religion: though, we are told, he appointed to receive the ſacrament the evening before his death, which was prevented by a delirium from which he never recovered.

His "Elements of Algebra," which were compoſed in a ſhort time, were publiſhed by ſubſcription at Cambridge, in 1740, in two vols. quarto.

SAUVEUR, (Joseph) a celebrated French mathematician, was born at La Fleche in 1653. He was abſolutely dumb till he was ſeven years old; and even then the organs of ſpeech did not diſengage themſelves ſo entirely, but that he was ever after obliged to ſpeak very ſlowly and deliberately. From his infancy he diſcovered a genius for mathematical inventions and improvements. He was ſent to the college of the Jeſuits to learn polite literature, but as he could ſee no charms in it, particularly in poetry and eloquence, his progreſs was very inconſiderable.

In 1670, he went to Paris, where, as he was deſigned for the church, he applied himſelf to philoſophy and theology, but in theſe he ſucceeded no better. Mathematics, indeed, was the only ſtudy for which he had any reliſh, and this he cultivated with extraordinary ſucceſs. As he had an impediment in his voice, he was adviſed by Boſſuet, then biſhop of Condom to apply himſelf to phyſic; but this was much againſt the inclination of an uncle, from whom he received his ſupport, and who was ſtrongly bent upon his being a divine. Finally, rather than be tied up to the drudgery of a profeſſion which he could not like, he reſolved to relinquiſh all dependence upon his uncle; and to teach his favorite ſcience for a ſupport. He ſoon became known as a mathematician, and at twenty he had

prince Eugene for his ſcholar. In 1686, he was made mathematical profeſſor of the College-Royal: and, in 1696, was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences. He conceived a deſign of writing a treatiſe upon fortification; and in order to aſſiſt theory by the aid of practice, he went to the ſiege of Mons in 1691, where he continued within the trenches during the ſtorm. With the ſame view he alſo made the tour of Flanders. Towards the latter part of his life, he had a penſion. He died in 1716. He was twice married and had children by both his wives. By his laſt he had a ſon, who, like himſelf, was dumb for the ſeven firſt years of his life. The principal of his writings was entitled, "Principes d'Acouſtique et de Muſique, ou Syſteme general des intervalles des ſons, et ſon application a tous les ſyſtemes et inſtruments de Muſique, 1701."

SAXE, (MAURICE, COMPT DE) natural ſon of Frederic Auguſtus II. elector of Saxony, king of Poland, and grand-duke of Lithuania, by Aurora counteſs of Ronigſmare, youngeſt ſiſter of Philip, count Ronigſmare, who was deſcended from an illuſtrious family in Sweden, and who fell a ſacrifice for an alledged intrigue with the princeſs of Zell; was born at Dreſden in 1696. At an early period he diſcovered a great fondneſs for martial exerciſes, and could not be induced to attend to any other ſtudy than that of war. He accompanied the king his father in all his Poliſh campaigns, and began to ſerve in the allied army in the Netherlands, in 1708; when, young as he was, he exhibited full proof of an enterpriſing genius. He afterwards ſerved in the war againſt the Swedes in Pomerania, and was made colonel of a regiment of horſe. In 1717, he entered into the Imperial ſervice, and from that time, made ſeveral campaigns in Hungary againſt the Turks; in which he highly diſtin-

guiſhed himſelf by his bravery and prudence, and attracted the regard of prince Eugene of Savoy. In 1720, he viſited the court of France, where he obtained a brevet of camp-marſhal from the duke of Orleans, then regent of that kingdom. In 1722, he purchaſed the colonelcy of the regiment of Spar; and by the regular degrees, roſe in military honors, from the rank of a colonel to that of marſhal-general.

During the count's reſidence in France, the ſtates of Courland, foreſeeing that their duchy would one day be deſtitute of a head, ſince duke Ferdinand, the laſt male of the family of Ketler was then valetudinary, and like to die without iſſue, were prevailed upon by foreign influence, to elect him for their ſovereign. On the 5th July, 1726, the minute of election was ſigned by the ſtates of Mittaw, the capital of Courland; but the election was objected to by the court of Ruſſia and the republic of Poland; upon both of which the duchy was dependent. He was forced therefore to relinquiſh his pretenſions, and upon the death of duke Ferdinand in 1736, count Biſon, a Daniſh nobleman, in the ſervice of Ruſſia, was appointed to the dignity. When the war broke out in Germany, upon the death of the king of Poland, Frederic II. father to our count, he attended the duke of Berwick, commander in chief of the French army which was ſent into that country, and behaved with unequalled valor. When alſo, upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. freſh troubles aroſe in the ſame quarter, he was employed in the French army which was ſent to ſupport the elector of Bavaria; and he ſuſtained a very important part in ſtorming Prague. By his conduct on the occaſion, he acquired the confidence and eſteem of the elector, whoſe cauſe was attended with an unfortunate iſſue. In 1744, an invaſion of England was projected by the court of France, in favor of Charles Edward, the pretender's eldeſt ſon; and count Saxe was appointed to command the French troops which were to be employed in that expedition. Both the young pretender

and the count arrived at Dunkirk, in profecution of the deſign; which, however, was baffled by a furious ſtorm, and the vigilance of the Britiſh fleet. Soon afterwards, upon a declaration of war by France againſt Great-Britain, he was appointed commander in chief of the French army in the Netherlands; and exalted to the rank of marſhal of France. In the courſe of the war, he defeated the allies in ſeveral battles, and made himſelf maſter of the whole Auſtrian Netherlands, with a great part of Dutch Brabant. For ſuch eminent ſervices, an act of naturalization was paſſed in his favor by the king of France, in 1746; the ſame year he was raiſed to the rank of Marſhal-general of France, an office which had been vacant for many years, and in 1748, he was appointed governor-general of the Netherlands, with a large revenue annexed.

After the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, count Saxe, covered with glory, and loaded with the king's bounty, retired into Chambaud in France, where he ſpent his time in various employments and amuſements, until he was ſeized with a violent fever, which terminated his life on the 30th Nov. 1750. His corpſe was interred with great parade, at the king's expence, in the church of Saint Thomas at Straſburg.

He was bred a proteſtant, of the Lutheran perſuaſion, under the immediate inſpection of his mother, and no earthly conſideration could ever induce him to change his religion. He had unfortunately, like his father, indulged himſelf in his youth, in a number of rambling amours, and had ſeveral natural children. Though he ſuffered himſelf to be prevailed upon by his mother, to marry Victoria, counteſs of Lobin, a lady of illuſtrious birth and beauty, by whom he had a child or two, who died in their infancy; yet a coldneſs aroſe between them, and the marriage was diſſolved, on account of adultery, committed by the count on purpoſe to procure a divorce. He never married afterwards. His "Reveries, or Memoirs concerning

the Art of War," with ſome other ſmall pieces, were tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed at London, in 1757, 4to. and re-publiſhed at Edinburgh in 1759, octavo.

SCALIGER, (JULIUS CAESAR) ſon of Benedict Scaliger, who, for ſeventeen years, commanded the troops of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, was born in 1484, at Ripa, a caſtle in the territory of Verona. When young, he was put under the tuition of John Jocundus of Verona, with whom he learned the rudiments of the Latin language; and, at the age of twelve, he was preſented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He attended the emperor ſeventeen years, and, in ſeveral expeditions, in which he accompanied his maſter, gave ſurpriſing proofs of valor and dexterity. He was preſent at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, in which he loſt his father and his brother Titus; whoſe bodies he conveyed to Ferrara, where his mother reſided, who, a ſhort time afterwards, died with grief. His father leaving him in narrow circumſtances, he ſoon found himſelf reduced to abſolute poverty; and reſolved in conſequence, to enter into the Franciſcan order of monks. With this view he went to Bologne, where he cloſely applied himſelf to ſtudy, eſpecially to logic and Scotus's divinity; but changing his mind, he took up arms again, and ſerved for ſome time in Piedmont. A phyſician, with whom he became acquainted at Turin, perſuaded him to ſtudy phyſic, which he accordingly proſecuted at his leiſure hours, while he was in the army: he alſo learned the Greek language, of which till then he had been entirely ignorant. At length the pains of the gout, under which he had ſuffered for ſome time, determined him at forty years of age, to abandon a military life, and to devote himſelf entirely to the profeſſion of phyſic. At the age of forty-two,

he fell in love with a girl of thirteen; and, becauſe her parents would not conſent to her marrying him, on account of her youth, he ſtayed at Agen, where he was attending upon the biſhop, until ſhe had arrived at a more ſuitable age. Three years after, in 1529, he married her, lived with her twenty-nine years, and had fifteen children by her; ſeven of whom ſurvived him. She was a lady of a good family and excellent accompliſhments; and notwithſtanding the diſparity of their years, they lived together in perfect harmony. He did not appear in the world as an author until 1531, when he was forty-ſeven years old; but he afterwards repaired the time he had loſt, and gained a great name in the republic of letters. Study and the compoſition of books employed him till his death; which happened in 1588, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and four years. His epitaph was, "Julii Caeſaris Scaligeri quod fuit." His principal works are, "Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate;" "De Cauſis Linguae Latinae;" and "Commentaries upon ſeveral Ancient Authors, Theophraſtus, Ariſtotle, and Hippocrates," or rather upon ſome works of theſe authors.

SCALIGER, (Joseph Justus) ſon of the former, was born at Agen in 1540. At eleven years of age, he was ſent with two of his brothers to the college of Bordeaux, where he continued three years, when on account of the plague which raged in that city, he returned home, and proſecuted his ſtudies under the care of his father. He had a great genius and a good taſte for poetry; which he manifeſted in a tragedy written upon the ſtory of Oedipus, before he was ſeventeen years old. In 1588, he loſt his father; and the year following, went to Paris and attended the lectures of Turnebus, for the purpoſe of learning the Greek language. But finding that the uſual courſe would be

long and tedious, he ſhut himſelf up in his cloſet, reſolving to be his own tutor, and after haſtily running over the Greek declenſions and conjugations, he began to read Homer with a tranſlation, and in a ſhort time was able to underſtand him with a great degree of exactneſs. From reading Homer, he formed to himſelf a grammar; then proceeding to the other Greek poets, and afterwards to the hiſtorians and orators, he gained in the ſpace of two years, a perfect knowledge of the language. He then applied himſelf to the Hebrew, which he learned with great facility, without any aſſiſtance from others. He had a peculiar talent for learning languages, and is ſaid to have been well ſkilled in no leſs than thirteen. He made equal progreſs in the ſciences, and in every branch of literature; ſo that at length he acquired the reputation of being the moſt learned man of his age; and he was, perhaps the moſt learned man of any age. In 1603, he was invited to the univerſity of Leyden, to be honorary-profeſſor of the belles-lettres there. He accepted the invitation, which much offended Henry IV. of France, who ever after treated him with coldneſs and neglect. At Leyden he ſpent the remainder of his life; and died there of a dropſy on the 21ſt Jan. 1609, without ever having been married.

His works are very numerous, but his greateſt is his "Opus de Emendatione Temporum." He wrote notes and animadverſions upon almoſt all the Greek and Latin Authors; thoſe upon Varro "De Lingua Latina," were written by him at twenty years of age. He wrote ſome diſſertations upon ſubjects of antiquity, and gave ſpecimens of his ſkill in almoſt every branch of literature. He embraced the principles of Luther, and declared this to have been the intention of his father; who, however, lived and died in the church of Rome.

SCARRON, (PAUL) an eminent burleſque French writer, ſon of Paul Scarron, a counſellor in parliament, was born at Paris in 1610. He was egregiouſly deformed, and of very looſe morals; yet his father deſigned him for the church. At four and twenty he went to Italy, but returned as licentious as he went; and ſo continued, till by a terrible misfortune, he was deprived of all power to indulge vitious propenſities. He was at Mans, where he was a canon; but going from that place, at a carnival ſeaſon, into a damp and cold ſituation, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a torpor, by which he loſt the uſe of his limbs. The phyſicians endeavored in vain to reſtore him; all their preſcriptions were ineffectual; and thus poor Scarron, at ſeven and twenty, had no movements left him, but thoſe of his hands and tongue. Soon afterwards a freſh misfortune befel him. His father, who had hitherto ſupplied his wants, incurred the diſpleaſure of Cardinal Richlieu, and was baniſhed. Scarron, thus deprived of his only dependencies, preſented a humble requeſt to Richlieu, which was ſo full of humor and drollery, that the miniſter could not forbear laughing. Both Richlieu and his father died ſoon afterwards; ſo that it was impoſſible to ſay what would have been the effect: however, this petition is reckoned one of his beſt pieces. This ludicrous perſonage at length took it into his head to marry; and in 1651, actually was married to Mademoiſelle d'Aubignè, afterwards the celebrated Madam de Maintenon, who lodged near him, and was about ſixteen years of age. This lady, whoſe love for Scarron, if ſhe had any, muſt have been entirely of the platonic kind, poſſeſſed wit and beauty, and ſerved to increaſe the good company which frequented his houſe. She alſo reſtrained him in his buffooneries, and made him more reſerved and decent. Scarron died in 1660, aged 50. He had an inexhauſtible fund of wit and pleaſantry; but it always approached, and frequently run into low buffoonery. There are in his writings many things fine, ingenious

and delicate; but they are blended with what is flat, trifling, low and obſcene, that a reader upon the whole will be diſguſted rather than amuſed.

SCHOEPFLIN, (JOHN DANIEL) was born at Sulzbourg, a town in the margraviate of Baden-Dourlach, on the 6th of Sept. 1694. His father holding an office of honor and profit in the Margrave's court, ſoon after died in Alſace, leaving his ſon to the care of his mother. After ſtudying ten years at Dourlach and Baſil, he kept a public exerciſe on ſome conteſted points of ancient hiſtory with very great applauſe, and after eight years more ſtudy at Straſbourg, he completed his education. The concourſe of ſtudents which reſorted to him from the northern nations, was very great; the princes of Germany were anxious to have their ſons ſtudy under him. The profeſſorſhip of hiſtory at Frankfort on the Oder was offered to him; the Czarina gave him an invitation to another at St. Peterſburg, with the title of Hiſtoriographer-Royal; Sweden offered him the ſame profeſſorſhip at Upſal, formerly held by his countrymen, Scheffer and Boecler, and the univerſity of Leyden was very ſolicitous to have him ſucceed the learned Vitriarius. He ſeemed to prefer Straſburg to all the reſt. Notwithſtanding the ſucceſſion of public and private lectures, he found ſufficient time to publiſh a great number of hiſtorical and critical diſſertations, too many to be here particularly noticed. In 1726 he left his profeſſorſhip, and began to travel at the public expence. From Paris, he went to Italy, ſtaid ſome months at Rome, received from the King of the Two Sicilies, a copy of the "Antiquities of Herculaneum," and from the Duke of Parma, the "Muſeum Florentinum." He came to England at the beginning of the late king's reign, and left it the day that Pere Courayer was driven out of Paris by theological diſputes, arrived in London. He

now received the honor of the canonry of St. Thomas, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Lutheran chapters, and in 1728, he viſited Paris a third time. He had long meditated one of thoſe works, which alone by their importance, extent, and difficulty, might immortalize a ſociety, a hiſtory of Alſace. In order to collect materials for this work, he travelled into the Low-Countries and Germany, in 1738, and into Switzerland, in 1744. At Prague, he found that the fragment of St. Mark's Goſpel, ſo carefully kept there, is a continuation of that at Venice. The Chancellor D'Agueſſeau ſent for him to Paris in 1746, with the ſame view. His plan was to write the Hiſtory of Alſace, and to illuſtrate its geography and policy before and under the Romans, under the Franks, Germans, and its preſent governors; and in 1751, he preſented it to the King of France, who before had honored him with the title of "Hiſtoriographer-Royal, and Counſellor," and there gave him an appointment of two thouſand livres, and a copy of the catalogue of the royal-library. He availed himſelf of this opportunity to plead the privileges of the proteſtant univerſity of Straſburg, and obtained a confirmation of them. His ſecond volume appeared in 1761; and he had prepared, as four ſupplements, a collection of charters and records, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, a literary hiſtory, and a liſt of authors who have treated of Alſace: the publication of theſe, he recommended to Mr. Kock his aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor. In the intermiſſion between thoſe two volumes, he publiſhed his "Vindicial Celiicæ," in which he examines the origin, revolution and language of the Celts. The "Hiſtory of Baden," was the laſt work which he wrote of any conſideration, a duty which he thought he owed his country. It took him four years to complete this hiſtory, which was compriſed in ſeven volumes; the firſt made its appearance in 1763, and the laſt in 1766. In 1771, a ſlow fever attacked him, which was produced by an obſtruction in his bowels, and an ulcer in his lungs.

After an illneſs of ſome months, he died on the 7th of Aug. the firſt day of the eleventh month of his 77th year; his ſenſes he retained till the laſt moments of his life. He was buried in the collegiate church of St. Thomas, the city in his favor diſpenſing with the law which forbids interment within the city.

SCHOMBERG, (FREDERICK, DUKE OF) was deſcended of a noble family in Germany, and ſon of count Schomberg by his firſt wife, an Engliſh lady, daughter of the lord Dudley, which count was killed at the battle of Prague in Bohemia, in 1620, together with ſeveral of his ſons. Frederick was born about the year 1608. We find him at firſt, ſerving in the army of the United Provinces, and afterwards he becomes the particular confidant of William II. prince of Orange, in whoſe laſt violent actions he ſhone ſo conſpicuous, and particularly in the attempt upon Amſterdam, that, in 1650, on that princes death, he went to France. Here his reputation became ſo great, that, next to the prince of Conde and Turenne, he was eſteemed the greateſt general in that kingdom; though, on account of his firm adherence to the proteſtant religion, he was not, for ſome time raiſed to the dignity of a marſhal. In Nov. 1659, he offered his ſervices to Charles II. for his reſtoration to the Engliſh throne, and the next year, the court of France being greatly ſolicitous that the Portugueſe ſhould get the aſcendency over the Spaniards, he was ſent to Liſbon; and, in his way thither, paſſed through England, in order to concert with king Charles, the beſt meaſures to ſupport Portugal. In Portugal he rendered ſuch great ſervices to that kingdom, in conſequence of which he was created a grandee of it and count Meztola, with a penſion of five thouſand pounds to himſelf and heirs. In 1663, he again viſited England, to take command of the army; but the French intereſt being very odi-

ous to the Engliſh, though he would have been very acceptable to them in any other part of his life, he was looked upon at that time as one ſent over from France, to bring our army under French diſcipline; he grew obnoxious to that nation, and, at the ſame time, not loved by the court, as being found not fit for the deſigns of the latter; for which reaſon he ſoon left England and returned to France. Upon his return to Paris, in 1676, the king of France left him with the command of his army in Flanders; and a ſhort time after, obliged the prince of Orange to raiſe the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and was made a marſhal of France. But, when the perſecution againſt thoſe of the reformed religion was began in that kingdom, he deſired leave to return to his own country; which requeſt was abſolutely denied him, and all the favor which he could procure, was to go to Portugal. And, notwithſtanding he had been the means of preventing that nation from falling under the yoke of Caſtile; yet, when he ſought an aſylum there, the inquiſition repreſented the matter of giving harbour to an heretic, ſo adverſely to the king, that he was forced, in order to appeaſe his ſubjects, to ſend the marſhal away. From here, he went to England, and paſſing through Holland, entered into a particular confidence with the prince of Orange; and, he having received an invitation from the elector of Brandenburg to come to Berlin, was made governor of Pruſſia, and ſet at the head of all the elector's armies. He received the ſame marks of eſteem from the young elector, as his father had formerly ſhewn him; and, in 1688, was ſent by him to Cleves, to command the troops which was raiſed by the emperor, for the defence of Cologne.

When the prince of Orange was almoſt ready for his expedition into England, Marſhal Schomberg obtained leave of the elector of Brandenburg, to accompany his highneſs in that attempt, and, after their arrival at London, he is ſuppoſed to have been the author of that remarkable ſtratagem for trying the affec-

tions of the people, by raiſing an univerſal apprehenſion over the kingdom, with the approach of the Iriſh with fire and ſword. Upon the prince's advancement to the throne of England, he was appointed maſter of the ordnance, and general of his majeſty's forces; in April, 1689, knight of the garter, and the ſame month, naturalized by act of parliament, and in May was created a baron, earl, marquis, and duke of this kingdom, by the name and title of baron Teys, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg. The houſe of commons likewiſe, voted to him one hundred thouſand pounds for the ſervices he had done, but he would receive only a ſmall part of that ſum, the king after his death, paying his ſon five thouſand pounds a year for the remainder. He ſailed for Ireland in Auguſt of 1689, with an army forthe reduction of that kingdom; and, having muſtered all his forces there, and finding them not to be above fourteen thouſand men, among whom there were but about two thouſand horſe, he marched to Dundalk, where he poſted himſelf, king James having arrived at Ardee, within five or ſix miles of him, with above three times his number. Schomberg, therefore, being diſappointed of the ſupplies from England, which had been promiſed him, and his army being ſo much inferior to the Iriſh, reſolved to keep himſelf on the defenſive. He lay there ſix weeks in a rainy ſeaſon; and his men, for want of due management, contracted ſuch diſeaſes, that almoſt one half of them periſhed. Some people cenſured his conduct while there, but better judges thought that the managing this campaign, as he did, was one of the greateſt actions of his life. At the battle of the Boyne, which took place on the 1ſt of July, 1690, he paſſed the river in his ſtation, and immediately rallied and encouraged the French Proteſtants, who had been left expoſed by the death of their commander, with this ſhort harrangue; "Allons, meſſieurs, voilà vos perſecuteurs," pointing to the French papiſts in the enemy's army. Theſe words were ſcarce-

ly uttered, when a few of King James's guards, who returned full ſpeed to their main body, after the ſlaughter of their companions, and when the French refugees ſuffered to paſs, thinking them to be of their own party, fell furiouſly upon the duke, and gave him two wounds over the head, which, however, proved not to be mortal. Upon this, the French regiment acknowledged their error, by committing a greater; for, firing raſhly on the enemy, they ſhot him through the neck, of which he ſoon died. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the dean and chapter erected a ſmall monument to his honor, at their own expence, with an elegant inſcription by Dr. Swift.

SCHROETER, (John Samuel) was a native of Saxony. He came in company with his father to London, in 1774, who was a muſician of no great eminence, but he beſtowed much pains in giving his ſon a complete muſical education. The diſcipline of Germany, is almoſt as ſevere in muſical, as in military movements, and the elder Schroeter, was a martinet of very terrific abilities. By virtue of hunger and hard blows, he compelled his ſon to practiſe for ſeveral years without intermiſſion, eight hours every day; and to this may be imputed the remarkable facility, with which he executed the moſt difficult muſic at ſight. But while he applied this diligently to the practice, he did not neglect the theory of the ſcience, the rudiments of which he acquired under the famous Emanuel Bache, which he afterwards cultivated and improved from ſtudying the works of that great maſter.

For ſome time after his arrival in London, the ſplendid talents of young Schroeter, were either unknown or neglected. He occaſionally played the organ at a German chapel in the city, a ſituation which by no means accorded with his genius, as he was not there permitted to indulge his fancy in any muſical

flights, beyond the formal rules of the cathedral ſchools. It was at this time, that he compoſed his firſt ſet of leſſons for the piano-forte, which he offered to ſeveral of the muſic-ſellers of London, on their own terms, but they were not diſpoſed to purchaſe. At laſt he was recommended by the late J. C. Bach, to Napier, who ſoon diſtinguiſhed his merit as a compoſer, and purchaſed the copy-right of his work at a liberal price. Being now announced to the world as a muſical compoſer, Schroeter began to acquire ſome celebrity in the profeſſion, which procured him ſeveral ſcholars in the faſhionable circles. When the firſt ſet of concerts was publiſhed, his reputation was ſuch, that he took the lead as a performer in all the muſical entertainments of the nobility, at which he aſſiſted.

Soon after this period, he married a lady who was his pupil, by whom he was intitled to a very conſiderable fortune; but her friends being very much offended at the match, threatened our muſician with the terrors of the court of Chancery, which he then conceived to be more dreadful than the inquiſition; he gave up his claim to her fortune, in conſideration of receiving a certain annuity, to which was annexed a very unreaſonable and to him diſagreeable condition, "that he was to relinquiſh his profeſſion, ſo far, as never to perform at any public concert." This, which more ambitious men would have diſdained to accede to, Schroeter, who was of an indolent diſpoſition, as well as careleſs of fame, agreed to, and for ſome years he retired from town, and reſided chiefly in the country.

But talents like his, could not remain long in oblivion. The prince of Wales heard him play at a private concert, and expreſſed the higheſt admiration of his performance. His royal highneſs's houſehold was then about to be eſtabliſhed, and without any ſolicitation, Schroeter was appointed one of his band of muſic, with a liberal ſalary. His laſt ſet of Sonatas, which have a very elegant accompanyment for a violin, and

violincello, were compoſed at the deſire of the prince, to whom it was dedicated, and his royal highneſs frequently accompanied Schroeter in his favorite employment.

The grand piano-forte was Schroeter's favorite inſtrument. His ſtyle of playing was diſtinguiſhed by that peculiar elegance and delicacy, which a chaſte and correct taſte improved by ſcience, alone can acquire. As a compoſer, he certainly ranks very high; his melodies are, in general, exquiſitely beautiful, and his harmonies are rich, and often diſplay the originality of his genius. He died in 1785.

SCHURMAN, (Anna Maria) a moſt extraordinary German lady, was the daughter of a noble proteſtant family; and was born at Cologne, in 1607. She diſcovered from her childhood, ſuch an uncommon dexterity of hand, that at the age of ſix years, ſhe could cut upon paper with her ſciſſars, any, and almoſt every kind of figure without a model. At eight, ſhe was able to deſign flowers in a moſt beautiful manner; which ſhe learned to do in the ſpace of a few days, and two years after, ſhe learnt to embroider in three hours. Afterwards ſhe was taught both vocal and inſtrumental muſic, painting, ſculpture and engraving, in all of which arts ſhe ſucceeded ſurpriſingly. In all languages her hand writing was inimitable, and a vaſt number of the curious, have preſerved ſpecimens of it in their cabinets. She was an excellent miniature painter, and made portraits with the point of a diamond on glaſs. She even painted a moſt excellent likeneſs of herſelf, only with the aſſiſtance of a looking glaſs; and made artificial pearls with ſo much exactneſs, that it was almoſt impoſſible to detect the deception.

Her underſtanding was as great as the powers of her hand; for at the early age of eleven, when her

brothers underwent an examination of their Latin, ſhe would repeatedly tell them what anſwers to make, although ſhe had only heard them ſay their leſſons. From this circumſtance, her father concluded that ſhe was by nature intended to ſhine in the literary world; he accordingly applied himſelf to cultivate her talents, and helped her to attain that knowledge, for which ſhe was ſo juſtly celebrated. The dead languages became ſo familiar to her, that ſhe could not only write, but ſpoke them with ſuch fluency, that the moſt learned men were aſtoniſhed. She alſo made great progreſs in the Oriental, which have ſome relation to the Hebrew, as the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic. The living languages ſhe perfectly underſtood, and ſpoke readily, the French, Engliſh, and Italian. She was ſo completely verſed in geography, aſtronomy, philoſophy and the ſciences, that ſhe could judge of them with the utmoſt exactneſs; but, ſhe was naturally of a religious diſpoſition, and conſequently, theſe vain amuſements did not ſatisfy her, and at length, ſhe applied herſelf to divinity and the ſtudy of the ſcriptures.

Her father died at Frankfort in 1623, whither he had removed for the more convenient education of his children; and immediately after his death, his widow retired to Utrecht, where Anna Maria continued her ſtudies very intenſely; this movement undoubtedly prevented her from marrying, as ſhe might have done, very advantageouſly, with Mr. Cats, penſionary of Holland, and a celebrated poet, who wrote verſes in her praiſe when ſhe was but fourteen. At length ſhe became ſo famous, that perſons of the firſt rank, and even princeſſes viſited her. About 1650, ſhe altered her religious ſyſtem very much. She performed her devotions in private, without frequenting any church, upon which, reports were immediately circulated, that ſhe was inclined to popery; but ſhe attached herſelf to the famous Labadie, and embracing his principles and practices, accompanied him wherever

he went. She reſided with him for ſome time at Altena in Holſtein, and attended him at his death there, in 1674. She afterwards retired to Weiwart in Frieſland, where, in 1677, ſhe was viſited by William Penn the quaker; and, at this place ſhe died the year following. She wrote "De Vitae Humanae Termino. Utoaj. 1639:" "De Diſertatis de Ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam et Meliores literas Aptitudine. L. Bat. 1641." She afterwards wrote, "Eukleria, ſen Melioris partis Electio." Altena 1673.

SCIOPPIUS, (Gaspar) a German writer of the ſeventeenth century, is repreſented as one of the greateſt ſavages that the latter ages have produced. Every man of reſpectability and reputation, were, with the utmoſt brutality and fury, attacked by him; and he had the impudence to boaſt, that he ſpared neither quality nor merit. This extraordinary perſon was born in 1576; and firſt ſtudied at Amburg, then at Heidleberg, afterwards at Altdorf, at the expence of the elector palatine. Having made a conſiderable ſtay at Ingolſtadt, he returned to Altdorf, where he began to publiſh books, which were very much eſteemed, while he was yet very young. One of his early productions was a commentary upon the "Priapeia." Ingolſtadt, 1595. This publication did not paſs by without his being ſeverely handled; not ſo much becauſe he had commented upon obſcene verſes, as becauſe he had ſtuffed his commentary with many obſcenities; and in particular, complained that nature had not provided ſo well for men, as ſparrows. Notwithſtanding the raileries this work expoſed him to, it has never been inſiſted on that he was a debauched character.

He made a journey into Italy, and after he had been ſome time at Verona, returned into Germany; whence he went again into Italy, and at Ferrara publiſhed a

panegyric upon the king of Spain, and pope Clement VIII. In 1599, he turned Roman Catholic, and whatever the reaſon might have been, was very angry with the Jeſuits, againſt whom he wrote a vaſt number of treatiſes under fictitious names, the very titles of which were enough to ſtrike one with horror. On the other ſide, he inveighed with the utmoſt fury againſt the proteſtants, and ſolicited the princes to extirpate them by the moſt bloody means. He attacked the king of England in two books, in 1611, not in the leaſt regarding his quality, and in the moſt abuſive way. He abuſed king Henry IV. of France, in a moſt outrageous manner, which occaſioned his book to be burnt at Paris. In this diſgrace he gloried, and added, that himſelf was hanged in effigy in a farce, which was acted before the king of England. His behaviour, however, procured him ſome correction; for, in 1614, the ſervants of the Engliſh ambaſſador ſet upon him at Madrid, and gave him a remarkably genteel drubbing. He made his boaſt of the wounds which he received in this engagement; for he always had the impudence to brag of what he ought to have been aſhamed to own, he likewiſe boaſted of having been the principal contriver of the Catholic league, which proved ſo ruinous to the proteſtants in Germany. Going through Venice in 1607, he had a conference with father Paul, whom he endeavored both by promiſes and threats, to bring over to the pope's party; which, it is imagined, with other circumſtances, was the occaſion of his being impriſoned there three or four days. After he had ſpent a conſiderable number of years in defaming and beſmearing every body with the ſcurrility of his pen, he applied himſelf cloſely to the prophecies of the holy ſcriptures. He ſpent great time in ſearching for the key of them; and, as he had been accuſtomed to think himſelf ſuperior to all human mortals, conſoled himſelf with the flattering idea, that he had found the very key which St. Peter had left, and which no perſon had been able to

find before him. Some of his apocalyptical chimeras he ſent to cardinal Mazarine, but the cardinal did not think fit to examine them.

This famous ſlanderer, after venting his ſpite and malice for a great number of years, on almoſt all characters, was, at length ſeized with a fever, which in the year 1649, carried him to his grave, at the age of ſeventy-three.

SEE-MA-KOANG, ſaid to be one of the beſt men that ever lived, was deſcended from the ancient family of See-Ma, which See-Matſien, the reſtorer of the Chineſe hiſtory rendered ſo famous. See-Ma-Koang was born in the year 1018 of the chriſtian æra, a period, at which there was at the court of Peking, a greater ſpirit of civilization, and ſuperior diſplays of eloquence in writing long letters and making long ſpeeches, than were to be obſerved in any other part of the world. The probity and candor, the generoſity and juſtice, the frugal ſimplicity and unexampled beneficence of See-Ma-Koang, were, indeed, illuſtrious; his capacity and genius was very uncommon, and his application to literature and ſcience, ardent and aſſiduous. Of his preſence of mind, he gave an early proof, for even before he was ſeven years old, being at play with ſeveral other children, when one of them fell into a large jar of water, where they had been looking at the gold-fiſh ſwimming, he immediately ran to ſeek a ſtone, broke the jar, and then letting out the water ſaved the life of his companion. When he became the friend of the virtuous emperor Jen-Tſoung, and was exalted by him to the higheſt offices, he diſplayed all the talents of a conſummate ſtateſman. Of his literary abilities, it is ſufficient to ſay, that he was the author of "A General Hiſtory of the Chineſe Empire;" in two hundred and ninety-four volumes. In this great undertaking he received aſſiſtance from

a conſiderable number of learned men, who were employed in collecting the materials for it. But how reſpectable ſoever this great man was, for his political and literary abilities, he became ſtill more illuſtrious after he retired from court. In his retired ſituation he was frequently ſeen to viſit the cottage of the poor, to comfort the afflicted, to mitigate the ſufferings of the ſick, to terminate the contentions of the village, and, in fine, to diſtinguiſh every day and every hour with ſome uſeful counſel, or well-timed bounty. He was not, however, permitted to continue long in this happy ſituation. At the death of the emperor, he was recalled to court, and received the appointments of tutor to the ſucceſſor, and miniſter to the empire. Ten years after, by the expreſs order of his Imperial pupil, he was declared the enemy of his country and of his ſovereign, and pronounced guilty of high-treaſon. By the ſame order, he loſt his titles; his monument was deſtroyed; the marble on which his eulogy was inſcribed, thrown down, and another erected on the ſpot, containing a long enumeration of fictitious crimes. An inquiſitorial perquiſition was made after his writings, which were committed to the flames with all the ſavageneſs of rancour. This outrage againſt a character ſo illuſtrious and unſullied, was the contrivance of a wicked cabal, whoſe abuſes had been reformed, whoſe iniquitous practices had been detected and diſconcerted by the deceaſed miniſter, and whoſe pernicious ſuggeſtions had deceived the young prince, and ſeduced him to the commiſſion of ſo unjuſt and barbarous an act; an act which his ſucceſſor had the humanity to cancel and condemn, and reſtored the almoſt ſpotleſs memory of See-Ma-Koang to its primitive glory.

SELDEN, (JOHN) was a gentleman of moſt extenſive knowledge and prodigious learning, was

born at Salvinton in Suſſex, in 1514, of a good family. He received the firſt rudiments of his education at a free ſchool in Chicheſter; at ſixteen he was ſent to Hart-Hall in Oxford, where he continued about three years. From here he was entered at Cliffords-Inn, London, in order to ſtudy the law; and about two years after, removed to the Inner-Temple, where his learning ſoon acquired him a great reputation. In 1610, he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by publications, and the ſame year put out two pieces, "Jane Anglorum facies altera," and "Duello," or "The Original of Single Combat." In 1612, he publiſhed notes and illuſtrations on the firſt eighteen ſongs in Drayton's "Poly-Olbion;" and the year after wrote verſes in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh, upon Brown's "Britannia's Paſtorals." In 1614, his "Titles of Honor," made their appearance, a work in general eſteem. In 1616, he publiſhed "Notes on Forteſcue de legibus Angliae;" and, in 1617, "De Diis Syris Syntagmata Duo." which was re-printed at Leyden in 1629, in 8vo. by Ludovicus de Dieu, after it had undergone a reviſion and correction by the author himſelf.

Selden, at this time, was not more than three and thirty years of age, yet had ſhewn himſelf a great philologiſt, antiquary, herald, and linguiſt; and his name was ſo wonderfully advanced, not only at home, but in foreign countries, that he was then actually become, what he was afterwards uſually ſtyled, the great dictator of learning to the Engliſh nation. In 1618, his "Hiſtory of Tithes," was printed in 4to. which book gave great offence to the clergy, and was animadverted on by ſeveral writers, and by Montague, afterwards biſhop of Norwich, in particular. The author was alſo called, not indeed before the high-commiſſion-court, as has been repreſented, but before ſome lords of the high-commiſſion, and alſo of the privy-council, and was obliged to make a ſubmiſſion, which he moſt willingly did, for publiſhing a book which, againſt his intention had given offence, yet without recanting any

thing contained in it, which he never would conſent to do.

In 1621, king James being diſpleaſed with the parliament, and having impriſoned ſeveral members, whom he ſuſpected of oppoſing his meaſures, ordered Selden likewiſe to be committed to the ſheriff of London; for, though he was not then a member of the houſe of Commons, yet he had been ſent for, conſulted by them, and had given his opinion very ſtrongly in favor of their privileges, in direct oppoſition to the court. However, by the intereſt of Andrews, biſhop of Winchester, he with the other gentlemen, were, in a few weeks ſet at liberty. He then returned to his ſtudies, and wrote and publiſhed learned works as uſual. In 1623, he was choſen a burgeſs for Lancaſter; but, amidſt all the diviſions with which the nation was then agitated, kept himſelf perfectly neuter. In 1625, he was again choſen for Great-Bedwin, in Wiltſhire; in this firſt parliament of king Charles, he declared himſelf warmly againſt the duke of Buckingham; and, when that nobleman was impeached, in 1626, was one of the managers of the articles againſt him. He oppoſed the court party the three following years, with great vigor, in many maſterly ſpeeches. The king having diſſolved the parliament in 1629, ordered ſeveral members of the houſe of Commons to be brought before the King's-Bench bar, and to be committed to the Tower. Selden, being one of this number, inſiſted upon the benefit of the laws, and refuſed to make any ſubmiſſion to the court; upon which he was ſent to the King's-Bench priſon. The latter end of the year he was releaſed, though we are not informed how, only that the parliament, in 1646, ordered him five thouſand pounds for the loſſes he had ſuſtained on that occaſion. Four years after he was again taken into cuſtody, with the earls of Bedford and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. St John, being accuſed of having diſperſed a libel entitled, "A Propoſition for his Majeſty's Service, to bridle the Impertinency of Par-

liament;" but it was proved that Sir Robert Dudley, then living in the duke of Tuſcany's dominions, was the author. All theſe various impriſonments and tumults gave no interruption to his ſtudies, but ſtill continued to follow his old plan, that of writing and publiſhing books.

King James had ordered him to make collections, proper to ſhew the right of the crown of England to the dominion of the ſea, and he had already engaged in the work, but upon the affront he had received by his impriſonment, he laid the work aſide. In 1634, a diſpute ariſing between the Engliſh and the Dutch, concerning the herring-fiſhery upon the Britiſh coaſt, and Grotius, having before publiſhed his, "Mare Liberum," in favor of the latter, Selden was prevailed upon by archbiſhop Laud, to draw up his "Mare Clauſum;" and it was accordingly publiſhed in 1636. This book recommended him highly to the favor of the court, and he might have had any poſt he would accept of, but his attachment to books, together with his great love of eaſe, made poſts and preferments indifferent to him. In 1640, he publiſhed "De Jure Naturali and Gentium juxta diſciplinam Hebracorum," in folio. The ſame year he was choſen member of Parliament for the univerſity of Oxford, and, though he was againſt the court, yet, in 1642, the king had thoughts of taking the ſeal from the lord-keeper, Littleton, and giving it to him. In 1643, he was appointed one of the lay-members, to ſit in the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, in which he frequently perplexed thoſe divines with his vaſt learning. About this time he took the covenant, and was by the parliament appointed keeper of the records in the tower. In 1644, he was elected one of the twelve commiſſioners of the admiralty; and the ſame year, was nominated to the maſterſhip of Trinity-college in Cambridge, which he did not think proper to accept. About this time he rendered great ſervices to the univerſity of Oxford, as appears from letters written to him by that

univerſity, which were printed. He died the 30th of Nov. 1654, in White Friars, at the houſe of Elizabeth, counteſs of Kent, with whom he had lived ſome years in ſo much intimacy, that it was reported and believed that they had viſited the altar of hymen. He was buried in the Temple church, where a monument was erected to his memory, and a funeral diſcourſe was delivered by archbiſhop Uſher, which did great honor to the orator as well as to the deceaſed.

SENECA, (Lucius Annaeus) a ſtoic philoſopher, was born ſomewhere about the commencement of the chriſtian æra, at Corduba in Spain, of an Equeſtrian family, which had probably been tranſplanted thither in a colony from Rome. He was the ſecond ſon of Marcus Annæus Seneca, moſt generally called the rhetorician, whoſe remains were printed under the title of "Suaſoriæ and Controverſiæ, cum Declamationum Excerptis;" and his younger brother Annæus Mela, for there were three brothers of them, was memorable for being the father of the great poet Lucan. His father removed the whole of his family to Rome, while Lucius was yet an infant. There he was educated in the moſt liberal manner, and ſtudied under the beſt maſters that could be procured. His eloquence he obtained from his father; but his genius rather leading him to philoſophy, he put himſelf under the ſtoics Attalus, Sotion, and Papirius Fabianus, men very famous in philoſophy, and of whom he has made very honorable mention in his writings. In all probability he travelled when he was very young, for we find in different parts of his writings, very curious and exact obſervations upon Egypt, and the Nile. But this, although directly agreeable to his own humor, did not in the leaſt correſpond with that plan of life which his father had laid down for him; who, therefore, urged him to the bar, and put him upon ſoliciting for pub-

lic employments, ſo that he afterwards became queſtor, prætor, and, as Lipſius will have it, even Conſul.

In the firſt year of Claudius, when Julia, the daughter of Germanicus was accuſed of adultery by Meſſalina, and baniſhed, Seneca was likewiſe baniſhed, being charged as one of the adulterers. Corſica was the ſeat of his exile, where he reſided eight years, and here he wrote his books "Of Conſolation," addreſſed to his mother Helvia, and to his friend Polybius, and it is likewiſe probable, ſome of thoſe tragedies which go under his name. When Agrippa was married to Claudius, upon the death of Meſſalina, ſhe prevailed with the emperor to recall Seneca from baniſhment, and afterwards procured him to be tutor to her ſon Nero, whom ſhe deſigned for the empire. By the generoſity of his royal pupil, he acquired ſo large a fortune, that in a manner he was rendered equal to kings. All this vaſt wealth and very flattering proſpects at court, had not the leaſt bad effect on the diſpoſition or temper of Seneca. He continued abſtemious, in his manners very exact, and above all, entirely free from flattery and ambition, vices ſo commonly prevalent in ſuch places. How well he acquitted himſelf in quality of preceptor to his prince, may be known from the five firſt years of Nero's reign, which have always been conſidered as a perfect pattern of good government. But, when Poppae and Tigellinus had got the command of this prince's humor, and hurried him into the moſt extravagant and abominable vices, he ſoon grew weary of his maſter, whoſe life muſt indeed have been a conſtant rebuke to him. Seneca perceiving that his favor was on the decline at court, and that he had many accuſers about the prince, who were conſtantly whiſpering in his ears, his great riches, magnificent houſes, fine gardens, &c. and what a favorite through their means he was grown with the people; made an offer of them all to Nero. But Nero could not be prevailed on to accept them; but, having, as

is ſuppoſed, diſpatched Burrhus by poiſon, could not reſt eaſy till he had likewiſe rid himſelf of Seneca. He accordingly attempted, by means of Cleonicus, a freedman of Seneca, to take him off likewiſe by poiſon; but, this not ſucceeding, he ordered him to be put to death, upon an information that he was conſcious to Piſo's conſpiracy againſt his perſon; not that he had any ſubſtantial proofs of Seneca's being at all concerned in this plot, but only that he was glad to get hold of any pretence for deſtroying him. He gave Seneca, however the liberty of chooſing his manner of dying; upon which, he cauſed his veins to be immediately opened, while his friends were ſtanding by him weeping, whoſe grief he endeavored to appeaſe, ſometimes by gently admoniſhing, and ſometimes by ſharply rebuking them. His wife, who was very young in compariſon to himſelf, had the reſolution and affection to accompany him, and therefore ordered her veins to be likewiſe opened; but, as Nero had no particular ſpite againſt her, and was not willing to make his cruelty more odious and inſupportable than there ſeemed occaſion for, he gave ſtrict orders to have her death prevented, upon which, her wounds were bound up, juſt time enough to ſave her life; but ſhe looked miſerably pale and wan all the remaining part of her life. In the mean time, Seneca, finding his death ſlow and lingering, deſired Statius Annæus, his phyſician, to give him a doſe of poiſon, which had been ſometime before in readineſs, in caſe it ſhould be wanting; but, this not having its uſual effect, he was carrid to a hot bath, where he was at length ſtifled, with the ſteams. He died, as Lepſius conjectures, in his 63d or 64th year, and in the tenth or eleventh of Nero. His works are ſo well known by the ſeveral editions which have been publiſhed, that we need not particularize them. Some have imagined that he was a chriſtian, and that he held a correſpondence with St. Paul by letters. He muſt have heard of Chriſt and his doctrines, and his curioſity might have induced him to

make ſome enquiry about them; but, as for the letters publiſhed under the names of the philoſopher and apoſtle, they have long ſince been declared ſpurious by the critics, and altogether unworthy of either of thoſe great characters.

SERVETUS, (MICHAEL) an ingenious and learned Spaniard, famous for his oppoſition to the received doctrine of the Trinity, and for the martyrdom he underwent on that account: was born in 1509, at Villaneuva, in Arragon. His father a notary, ſent him to the univerſity of Toulouſe, to ſtudy the civil law; and there he began to read the ſcriptures for the firſt time, probably, becauſe the reformation then made a great noiſe in France. He was fully convinced that the church wanted reforming, and it is probable he even went ſo far as to fancy, that the trinity was one of the doctrines to be rejected. However, be that as it may, he grew extremely fond of Antitrinitarian notions, and after reſiding two or three years at Toulouſe, reſolved to retire into Germany, and ſet up for a reformer. He viſited Baſil by the way of Lyons and Geneva; and having had ſome conferences at Baſil, with Oecolampadius, ſet out for Straſburg, having a ſtrong deſire to converſe with Bucer and Capito, two celebrated reformers of that place. At the time he departed from Baſil, he left in manuſcript there, a work entitled, "De Trinitatis Erroribus," in the hands of a bookſeller, who afterwards ſent it to Haguenau, where Servetus then was, and got it printed there in 1531. The year following he likewiſe printed another book under the title of "Dialogorum de Trinitate libri duo;" in an advertiſement prefixed to this work, he retracts what he had aſſerted in his former book, not as if it was falſe, but becauſe it was imperfectly written, confuſed, unpolite, and ſeemed of no other uſe than to ſuit the capacity of children.

After the publication of theſe two books, he reſolved to return to France, on account of his poverty and almoſt total ignorance of the German language. He went to Baſil, and thence to Lyons, where he ſtayed two or three years. From here he went to Paris, and ſtudied phyſic under Sylvius, Fernelius, and ſeveral other profeſſors; he took his degree of maſter of arts, and was admitted doctor of phyſic in the univerſity there. When he had completed his medical ſtudies at Paris, he left that city to practice in ſome other place; for the ſpace of two or three years he lived in a town near Lyons, and then at Vienna in Dauphiny, for ten or twelve more. His books againſt the Trinity had raiſed great diſturbance amongſt the German divines, and ſpread his name throughout all Europe. While Servetus was at Paris, his books were circulating in Italy, and very much approved of by many who had thoughts of leaving the Catholic Faith; upon which, in 1539, Melanchthon wrote a letter to the Senate of Venice, importing, that "a book of Servetus who had revived the error of Paulus Samoſatenus, was handed about in their country, and beſeeching them to take care that the impious error of that man may be avoided, rejected, and abhorred." Servetus was at Lyons in 1542, before he ſettled in Vienna, and corrected the proof-ſheets of a Latin bible that was printing there, to which he added a preface and ſome marginal notes, under the name of Villanovanus, for he was called in France Villeneuve, from Villanueva, the town where he was born.

Servetus continued ſo fond of his Antitrinitarian notions, that he came to the reſolution of publiſhing a third book in favor of them. This made its appearance in 1553, at Vienna, entitled, "Chriſtianiſmi Reſtitutio, &c." Servetus did not put his name to this work; but Calvin was very buſy, and informed the Roman Catholics in France, that he was the real author. Upon this information, Servetus was impriſoned at Vienne, and would undoubtedly have been

burnt alive, if he had not been ſo fortunate as to make his eſcape; however, ſentence was paſſed upon him, and he was carried in effigy, to the place of execution, faſtened to a gibbet, and was, with five bales of his books, burnt.

At this time Servetus was retiring to Naples, where he hoped to practice phyſic with the ſame repute as he had done at Vienna; yet, was ſo imprudent as to take his way through Geneva, though he well knew at the ſame time, that Calvin was his mortal enemy. Calvin being informed of his arrival, acquainted the magiſtrates with it, upon which he was ſeized, impriſoned, and a proſecution was commenced againſt him for hereſy and blaſphemy. Calvin purſued him with a malevolence and fury, which was manifeſtly perſonal; though, no doubt, that reformer eaſily perſuaded himſelf, that it was all pure zeal for the cauſe of God, and the good of his church. The articles of his accuſation were numerous, and not confined to his "Chriſtianiſmi Reſtitutio," but were ſought out of all his other writings, which were ranſacked for every thing that could in the leaſt diſcover an error.

The magiſtrates of Geneva, being ſenſible, in the mean time, that the trial of Servetus was a thing of the higheſt importance; therefore did not think proper to pronounce ſentence, without firſt conſulting the magiſtracy of the proteſtant cantons of Switzerland; to whom, they therefore ſent Servetus's book printed at Vienne, and alſo the writings of Calvin, with Servetus's anſwers, and at the ſame time deſiring to have the opinion of their divines about that affair. They all voted againſt him, and, in conſequence of which, he was condemned and burnt the 27th of Oct. 1553.

SHAKESPEARE, (William) the great poet of nature, and the glory of the Britiſh nation, was deſcended from a reſpectable family at Stratford upon

Avon. His father was in the wool trade and did conſiderable buſineſs in that line. He had ten children, of whom our poet was the eldeſt, and was born the 16th of April 1564. At a ſuitable age he was put to the free ſchool of Stratford, where he acquired the rudiments of learning. At this time we do not know whether he diſcovered any extraordinary inclination or genius for literature. His father had not the leaſt deſire to make a ſcholar of him, and very early took him from ſchool and gave him employment in his own buſineſs; But he did not continue long in it, at leaſt under controul, for at ſeventeen years of age he married, and became a father, before he was out of his minority. We ſhall now ſuppoſe him ſettled in buſineſs for himſelf, and to have no other thoughts than thoſe of purſuing the wool trade; when, happening to become acquainted with ſome perſons who followed the very honorable practice of deer ſtealing, he was prevailed upon to engage with them in robbing Sir Thomas Lucy's park near Stratford. In conſequence of their cloſely following up this practice, that gentleman was provoked into a proſecution againſt the delinquents; and our hero through revenge, made him the ſubject of a ballad, which, it is ſaid, was pointed with ſo much bitterneſs, that it became unſafe for the author to ſtay any longer in that country. He fled to London, in order to eſcape the law, where, as might be expected from a man of wit and humor, in his circumſtances, he took to the ſtage. His firſt admiſſion into the play-houſe, was ſuitable to his appearance. A ſtranger, and ignorant of the art, he was glad to get admittance into the company in any rank, let it be ever ſo mean, and his firſt performance did not recommend him to diſtinguiſhed notice. Having by practice and obſervation acquainted himſelf with the mechanical economy of the theatre, his native genius ſupplied the reſt; but the whole view of his firſt attempt at ſtage-poetry, being merely to procure a ſubſiſtence, he directed his endeavors ſolely to hit the

taſte and humor that then prevailed among the meaner ſort of people, of whom his audience was generally compoſed; and therefore he drew his images of life from thoſe of an inferior rank. Thus did ſhakeſpeare ſet out, with very little advantage of education, no aſſiſtance or advice of the learned, no patronage of the better ſort, or any acquaintance among them. But when his works had merited the protection of his prince, and the encouragement of the court had ſucceeded to that of the town, the works of his riper years were manifeſtly raiſed above the level of his former productions. He was an abſolute original in his mode of writing, and of ſuch a peculiar caſt, as hath perpetually raiſed and confounded the emulation of his ſucceſſors; a compound of ſuch very ſingular blemiſhes, as well as beauties, that theſe latter have not more marked the toil of every aſpiring undertaker to emulate them, than the former, as flaws intimately united to a diamond, have baffled every attempt of the moſt able artiſts to take them off without ſpoiling the whole. It is aſſerted that queen Elizabeth was ſo much delighted with the pleaſing character of Sir John Falſtaff, in the firſt and ſecond parts of "Henry the Fourth," that ſhe requeſted the author to continue it in another part, and to ſhew that knight in love; which he executed inimitably, in "The Merry Wives of Windſor. We are not, at preſent, generally acquainted with the manners of his patrons, except that of the earl of Southampton, who was particularly honored by him in the dedication of two poems, "Venus and Adonis," and the "Rape of Lucrece," eſpecially in the latter, he expreſſes himſelf in ſuch terms, as to give a countenance to what is related of that patron's diſtinguiſhed generoſity to him.

He was one of the chief managers of the play-houſe in the reign of king James I. and ſo continued for ſeveral years afterwards, till his fortune ſatisfied his moderate wiſhes and views in life, and then quitted the ſtage and all other buſineſs, and paſſed the remainder

of his time in an honorable eaſe, at the town of Stratford his native place, where he lived in a houſe of his own, to which he gave the name of New-Place; and he had the good fortune to ſave it from the flames in the dreadful fire which conſumed the greater part of that town, in 1614. In 1616, on the 23d of April, he died, in his fifty-third year, and was buried among his anceſtors on the north ſide of the chancel in the great church of Stratford, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory. In 1740, another very noble one was erected to him at the public expence, in Weſtminſter Abbey, an ample contribution for this purpoſe being made upon the exhibition of his tragedy of "Julius Cæſar," at the theatre royal in Drury-Lane, in 1738.

SHARP, (James) archbiſhop of St. Andrews, was born in 1618, of a good family in Bamffſhire. The early diſcoveries he made of a ſurpriſing genius, determined his father to dedicate him to the church, and to ſend him to the univerſity of Aberdeen. The learned men of this ſeminary appearing very zealous againſt the Scottiſh covenant, made in 1638, ſuffered many inſults and indignities on its account. Among theſe was Sharp, the ſubject of our preſent memoir, on this account he retired into England, and was in a fair way of receiving promotion from the acquaintance he happily contracted with doctors Sanderſon, Hammond, Taylor, and others of our moſt eminent divines. But he was obliged to return to his native country on account of the civil wars and the very bad ſtate of his health. Happening by the way to fall in company with lord Oxford, that nobleman was very much pleaſed with his converſation, and carried him with him to his own houſe in the country. Here he became known to ſeveral of the nobility, who patronized him on account of his merit, and procured for

him a profeſſorſhip in St. Andrews. After ſome conſiderable ſtay here, with an increaſe of reputation, through the friendſhip of the earl of Crawford, he was appointed miniſter of Carail. Here he acquitted himſelf of his miniſtry in an exemplary and acceptable manner; but ſome of the more rigid ſort would ſometimes intimate their fears that he was not altogether ſound. And, if we judge according to their notions, he moſt aſſuredly was not; for he certainly did exert every nerve to invigorate the drooping ſpirit of loyalty, and he conſtantly kept up a correſpondence with his prince then in exile.

About this time the covenanting preſbyterians in Scotland became divided. Party-ſpirit raged with ſo much violence, that the privy-council then eſtabliſhed there, could not in the leaſt reſtrain it, and therefore referred them to Cromwell, then lord-protector. Theſe parties were ſtyled public-reſolutioners, and proteſtors or remonſtrators. They ſent deputies to London; the former, Mr. Sharp, knowing his activity, addreſs, and penetration; the latter, Mr. Guthry a famous zealot. A day being appointed for hearing the two agents, Guthry ſpoke firſt, and his ſpeech was ſo tedious, that when he had finiſhed, the protector told Sharp, that he would hear him another time, for his hour for other buſineſs was faſt approaching. But Sharp did not altogether reliſh this delay, and begged to be heard, promiſing not to be long; and, being permitted to ſpeak, he in very few words urged his cauſe ſo well, as to incline Oliver to his party.

Having ſo far ſucceeded in this important affair, he returned to the exerciſe of his function, and always kept a good underſtanding with the chiefs of the oppoſite party, that were moſt eminent for wealth and learning. When general Monk advanced to London, the heads of the church ſent Sharp to attend him, to acquaint him with the ſtate of things, and to put him in mind of what was neceſſary. At the earneſt deſire of Monk, and the leading preſbyteries of Scot-

land, Sharp was ſent over to king Charles at Breda, to ſolicit him to own the Godly ſober party. On his return to London, he acquainted his friends that he had found the king very well diſpoſed to Scotland, and reſolved not to wrong the ſettled government of their church; but he apprehended they were miſtaken who went about to ſettle the preſbyterian government. His endeavors were not wanting to promote their intereſt according to covenant; but, finding that cauſe given up and loſt, and the gale blowing ſtrongly for the prelatic party, with many other ſober men, he reſolved to yield to a liturgy, and moderate epiſcopacy; and ſoon after became a zealous member of the church of England, and accepted of the archbiſhopric of St. Andrews.

In 1686, an unſucceſsful attempt was made on his life by James Mitchel, a conventicle preacher, for which he was executed ſome years after. But, in 1679, he was attacked by nine ruffians on Magaſk-Moor, about three miles from St. Andrews, where he was murdered in a barbarous and moſt ſhocking manner.

SHEBBEARE, (John) was born about the year 1710. He wrote himſelf into a conſiderable degree of eminence, but not that ſort of which a good man may be proud. He firſt publiſhed the "Marriage Act," a novel, in 1754. The virulence with which he treated the legiſlature in this novel, produced a warrant for taking him into cuſtody, which was done a few days after it made its appearance. He, ſometime after wrote another novel, equally as ſcurrilous and malignant as the former, entitled "Lydia, or Filial Piety, 1755." He wrote ſome other things, but what chiefly diſtinguiſhed this writer, was his "Six Letters to the People of England, from 1755, to 1758," for which the author was exalted to the pillory. After this,

he publiſhed ſome political tracts, in which he always ſtyled himſelf doctor, although the place where he took his degree never could be aſcertained. His politics were latterly thought more favorably of, and he was fortunate enough to enjoy a conſiderable penſion till the day of his death, which happened on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1788.

SHEFFIELD, (John) duke of Buckinghamſhire, and a writer of conſiderable merit, both in proſe and verſe, was born in the year 1650. When he was nine years old, he loſt his father, and his mother marrying lord Oſſulſton, the care of his education was left entirely to a governor, who travelled with him into France, but did not greatly improve him in his ſtudies. Having, however, fine parts and a turn for ſtudy, he made up the defects of his education, and acquired a competent ſhare of learning. In the ſecond Dutch war, he went as a volunteer, and afterwards, between 1673 and 1675, made a campaign in the French ſervice. When Tangier was in danger of being taken by the Moors, he offered to head the forces which were ſent to defend it, and was accordingly appointed commander of them. At this time he was earl of Mulgrave, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber, to Charles II. In 1674, he was inſtalled knight of the garter, and now began to make a figure at court. An affection for the princeſs Ann, and an attempt to be more cloſely connected with her, involved him in ſome ſmall diſgrace with Charles II. whoſe favor, however, he ſoon regained, and ever after enjoyed. He continued in ſeveral great poſts during the ſhort reign of James II. He had been appointed lord-chamberlain of his majeſty's houſehold, in 1685, and was alſo, one of his privy-council.

He greatly diſapproved of ſeveral imprudent and unjuſtifiable meaſures taken by king James, yet was no

friend to the revolution; and, though he paid his reſpects to king William before he was advanced to the throne, yet did not hold any poſt under government for ſome years after. When it was debated in parliament, whether the prince of Orange ſhould be proclaimed king, or the princeſs reign ſolely in her own right, he ſpoke and voted for the former. King William created him marquis of Normandy; and he likewiſe enjoyed ſome conſiderable poſts under that prince, and was generally in his favor and confidence. In April of 1702, after the acceſſion of queen Ann, he was ſworn lord-privy-ſeal, and the ſame year, was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union between England and Scotland; and, in the March following, was created duke of Normandy, and then duke of Buckinghamſhire. He was always attached to tory principles, and was inſtrumental in the change of the Miniſtry, in 1710. He had been for ſome time before this, out of place, and did not ſo much as pay his compliments at court; but, in 1711, he was made ſteward of her majeſty's houſehold, and preſident of the council, and ſo continued to the end of her reign. Upon her death, which happened on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1714, he was one of the lords-juſtices of Great Britain, till George I. arrived from Hanover. After this time, he ſeems to have been neglected, on account of his poſſeſſing principles different from the ſucceeding miniſtry; and, he was now thought to be of no farther uſe. The remaining part of his life he ſpent in an indolent retirement; and died on the 24th of Feb. 1720-1, aged ſeventy-five. His remains, after lying ſome days in ſtate, at Buckingham-Houſe, were buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey, and agreeable to his deſire, a monument was erected over him. The duke had three wives, the laſt named Catherine, natural daughter of James II. by Catherine Sedley, counteſs of Dorcheſter. By this lady he had but one ſon, and he dying at Rome in 1735, when he was but about twenty, left the family eſtate to be inherited by

natural children, of thoſe the duke had ſeveral. His writings are in two volumes, the firſt contains his poems on different ſubjects; the ſecond, his works in proſe, ſuch as hiſtorical memoirs, ſpeeches in parliament, characters, dialogues, critical obſervations, eſſays and letters. Our author and his works have received great eulogiums from the public.

SHENSTONE, (William) eldeſt ſon of a plain uneducated country gentleman of Hales-Owen, Shropſhire, who farmed his own eſtate, was born in Nov. 1714. An old dame firſt taught him to read; and, whom, in his poem of the "School-Miſtreſs," he has delivered to poſterity. He ſoon became ſo fond of books, that he was continually calling for new entertainment, and regularly expected, when any of the family went to market, a new book would be given to him. When he was of a ſuitable age, he went for a time to ſtudy grammar at a ſchool in Hales-Owen, and ſome time after, was placed with Mr. Crumpton, an eminent ſchoolmaſter at Solihul, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great progreſs in learning. His father died when he was but ten years of age, and at twelve he loſt his grandfather, and was left with his brother to the care of his grandmother, who was executrix to the eſtate. In 1732, he was taken from ſchool and ſent to Pembroke college, in Oxford, a ſociety, which for at leaſt half a century has been eminent for Engliſh poetry and elegant literature. Here he found advantage and delight, and continued there ten years, though he took no degree. After being there four years, he put on the Civilians gown, but without ſhowing any intention to engage in the profeſſion. He employed his time at Oxford, upon Engliſh poetry; and, in 1737, publiſhed a ſmall miſcellany without putting his name to it. He then wandered about in order to acquaint himſelf with life; he was

ſometimes at London, ſometimes at Bath, and at different other places of public reſort; but, in his rambles, he never loſt ſight of his darling ſtudy, poetry. In 1740, he publiſhed his "Judgment of Hercules," addreſſed to Mr. Littleton, whoſe intereſt he ſupported with great vigor at an election; two years after, his "School-Miſtreſs" made her appearance. On the death of his guardian, Mr. Dolman, in 1754, the care of his own fortune fell upon himſelf. For a time he tried to eſcape it, and lived with his tenants, who were diſtantly related to him; but, finding that imperfect poſſeſſion inconvenient, he took the whole eſtate into his own hands, more with an idea of improving its beauty, than the increaſe of its produce. Now his delight in rural pleaſures began, and likewiſe his ambition of rural elegance; but in time, his expences brought troubles upon him; he ſpent his eſtate in adorning it, and it is very probable that his death was haſtened by his anxieties. He died at the Leaſowes, of a putrid fever, about five o'clock on Friday morning the 11th of Feb. 1763, and was buried by the ſide of his brother, in the church-yard of Hales-Owen. He was never married, though it is preſumed he might have obtained the lady, whoever ſhe was, that his "Paſtoral Ballad," was addreſſed to. His "Works," were collected by Mr. Dodſley, in three vols. octavo. They conſiſt of odes, elegies, ballads, &c.

SHERIDAN, (Thomas) ſon of Thomas Sheridan, D. D. an eminent philological writer, and lexicographer, was born at Quilca in Ireland, in 1721. His father attended himſelf to the cultivation of his ſon, and Swift, who was his godfather, obſerved with pleaſure, his literary attainments. In 1734, he was placed in Weſtminſter ſchool, where he continued two years; but on account of the pecuniary difficulties in which his father was at that time involved, he was

obliged to quit it. On his return to Dublin, he entered into the univerſity there, and took his degrees in arts. On the death of his father, it was his intention to ſucceed him in his profeſſion. But the ſtudy of the Engliſh language, and the art of oratory, which were totally neglected in all the ſeminaries of education, became ſo favorite an object with him, that, in order to cultivate this ſtudy with greater ſucceſs, in the practical as well as theoretical parts, he deemed it expedient to enter upon the ſtage. In 1743, he accordingly made his firſt appearance at Dublin, in Richard III. and met with unbounded applauſe. He came to England in 1744, and appeared in Hamlet at Covent-Garden. He engaged the next ſeaſon at Drury-Lane, and played the character of Siffredi in Tancred and Sigiſmunda. About this time a quarrel enſued between Mr. Garrick and himſelf, which was not ſettled when Mr. Sheridan left London. He now returned to Dublin, and became manager of the theatre there, and finding that Mr. Garrick was then out of employment, he, in a very manly manner, invited him over on very liberal terms. Garrick accepted of Sheridan's propoſals, and thus they became friends. But though they had a good company, they were not able to perform more than two nights in a week, and the receipt for the ſeaſon, did not amount to more than fifteen thouſand and ninety-ſix dollars.

Mr. Sheridan in a very ſhort time, found his theatrical reign very turbulent. In particular, the violent behaviour of a drunken young man, in 1747, who found means to raiſe a party in his favor, produced ſuch diſturbances, that the manager was obliged to ſhut the theatre till the affair was brought before the court of King's-Bench, by two counter trials; in one of which, the manager was tried for an aſſault on the young man, and acquitted; and the reſult of the other was, that the rioter, as might juſtly be expected, who was the cauſe of all the diſturbance, was fined in the ſum of five hundred pounds, and to be impriſoned

three months. After he had been in confinement one week, he ſolicited the interference of his antagoniſt, who immediately applied to the government, to have the fine remitted, in which he ſucceeded. He then became ſolicitor and bail to the court of King's-Bench, for his enlargement, which he likewiſe obtained. This diſagreeable affair, however, was productive of more decency and order than the theatre had been hitherto accuſtomed to. It was likewiſe productive of a very fortunate event, it was the means of procuring an introduction to the acquaintance of Miſs Frances Chamberlain, grand-daughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlain, the lady who afterwards became his wife; and who, during the controverſy occaſioned by the riots, wrote a ſmall pamphlet in favor of the manager. This timely interference, attracted the attention of Mr. Sheridan, who obtained an introduction to his fair champion, and, in a ſhort time after married her.

The harmony of the theatre after this event, continued without any interruption worth ſpeaking of, till 1754, when politics ran high. Mr. Sheridan had formed a club, conſiſting of about fifty noblemen and members of parliament, who made it a point to dine once a week at the managers appartment in the theatre. At this club, no female was admitted except Mrs. Woffington, who always ſat as preſident. The manager had no party views in inſtituting it; but, in 1753, by means of their preſident, it was diverted from its original deſign, and the toaſts being generally in favor of the court, Mr. Sheridan himſelf became obnoxious to the popular party. On the 25th of Feb. 1754, at the repreſentation of the tragedy of Mahomet, Mr. Digges was encored in a ſpeech that contained ſome ſevere imprecations againſt the ſenators and courtiers. To encore a ſpeech, was not, at that time, more cuſtomary in Ireland than it was in England. The pit, however, being filled with the leaders of the popular party, Mr. Digges yielded to the violence of the torrent, repeated the ſpeech, which was received with the loudeſt

burſts of applauſe. Mr. Sheridan, previous to the next repreſentation of this tragedy, made ſome obſervations in the green-room, on this conduct, as a circumſtance of ſelf-degradation in the orator. Mr. Digges of courſe, deſired his directions, in caſe he ſhould be called on again to repeat the ſpeech, the manager left him to his own diſcretion. Accordingly, when the play was again performed, the ſpeaker was encored with the ſame violence as before. Mr. Digges, after profeſſing the great pleaſure he ſhould feel in complying with the requeſt of the audience, begged it as a favor, that they would be ſo obliging as to excuſe him, and ſaid, that his compliance would be very injurious to him. There was inſtantly an unuſual vociferation for the manager. Mr. Sheridan, apprehenſive of perſonal outrage, immediately retired to his own houſe; in the mean time, nothing could appeaſe the audience but his appearance; a meſſenger was accordingly ſent, with directions to aſſure him, that they would wait one hour for his return. The ſolicitations of his friends were in vain, and the hour being expired, at a ſignal given, the inſide of the theatre was demoliſhed, and the greateſt part of the property deſtroyed. Mr. Sheridan, after this event, could not again appear before an exaſperated audience. He publiſhed his caſe, and after letting his theatre for two years, embarked for England.

On his arrival at London, he engaged at Covent-Garden, and made his firſt appearance in the latter part of the year 1754, in Hamlet. He alſo produced an alteration of Coriolanus, from Shakeſpeare and Thomſon. He likewiſe performed Cato, Œdipus, Richard III. Shylock, Lord Townly, Romeo, and ſeveral other characters; but, his profits fell far ſhort of his hopes. As the ſucceſſor of Barry, who had gone to Ireland, and the arrival of Garrick, Mr. Sheridan was far from anſwering the public expectations. Excluſive of ſome unpleaſing peculiarities in his manner, nature had denied him the qualifications

requiſite to form a popular actor. Even thoſe who could not but applaud his ſkill and judgment, generally left the theatre without that complete ſatisfaction which was to be found at Drury-Lane, where Garrick and nature carried all before them. He now began to be weary of the ſtage, and wiſhed to turn all his thoughts to his plan of education, and to the publications which were neceſſary to enforce it.

In 1756, the time for which he had let his theatre expired, and not finding a proper perſon to ſucceed himſelf in the management of it, he found it neceſſary, notwithſtanding the diſguſt he now felt for the ſtage, to appear again before a Dublin audience. He hoped by this time, that the ferment there, had ſubſided. The public, however, demanded an apology for his former conduct, and before he made his appearance, was obliged to promiſe unconditional ſubmiſſion. The houſe was very much crowded, and no man ever in ſuch a ſituation, appeared before the public, with ſo much addreſs, or ſpoke to the paſſions with ſo much propriety. Tears guſhed from the eyes of ſeveral of the audience; in a word, his pardon was ſealed with loud acclamations.

Mr. Sheridan now met with a new circumſtance of mortification. Mr. Barry and Mr. Woodward had been prevailed upon about this time, to engage in the building of a new theatre in Crow-Street. Mr. Sheridan foreſaw that this ſtep would not only prove injurious to his intereſt, but would terminate in the ruin of his opponents. We will not here enter into a detail of the meaſures he purſued to maintain his ground. He was abſurd in ſome reſpects; in others, impolitic; in almoſt all unſucceſsful. We ſhall here only obſerve, that, on the 27th of April 1759, the theatre, on his account, was entirely cloſed. Mr. Sheridan during this period, had compoſed his "Lectures on Elocution," and began to deliver them at London, Oxford, Cambridge, and other places, with unbounded ſucceſs. At Cambridge, in 1759, he received the de-

gree of M. A. In 1760, he engaged with Mr. Garrick at Drury-Lane. But this union ſo favorable to both parties, was very ſoon concluded. The marked approbation of his majeſty, to Mr. Sheridan's John, excited the jealouſy of Mr. Garrick, who would not ſuffer that play to be performed afterwards. Diſputes aroſe, and they parted with animoſity. In 1769, he exhibited at the Hay-Market, an entertainment of reading, ſinging, and muſic, which he called the "Attic Evening Entertainment." A ſimilar ſpecies of entertainment, called "Readings," he again attempted in 1785, at Free-Maſan's Hall, in conjunction with the late Mr. Henderſon, which met with the greateſt ſucceſs.

Previous to this, in 1756, Mr. Sheridan publiſhed "Britiſh Education; or, The Source of the Diſorders of Great Britain; being an Eſſay, towards Proving, that the Immorality, Ignorance, and Falſe Taſte, which ſo generally prevail, are the neceſſary and natural Conſequences of the preſent defective Syſtem of Education: With an attempt to ſhew, that a Revival of the Art of Speaking, and the Study of our own Language, might tend, in a great Meaſure, to the Cure of thoſe Evils." The man of learning and the true patriot, are, in this work, conſpicuous. In 1758, this was followed by a ſpirited oration, on the eſtabliſhment of a proper mode of education in Ireland, in order to remedy the deſtructive effects that reſulted from the number of abſentees from the country. He delivered this oration before the nobility and gentry, aſſembled at the Muſic-Hall, in Dublin, on the 6th of Dec. 1757. In 1759, he publiſhed "A Diſcourſe delivered at Oxford, &c. Introductory to his Lectures on Elocution." In 1762, his "Diſſertation on the Cauſes of the Difficulties which occur in learning the Engliſh Tongue," appeared. The ſame year he publiſhed "A Courſe of Lectures on Elocution," and, in 1769, "A Plan of Education for the young Nobility and Gentry of

Great Britain." In 1775, appeared, "Lectures on the Art of Reading." In 1780, his "General Dictionary of the Engliſh Language," in two vols. 4to. one principal object of which is, to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent ſtandard of pronunciation. In 1784, he publiſhed a new edition of Swift's works, in ſeventeen vols. 8vo. the firſt volume of which contains ſome new and copious memoirs of that celebrated man. The laſt work of this ingenious and indefatigable writer, was publiſhed in 1786, entitled "Elements of Engliſh; being a new Method of Teaching the whole Art of Reading and Spelling, Part I. 12mo." Beſides theſe, Mr. Sheridan printed alterations of "The Loyal Lover," from Beaumont and Fletcher, of Romeo and Juliet, and of the Coriolanus before mentioned.

At the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty in 1760, Mr. Sheridan was one of the firſt on whom, as a man of genius, a penſion was conferred. He was employed for two or three of the ſucceeding years in delivering lectures in different parts of the kingdom; and he was honored with ſo much attention in Scotland, as to have a ſociety eſtabliſhed for promoting the reading and ſpeaking the Engliſh language. The perſons who compoſed this ſociety, were ſome of the principal literary characters in that part of the kingdom. His lectures, in a general way, were approved of; although Mr. Foote produced a burleſque on them, in 1762, at the Hay-Market, from which they ſuſtained a ſlight injury. He went to France, and took up his reſidence at Blois, where he loſt his wife, who died on the 26th of Sept. 1766, leaving two ſons ſplendid ornaments to this family of genius. Charles Francis Sheridan, late ſecretary at war, in Ireland, and author of an excellent "Hiſtory of the Revolution of Sweden, in 1772," and Richard Brinſley Sheridan, celebrated as a dramatic writer, and one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed orators in the ſenate of Britain. Their mother was born in Ireland, about the year 1724, being deſcended of a good Engliſh family who had re-

moved thither. She produced other works beſides the pamphlet already mentioned. Her "Sidney Biddulph," may be ranked with the firſt productions of that claſs in ours, or in any other language. She alſo produced a romance in one vol. called "Nourjahad," in which there is a great deal of imitation productive of an admirable moral. She was likewiſe the authoreſs of two comedies, "The Diſcovery," and the "Dupe," two excellent performances.

When Mr. Garrick retired from the ſtage in 1776, thoſe who purchaſed his ſhare in Drury-Lane theatre, of whom Mr. R. B. Sheridan was one, agreed to inveſt Mr. Sheridan with the powers of a manager, for which office his abilities well qualified him, his experience and integrity were likewiſe great inducements; but, at the expiration of three years, he relinquiſhed his ſtation.

He viſited Ireland in 1786, and was much conſulted about ſome improvements neceſſary in the modes of education in that kingdom. Finding that his health was on the decline, he returned to England, in hopes that he might there re-eſtabliſh it, but in this idea he was greatly diſappointed, for after he had been ſometime in that country, he found that his ſtrength continually failed him, and was convinced that in a very ſhort time he muſt pay the great debt of nature, which he did on the 14th of Auguſt 1788, aged ſixty-ſeven years.

SHOVEL, (Sir Claudesley) was born about the year 1650, of parents whoſe circumſtances were but middling; he was put an apprentice to ſome trade of not much reſpectibility, at which he continued for ſome years; but, finding it impoſſible to raiſe his fortune in that way, he went to ſea under the protection of Sir Chriſtopher Mynns, as a cabin-boy; but, applying himſelf very cloſely to the ſtudy of navigation,

ſoon became an able ſeaman, and quickly arrived at preferment. In the year 1674, our merchants in the Mediterranean, being very much diſtreſſed by the pirates of Tripoli, a ſtrong ſquadron was ſent into theſe parts, under the command of Sir John Narborough, who arrived off Tripoli in the ſpring of the year, and found all things in good order for his reception. He was deſirous, according to the inſtructions of his government, to try negociation before he had recourſe to compulſive meaſures; he accordingly ſent Shovel, to demand ſatisfaction for what was paſt, and ſecurity of their good conduct for the time to come.

Shovel went on ſhore and delivered his meſſage with great ſpirit; but the Dey, on account of his youth, treated him with a great deal of diſreſpect, and ſent him back with an indefinite anſwer. Shovel, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with ſome things he had obſerved on ſhore. Sir John ſent him back with another meſſage, and furniſhed him with proper rules for conducting his enquiries and obſervations. At this viſit, the Dey's behaviour was much worſe than before. When Shovel returned, he aſſured the admiral, it was very eaſy to burn the ſhips in the harbour, notwithſtanding their lines and forts; accordingly, on the 4th of March, in the night, Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combuſtible matter, went boldly into the harbour, and met with greater ſucceſs in deſtroying the enemy's ſhips, than could have been expected. Of this circumſtance, Sir John Narborough gave ſo honorable an account in all his letters, that the next year Shovel had the command of the Sapphire, given him, a fifth rate; and it was not long after, before he was removed to the James-Gally, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of Charles II. There were ſome reaſons which engaged king James to employ captain Shovel, though he was a man far from being in his favor; he was accordingly preferred to the Dover, in which ſituation he was till the revolution took place.

He was at the battle of Bantry-Bay, in the Edgar, a third rate, and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct, that when king William came to Portſmouth, he conferred on him the honor of knighthood. In 1690, he was employed in conveying king William and his army into Ireland, who was ſo highly pleaſed with his diligence and dexterity, that he did him the honor to deliver him the commiſſion of rear-admiral of the blue, with his own hand. Juſt before the king ſet out for Holland, in 1692, he made him rear-admiral of the red, and at the ſame time, appointed him commander of the ſquadron that was to convey him thither. On his return, Shovel joined admiral Ruſſel with the grand fleet, and had a ſhare in the glory of the victory at La-Hogue. In 1700, he was ſent to bring the ſpoils of the Spaniſh and French fleets from Vigo. In 1703, he commanded the grand fleet up the Streights, where he protected the Engliſh trade, and did all that was poſſible to be done for the relief of the proteſtants then under arms in the Cevennes, and countenanced ſuch of the Italian powers, as were inclined to favor the allies. In 1704, he was ſent to join Sir George Brooke, with a powerful ſquadron, who commanded a grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and faught in the action off Malaga. Upon his return, he was preſented to the queen, by prince George, as lord-high admiral, and met with a very gracious reception from her majeſty; and was, the year following, employed as commander in chief. When it was thought neceſſary to ſend both a fleet and an army to Spain, in 1705, Sir Cloudeſley accepted the command of the fleet, jointly with the earls of Peterborough and Monmouth, which ſailed to Liſbon, thence to Catalonia, and arrived before Barcelona on the 12th of Aug. and it was in a great meaſure owing to his activity in furniſhing guns for the batteries, and men to work them, and aſſiſting with his advice, that the place was taken.

After the unſucceſsful attempt upon Toulon, in

which Sir Cloudeſley performed all in his power, he bore away for the Streights; and in a ſhort time after, determined to return home. He left nine ſhips of the line at Gibraltar, with Sir Thomas Dilkes, in order to ſecure from attack, the coaſts of Italy; and then with the remainder of the fleet, conſiſting of ten ſhips of the line, four fire ſhips, a ſloop, and a yacht, proceeded for England. On the 22d of Oct. he came into the ſoundings, and had ninety fathom water. About noon he lay-too, and at ſix in the evening he made ſail again, and ſtood away under his courſes, believing, as it is ſuppoſed, that he ſaw the light on Scilly. Soon after, ſeveral ſhips of his fleet made the ſignal of diſtreſs, as he himſelf did, and ſeveral periſhed beſides the admiral's. There were on board with him in the Aſſociation, his ſons-in-law, beſides many young gentlemen of quality. His body was found by ſome fiſhermen the next day, on the iſland of Scilly, who took a valuable emerald ring from his finger, and then buried him. This circumſtance coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, purſer of the Arundel, he diſcovered the fellows, declared the ring to be the property of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, and compelled them to tell him in what place the body might be found; which he cauſed to be taken up, and carried on board his own ſhip to Portſmouth. From here it was conveyed to London, and buried with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-Abbey, where, by the queen's direction, a ſtately monument was erected to his memory.

At the time of his death, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was rear-admiral of England, admiral of the white, commander in chief of her majeſty's fleet, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, and lord high admiral of England. He married the widow of his patron, Sir John Narborough, by whom he had two daughters.

SIDNEY, (Sir Philip) born at Penſhurſt in Kent, in 1554; was the ſon of Sir Henry Sidney, by Mary, eldeſt daughter of John Dudley, duke of Nortumberland. His chriſtian name is ſaid to have been given him by king Philip of Spain, then lately married to queen Mary of England. When he was very young, he was ſent to Chriſt Church in Oxford, where he continued till he was ſeventeen, and then began his travels. The 24th of Aug. 1572, he was at Paris, when the dreadful maſſacre of the Hugonots took place; and, with other Engliſhmen, fled to the houſe of Walſingham, then ambaſſador from England. From here he went through Lorrain, and by the way of Straſburg and Heidleberg, to Frankfort. He became acquainted with Huberts Languet, in Germany, whoſe letters to him in Latin, were printed in 1546, at Amſterdam. Sir Philip lived for ſome months with him at Vienna; and, in September 1573, went into Hungary, and thence into Italy, where he continued all winter and moſt of the ſummer of 1574. He then returned to Germany, and in May 1575, to England. In 1576, he was ſent by the queen to Randolph, emperor of Germany, to condole with him on the death of Maximilian, and alſo to other princes of Germany. The next year on his return, he viſited Don John of Auſtria, vice-roy in the Low-Countries, for the king of Spain, and William, prince of Orange; the former of whom, though at firſt receiving him careleſly, on account of his youth, yet, upon a cloſer converſe, and better knowledge of him, ſhewed him higher marks of reſpect, than he did to the ambaſſadors of great princes. In 1579, though neither magiſtrate nor counſellor, he oppoſed the queen's intended marriage with the duke of Anjou, and gave his reaſons in a letter humbly addreſſed to her majeſty, which was printed in the "Cabala." About the ſame time there happened a great quarrel between him and Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, it was brought before the queen, and it was probably the occaſion of his with-

drawing himſelf from court, in 1580. He was ſuppoſed to have written his celebrated romance, called, "Arcadia," during his confinement. Her majeſty knighted him in 1582. In 1585, he deſigned an expedition with Sir Francis Drake, into America, but was reſtrained by the queen, and was made governor of Fluſhing, and general of the horſe. In both of theſe poſts he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor and prudence. He ſurpriſed Axil in 1586, and preſerved the lives and honor of the Engliſh army, at the enterprize of Gravelin. But the glory of this Marcellus of the Engliſh nation, as it ſhone exceedingly ſplendid for the time, ſo it was but ſhort lived; for, on the 22d of Sept. the ſame year, he was wounded at the battle of Zutphen, and carried to Arnheim, where, in three weeks time he died. His body, after having been brought to England, was buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul, with great pomp, but never had any monument or inſcription over him. James king of Scots, and afterwards of England, honored him with an epitaph of his own compoſition; in 1587, the univerſity of Oxford publiſhed verſes to his memory; and many members of Parliament, as well as others, wrote poems on his death. He married the daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary of State, by whom he had one daughter, who was afterwards married to Roger Manners, earl of Rutland, but died without iſſue. Sir Philip's widow, afterwards became the wife of Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex. It does not appear that any of his writings were printed till after his death. His "Arcadia," which is the chief, was written for the uſe of his noble, virtuous, and learned ſiſter Mary, wife of Henry, earl of Pembroke. The public have likewiſe been favored with ſome pieces of leſs merit, the productions of his pen, both in verſe and proſe.

SIDNEY, (ALGERNON) an Engliſh gentleman, who ſet up Marcus Brutus for his pattern, and like him, was maſſacred for the cauſe of liberty, was ſecond ſon of Robert, earl of Leiceſter, and was born in 1617. We know nothing of his education, or how he ſpent the younger part of his life. He adhered to the intereſt of the parliament, during the civil wars, in whoſe army he was a colonel; and was nominated one of the king's judges, although he did not ſit among them. He was an inveterate enemy of Cromwell, after he had made himſelf protector, on account of the difference of their political principles.

At the reſtoration, Sidney would not perſonally accept of the oblivion and indemnity generally granted to the whole nation; but continued abroad till 1677. Then he returned to England, and obtained from the king, a particular pardon, upon repeated promiſes of conſtant and quiet obedience for the future. In 1683, he was accuſed of being concerned in the Rye-Houſe plot; and, after lord Ruſſel had been examined, was next brought before the king and council. He ſaid he would make the beſt defence he could, if they had any proof againſt him, but would not fortify their evidence by any thing they ſhould ſay; ſo that the examination was very ſhort. In Nov. 1683, he was arraigned for high-treaſon, before the chief juſtice Jeffreys, and found guilty. After his conviction, he ſent to his nephew by marriage, the marquis of Halifax, a paper to be laid before the king, containing the main points of his defence; upon which he appealed to the king, and deſired that he would review the whole matter; but this had no other effect, than to delay his execution for three weeks. When the warrant for his execution was brought, he told the ſheriff, that he would not expoſtulate any thing on his own account, for the world was nothing to him; but he deſired that it might be conſidered how guilty they were of his blood, who had not returned a fair jury, but a packed one, and as directed by the king's ſolicitor. He

was beheaded on Tower-Hill, on the 7th of Dec. 1683, where he delivered a written paper to the ſheriff; but his attainder was reverſed, if that could make him any amends, in the firſt year of William and Mary. He was the author of "Diſcourſes on Goverment," a work juſtly and univerſally eſteemed.

SIMPSON, (Thomas) late profeſſor of the mathematics in the academy at Woolwich, fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, Aug. 20, 1710. His father was a weaver in that town; and, though in tolerable circumſtances, yet, intending to bring up his ſon to his own buſineſs, took ſo little care of his education, as only to have him taught Engliſh. In May 1724, there happened a great eclipſe of the ſun, that was total in ſeveral parts of England, which phænomenon ſtruck the mind of young Simpſon with a ſtrong curioſity to enter into the reaſon of it, and ſo become able to predict the like ſurpriſing events. It was, however, a number of years before he could obtain his deſire, which at length was gratifyed by the following accident. Being at the houſe of a relation, where he had reſided for ſome time, a pedlar happened to come that way, and took a lodging at the ſame houſe. This man, to the profeſſion of an itenerant merchant, had joined the more profitable one of a fortune teller, which he performed by judicial aſtronomy. Simpſon looking upon this man a prodigy, endeavored to cultivate an acquaintance with him. He ſucceeded, and the pedlar intending a journey to Briſtol fair, left in his hands, an edition of Cocker's Arithmetic, to which was ſubjoined, a ſhort appendix, on algebra; and a book of Patridge, the almanack maker, on geniuſes. Theſe he peruſed with ſo much attention, during the abſence of his friend, that on his return,

he was amazed: and not long after, Simpſon being pretty well qualified to erect a figure himſelf, having now acquired the ability of writing, did, by the advice of his friend, make an open profeſſion of caſting nativities, which was a ſource of conſiderable emolument to him, inſomuch that he left off weaving, and ſoon became the oracle of Boſworth and its environs. Scarce a courtſhip advanced to a match, or a bargain to a ſale, without the parties previouſly conſulting the infallible Simpſon, about the conſequences. Together with his aſtrology, he had furniſhed himſelf with ſufficient arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, to qualify him for looking into the Ladies Diary, of which he afterwards had the direction, whereby he came to underſtand, that there was ſtill a higher branch of mathematical knowledge, than any he had been yet acquainted with, and this was the method of fluxions. He borrowed Stone's Fluxions from an acquaintance, and by this one book, and his own talents, he was enabled, in a few years, to compoſe a much more regular treatiſe on that ſubject, than any that had before appeared in our language.

After he had bid adieu to aſtrology, and its emoluments, he found it very difficult to ſupport his family; having married a widow with two children, and was likely to have an increaſe. He came to London, and for ſome time after, worked at his buſineſs in Spitalfields, and when he had any ſpare time, taught the mathematics. His induſtry turned to ſo good account, that he went home and brought up his wife and children to ſettle in London. The number of his ſcholars increaſing, and his abilities in ſome meaſure becoming known to the public, he iſſued a proſpectus for publiſhing by ſubſcription, "A New Treatiſe of Fluxions, &c." This was publiſhed in 1737. In 1740, he publiſhed "A Treatiſe on the Nature and Laws of Chance," in 4to. alſo, "Eſſays on ſeveral Curious and Uſeful Subjects, in Speculative and mixed Mathematics," &c. 8vo. In 1742, "The Doctrine of Annuities

and Reverſions, &c." 8vo. This was followed by "An Appendix," in 1742, and at the ſame time he publiſhed "Mathematical Diſſertations on a Variety of Phyſical and Analytical Subjects," 4to. "A Treatiſe of Algebra," was the next book which he publiſhed, to which he added, "The Conſtitution of a great number of Geometrical Problems, with the method of reſolving them Numerically." In 1748, "Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, with the Conſtruction and Application of Logarithms," came out in octavo. Alſo, "Select Exerciſes for young Proficients in the Mathematics," octavo. In 1750, "The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, &c." two octavo vols. and his "Miſcellaneous Tracts," printed in 1757, 4to. was the laſt book which he gave to the public; and it was a moſt valuable preſent, whether we conſider the dignity and importance of the ſubjects, or his ſublime and accurate manner of treating them. Several papers of Mr. Simpſon's, were read at the Royal ſociety, and printed in their tranſactions. Mr. Simpſon, through the intereſt and ſolicitations of William Jones, Eſq. was, in 1743, appointed profeſſor of the mathematics, then vacant by the death of Mr. Derham, in the king's academy at Woolwich, his warrant was dated the 25th of Aug. He was choſen a member of the Royal Society not long after. The preſident and council, in conſideration of his very moderate circumſtances, were pleaſed to excuſe his admiſſion fees, and likewiſe his giving bond or ſecurity for any future payments.

Here he exerted his faculties to the utmoſt, in inſtructing the pupils, who were immediately under him, as well as others, whom the ſuperior officers of the ordnance permitted to be boarded and lodged in his houſe. He found that his ſedentary manner of life greatly impaired his health, and the phyſicians adviſing his native air for his recovery, he with ſome of his relations ſet out for Boſworth in Feb. 1761. The fatigue of this journey proved too much for his weak frame, for, on his arrival, he found himſelf ſo much

worse that he was obliged to keep his room until he died, which was on the 14th of May, the same year, in the fifty-first year of his age. He left two children, a son and a daughter; the former held a commission in the Royal artillery. The king, at the instance of lord Ligonier, in consideration of Mr. Simpson's great merit, was pleased to grant a considerable pension to his widow, together with handsome apartments adjoining the academy; a favour which his majesty had never thought proper to confer on any person before.

SIXTUS V. (Pope) was born in 1521, in the signiory of Montalto: his father, Francis Peretti, for his faithful services to a country gentleman, with whom he lived as a gardener, was rewarded with his master's favourite servant-maid for a wife. Such were the parents of that pontiff, who, from the instant of his accession to the papacy, even to the hour of his death, made himself obeyed and feared, not only by his own subjects, but by all who had any concern with him. Our pope was their eldest child, to whom they gave the name of Felix. Though at a very early age he discovered a great inclination for learning, yet the poverty of his parents prevented their indulging it; and, when he was about nine years of age, his father hired him to an inhabitant of the town, to look after his sheep; but his master, on some account, being displeased, removed him to an employment less honourable, and gave him the care of his hogs: He was, however, soon released from this degrading occupation; for, in 1531, falling accidentally under the cognizance of father Michael Angelo Selleri, a Franciscan friar, who was going to preach during the lent season, at Ascoli; the friar was so much struck with his conversation and behaviour, as to recommend him to the fraternity whither he was going. He was accordingly received among them with the unanimous

approbation of the community, invested with the habit of a lay-brother, and placed under the sacristan, to assist in sweeping the church, lighting the candles, and such like offices; who, in return for his services, was to teach him the responces and rudiments of grammar.

Thus was Felix introduced to greatness. By a quick comprehension, strong memory, and unwearied application, he made so surprising a progress in learning, that in 1534, he was judged fit to receive the cawl, and enter upon his noviciate; and the year following, when he was no more than fourteen, was admitted to make his profession. He continued his studies with so much assiduity, that in 1539, he was competent to take a part against the best of their disputants, and in a short time after was admitted to deacons orders. He was ordained priest in the year 1545, and styled himself father Montalto; the same year he took his batchelor's degree, and two years after, that of doctor; and was pitched upon to keep a divinity act before the whole chapter of the order, at which time he so effectually recommended himself to the cardinal Di Carpi, and cultivated so close an intimacy with Bossius, his secretary, that they were both, ever after, his most particular friends. He was appointed inquisitor-general at Venice, through the recommendation of father Ghisilieri, by Paul IV. and in 1555, to the papacy. The severity with which he executed his office was so offensive to a people jealous of their liberties as the Venitians were, that he was obliged to owe his preservation to a precipitate flight from that city.

We find him acting in many public affairs at Rome, after his retreat from Venice; and as often engaged in disputes with the conventuals of his order; until he was appointed to attend as chaplain and consultor of the Inquisition, cardinal Buon Campagnon, afterwards Gregory XIII. who was then legate de latue to Spain. Here Montalto had great honours paid

him: he had the offer of being one of the royal chaplains, with a table and apartment in the palace, also a very large stipend, if he would continue there; but Rome being the centre of his views, he declined to accept those favours, and only asked the honour of bearing the title of his majesty's chaplain wherever he went. While things remained in this situation at Madrid, news was brought of the death of Pious IV. and the elevation of cardinal Alexandrino to the holy see, with the title of Pious V. Montalto was greatly transported at this news, on account of the new pontiff's having always been his steady friend and patron, for he was other than father Ghisilieri, who had been promoted to the purple by Paul IV. Montalto's joy at the elevation of his friend, was not ill founded, nor was he disappointed in his expectations; for Pious V. in the first week of his pontificate, gave him the appointment of general of his order, an office that he executed with his accustomed severity. He was made bishop of St. Agatha in 1568, and, two years after, was honoured with a red hat, and a pension. He had, likewise, during this reign, the chief direction of the papal councils, and was particularly employed in drawing up the bill of excommunication against queen Elizabeth.

Being now in possession of the purple, he began to aspire to the papacy; and upon the death of Pious V. which happened in 1572, he entered the conclave with the rest of the cardinals; but appearing to give himself no trouble about the election, kept altogether in his apartment, without ever stirring from it, except to his devotions. The election being determined in favour of cardinal Buon Campagnon, who assumed the name of Gregory XIII. Montalto, did not neglect to assure him, that he had never wished for any thing so much in his life, and that he should always remember his goodness, and the favours he received from him in Spain. However, the new pope not only shewed very little regard to his compliment, but during

his pontificate, treated him with the utmost contempt, and deprived him of the pension, which Pious V. had granted to him. Montalto, however, notwithstanding his affected indifference to what passed in the world, was never without able spies, who informed him from time to time, of every minute particular. He had assumed great appearance of imbecility, and all the infirmities of old age, for some years before the death of Gregory XIII. which happened in 1585; when it was not without much seeming reluctance, that Montalto accompanied the rest of the cardinals into the conclave, where he maintained the same uniformity of behaviour, in which he had so long persisted. He kept himself close shut up in his chamber and was no more thought or spoken of, than if he had not been there. He very seldom stirred out, and when he went to mass, or any of the scrutinies, appeared so little concerned, that one would have thought he had no manner of interest in any thing that happened within those walls; and without promising any thing, he flattered every body. This method of proceeding, was judiciously calculated to serve his ambition. He was early apprized that there would be great contests or divisions in the conclave; and he likewise knew it was no uncommon case, that when the chiefs of the respective parties met with opposition to the person they were desirous of electing, they would all willingly concur in the choice of some very old and infirm cardinal, whose life would last just long enough to prepare themselves with more strength against another vacancy. These views directed his conduct, nor was he mistaken in his expectation of success. Three cardinals, who were the head of potent factions, finding themselves unable to choose the persons they respectively favoured, all concurred to choose Montalto. As it was not yet necessary for him to discover himself, when they came to acquaint him with their intention, he fell into such a violent fit of coughing, that they thought he would have expired

on the spot. When he recovered himself, he told them, that his reign would be but for a few days; nor would he be prevailed on to except it on any other terms, than that they should all three promise not to abandon him, but take the greatest part of the weight off his shoulders, as he was neither able, nor could, in conscience pretend, to take the whole upon himself. The cardinals swallowed the bait; and, in confidence of engrossing the administration they exerted their joint interests so effectually, that Montalto was elected. He now, with amazing steadiness and uniformity pulled off the mask which he had worn for fourteen years. As soon as he found that he had a sufficient number of votes to secure his election, he hurled the staff with which he used to support himself into the middle of the chapel; and appeared taller by almost a foot, than he had done for several years. Nor was the change less remarkable in his person, than in his manners. He immediately divested himself of the humility he had so long professed; and, laying aside his accustomed civility and complaisance, treated every body with haughtiness and reserve.

The great lenity of Gregory's government, had introduced a general licentiousness among all ranks of people, which, though somewhat restrained while he lived, broke out into open violence the very day after his death; so that the reformation of abuses in the church as well as the state, was the first and principal care of Sixtus V. for this was the title Montalto, after his election, assumed. It having been customary with preceding Popes to release prisoners on the day of their coronation, delinquents were wont to surrender themselves after the Pope was chosen; and several offenders, judging of Montalto's disposition by his behaviour while a cardinal, came voluntarily to the prisons, not doubting in the least, of a pardon: but they were fatally disappointed. Likewise, in the place of such judges as were inclined to lenity, he

substituted others of a more austere disposition, and appointed commissaries to examine not only their conduct, but also that of other governors and judges, for many years past; promising rewards to those who could convict them of corruption, or having denied justice to any one at the instance or request of men in power. All the nobility, and persons of quality, were forbid, on pain of displeasure, to ask the judges any questions in behalf of their nearest friends; at the same time the judges were to be severely fined, in case they listened to any solicitation. He further commanded every body, on pain of death, not to terify witnesses by threats, or tempt them by promises. He ordered the syndics and mayors of every town and signiory, as well those that were actually in office, as those who had been for the last ten years, to send in a list of all the vagrants, common debauchees, loose and disorderly people in their districts, threatening them with the strappado and imprisonment, if they omitted or concealed any one. In consequence of which ordinance, the syndic of Albano, leaving his nephew, who was an incorrigible libertine, out of the list, underwent the strappado in the public market place, though the Spanish ambassador interceded for him. He in particular directed the legates and governors of the ecclesiastical state, to be expeditious in carrying on all criminal processes; declaring that he had rather have the gibbets and gallies full than the prisons. He always punished adultery with death, nor was he less severe to those who voluntarily permitted a prostitution of their wives, a custom, at that time, very common in Rome. The female sex, especially the younger part, attracted, in a very particular manner, the attention of Sixtus; not only the debauching of any of them, whether by force or artifice, but even the attempting of it, or offering the least offence to modesty, was very severely punished. For the more effectual prevention, as well of private assassination, as public

quarrels, he forbade all persons, on pain of death, to draw a sword, or to carry arms specified in the edict; nor would he be prevailed on to spare any who transgressed this order; even to threaten another with an intended injury, was sufficient to entitle the menacer to a whipping and the galleys; especially if the nature of their profession furnished the means of carrying their threats into execution. He obliged the nobility of Rome, and the adjacent country, to make an exact and prompt payment of their debts. He abolished all protections and other immunities, in the houses of ambassadors, cardinals, nobles, or prelates.

Sixtus, before he had been pope two months, quarrelled with Philip II. of Spain, Henry III. of France, and Henry, king of Navarre. His intrigues in some measure, may be said to have influenced, in his day, all the councils of Europe. Sixtus had caused the Vulgate Latin edition of the bible to be published, which occasioned a good deal of noise, but not equal to what there was upon his printing an Italian version of it. This set all the Catholic part of Christendom in an uproar. Though the general behaviour of this pope may not meet with universal applause, yet it is certain that the holy see was under great obligations to him. His impartial though rigorous administration of justice, had a very happy effect: he strenuously defended the rights of the poor, the widow, and the orphan; he refused audience to nobody, ordering his masters of the ceremonies to introduce the poorest to him first: he was in particular, very ready to hear any accusation brought against the magistrates: he observed the same conduct between the clergy and their superiors, always applying quick and effectual, though mostly severe, remedies. To him, the city of Rome was obliged for several of its greatest embellishments, particularly the Vatican library; and to him, its citizens were indebted for the introduction of trade into the eccle-

siastical state. He was exceedingly beneficent, and among many other noble charities, his appropriation of three thousand crowns a year for the redemption of christian slaves, out of the hands of the infidels, will hardly be reckoned the least meritorious.

This great man, who was an encourager of arts as well as arms, died, but not without suspicions of his having been poisoned by the Spaniards, on the 27th of Aug. 1590, having enjoyed the papacy little more than five years.

SLOAN, (SIR HANS) an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Killilcagh, in the north of Ireland, in 1660, of Scottish parents. His genius seemed to be bent towards the study of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He chose physic for his profession, and in order to obtain a more perfect knowledge of the several branches of it, repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy, botany, and chemistry. Having spent four years in London, he went to Paris, and there attended the hospitals, heard the lectures of Tournefort the botanist, of Du Verney the anatomist, and other very eminent masters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Tournefort, he went to Montpelier. He spent a whole year in collecting plants in this place and travelled through Languedoc with the same view. He returned to London in 1684, with an intent to settle and follow his profession. During which time he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. But a prospect of making new discoveries in natural productions, induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, in quality of physician to Christopher, duke of Albemarle, then governor of that island. He did not stay at Jamaica more than fifteen months, during which time, he employed himself considera-

bly in collecting plants. By his close application to his profession, he became so eminent, that, on the first vacancy in Christ Hospital, he was chosen physician. In 1692, he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and immediately revived the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions," which had been omitted for some time: he continued editor of them till 1712, and the volumes which were published in this period, contain a great many pieces written by himself. He was created a baronet by George I. chosen a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Paris; president of the college of physicians, and president of the Royal Society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. Having faithfully discharged the respective duties of the places he enjoyed, and fully answered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, he retired at the age of eighty, to Chelsea, to enjoy, in a peaceful tranquility, the residue of a well spent life. He died on the 11th of Jan. 1752. He was the author of the "History of Jamaica," in two vols. folio, a work held in very high estimation.

SMITH, (EDMUND) one of those lucky writers, who have, without much trouble, attained high reputation, and who are mentioned with reverence, rather for the possession than the exertion of uncommon abilities, was the only son of an eminent merchant, and was born in 1668. Some misfortunes of his father, which were soon after followed by his death, was the occasion of the son's being left very young in the hands of Mr. Smith, who had married his father's sister. This gentleman treated him with as much tenderness, as if he had been his own child; and placed him at Westminster school, under the care of Dr. Busby. After the death of his generous guardian, young Niel, in gratitude, thought proper

to assume the name of Smith. It will be proper to inform our readers here, that a Mr. Niel was the father of our author, and his mother was the daughter of the famous baron Lechmere. At a proper age, he was removed to Christ Church in Oxford, and was there handsomely maintained by his aunt, till her death; after which, he continued a member of that society, till within five years of his own. Sometime before he left Christ-Church, his mother sent for him to come to Worcester, and was acknowledged by her as a legitimate son: which his friend Oldisworth mentions, he says, to wipe off the aspersions that some had ignorantly cast on his birth. He passed through the exercises of the college and university with universal applause, and acquired a great reputation in the schools, both for his knowledge and skill in disputation. He was perfectly acquainted with all the Greek and Latin classics, with whom he had carefully compared whatever was worth perusing in the French, Spanish, and Italian, to which languages he was no stranger, and in all the celebrated writers of his own country. His works are not numerous, and those principally scattered up and down in miscellaneous collections. His celebrated tragedy of "Phædra and Hippolitus," was acted at the theatre-royal in 1707.

He died in 1710, in his forty-second year, at the seat of George Ducket, Esq. in Wiltshire, and was buried in the parish church there.

Sometime before his death, he engaged in considerable undertakings, in which he raised great expectations in the world, which he did not live to gratify.

SMITH, (Adam) L. L. D. and F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, was born in the latter of those cities in the year 1723, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. After having gone through the necessary

classes, he was, at the age of twenty-two, sent an exhibitioner to Baliol college, Oxford, where, it seems, that either the prejudices too frequently entertained against his countrymen, occasioned him to be treated with some illiberality; or, at least, that his national jealousy, of which he seems to possess no small portion, led him to suspect as much. The dissatisfaction he felt during his residence here, increased his attachment to solitude, to which he undoubtedly owed much of the rusticity and awkwardness of his manners, and fortified that love of study, which had ever been the ruling passion of his youth.

About the year 1750, he opened a class at Edinburgh, for teaching rhetoric; where he soon acquired a degree of reputation, that occasioned him to be invited back to Glasgow, and made professor, first of logic, and then of moral philosophy, in that university.

Dr. Smith's lectures, continually improving, and continually disseminating, by the fluctuation of pupils, acquired, in time, considerable celebrity; and the right honorable Charles Townshend, during his journey to Scotland, after marrying the countess dowager of Dalkith, had an inclination to visit Glasgow, on account of the reputation of Dr. Smith, whom he engaged as travelling tutor to his lady's son, the young duke of Buccleugh, on liberal terms. The doctor, being now under the necessity of resigning his professorship, requested his students to attend on a particular day, and ordering the censor to call over their names, returned the several sums which he had received as fees; saying, as he had not completely fulfilled his engagement, his class should be taught that year gratis, and that the remainder of his lectures should be read by one of his upper students. This did him the more honor, as he was extremely jealous of the property of his lectures, and used often to remark, when he saw any one taking notes, that he detested scribblers.

Another circumstance arising from a similar principle of generosity, distinguished the conduct of Dr. Smith, on his appointment to the office of one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland; when attributing his promotion to the interference of the duke of Buccleugh, he offered to resign the annuity of three hundred pounds, which had been granted him for the instructions which he rendered his grace in his education. This offer his patron very generously refused.

With this nobleman Dr. Smith had spent two years in travelling, and it was soon after his return that the public were indebted for the publication of his work "On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations;" a performance which was not at first very popular, though in a short time, it attained such celebrity, as to be repeatedly quoted in the British House of Commons, and the National Assembly of France, and it was generally appealed to as an authoritative standard of political axiom, and political observation. He died on the 18th of July, 1790.

SMOLLET, (Dr. Tobias) a physician, but better known as an author, was born near Cameron, on the banks of the river Levan in Scotland, in 1720. It appears that he received a genteel classical education, and studied both physic and surgery. At the siege of Carthagena, he attended as surgeon, or surgeon's mate, and, in his novel of "Roderick Random," he has given an account of that expedition. He was supposed to have been the editor of "A Compendium of Authentic Voyages, digested in a Chronological Series," seven vols. 12mo. in 1756, in which is inserted a short narrative of the expedition to Carthagena, in 1741, which, however, like many of his productions, is written with too much acrimony. It appears that he did not follow the sea

long, and it is probable, that he wrote several things before he became known by his productions of more merit. In 1746 and 1747, he published a "Satire in Two Parts," which is reprinted among his "Plays and Poems." When he was no more than eighteen, he wrote a tragedy called "The Regicide," founded on the story of the assassination of James I. of Scotland; this he published in 1749, and in his preface he bitterly inveighs against false patrons, and the duplicity of theatrical managers. In 1757, he wrote his comedy of "The Reprisals," in two acts, which was a short time after performed at Drury-Lane theatre, and was, with his tragedy, published in the above collection. He had prepared an opera for Mr. Rich, entitled, "Alceste," which we believe was neither performed nor printed. He published in 1748, in two vols. 12mo. his novel of "Roderick Random," which acquired him so great a name, as to insure success to almost all his future productions. In 1751, a work in four vols. 12mo. of great ingenuity and contrivance, made its appearance, under the title of "Peregrine Pickle," three years after was published, "Ferdinant Count Fathom," in 1762, "Sir Launcelot Graves," in two vols. 12mo. and in 1771, "Humphry Clinker," in three vols. 12mo. all of which are works of great merit, but, perhaps, a little inferior to the former.

Before he took a house at Chelsea, he attempted to settle as a physician at Bath, and it is probable, that was his view, when in 1752, he published a Treatise upon the Waters there; but he did not succeed, and in consequence, abandoned the practice of physic altogether, and turned his thoughts to writing, as he thought he might depend on that means for a support. He translated "Gil Blas," and "Don Quixote," the latter was published in two vols. 4to. in 1755, and since his death, a translation of "Telemachus," made its appearance. His name likewise appears to a translation of Voltaire's works in prose,

but it is believed by some, that he had very little if any concern in that work. In 1757, he published an "History of England," in four vols. 4to. and during the last years of his life, he was employed in preparing a new edition of "The Ancient and Modern Universal History." He had originally written some part of this himself, particularly the histories of France, Italy, and Germany. He had set on foot in 1755, the "Critical Review," and continued the principal manager of it, till he went abroad for the first time in 1763. By this publication he was involved in some controversies.

In 1762, when lord Bute was supposed to have the reigns of government in his hands, writers were sought to be aiding and assisting to him; and, among others, Dr. Smollet was pitched upon, who, on the 29th of May, in that year, published the first number of "The Briton." This was immediately followed by the publication of "The North Briton," which at length dissolved a friendship, that had long subsisted between the authors of these performances. The publication of "The Briton," was continued till the 12th of Feb. 1763, when it was dropped: yet Dr. Smollet is supposed to have written other pieces in support of the same cause, and the "Adventures of an Atom," in two vols. are known to be his productions.

In 1766, he published an account of his travels in two vols. 8vo. having left England on account of his health, he went again to Italy, where he died the 21st. of Oct. 1771. A monument has been erected to his memory near Leghorn, with an epitaph written by his friend Dr. Armstrong.

SOCINUS, (LÆLIUS) a man of great learning and abilities, was the third son of Marianus Socinus, and was born at Siena, in 1525. He was, properly speaking, the founder of the Socinian sect; for, though the zeal of the times in which he lived, and the danger of a persecution, to which he stood exposed, in some measure, prevented him from declaring himself openly; yet, in reality, he was the author of all those principles and opinions, which Faustus Socinus afterwards enlarged upon, and propagated. In order to examine the scriptures better, he studied the Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic tongues. In the mean time, he discovered that the church of Rome, taught many things contrary to scripture; upon which account, whether through fear of any inconveniences which the freedom of his enquiries might bring upon him at home, or for the sake of communicating his opinions with more ease and safety abroad, he left Italy, and went into a Protestant country.

He began to travel in 1547, and spent four years in going through France, England, the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland, and then settled at Zurich. He became very familiar and intimate with all the learned wherever he came; and Calvin, Melancthon, Bullinger, Beza, and others of the same class, were amongst the number of his friends. He read lectures to Italians who wandered up and down in Germany and Poland. He sent writings to his relations who lived at Siena. He went to Poland in 1558, and obtained from the king, letters of recommendation to the doge of Venice, and the duke of Florence, that he might be safe at Venice, while his affairs required him to stay there. He returned to Switserland, and died at Zurich, in 1562, at the age of thirty-seven.

SOCRATES, The greatest of the ancient philosophers, was born at Alopece, a village of Attica, in the fourth year of the 77th Olympiad, or about 467 years before Christ. His parents were of low degree; his father being a statuary, or carver of images in stone, and his mother a midwife, who Plato represents as a woman of a bold, generous, and quick spirit. Socrates was so far from being ashamed of his parents, that he took great pride in talking of them. At his birth, Sophroniseus, which was the name of his father, by consulting the oracle, was advised to let his son follow the dictates of his own mind, and never to compel him to do what he did not wish, or direct his inclination where he found it was bent..... But his father not in the least regarding the oracle, brought him up to his own profession; which, although it did not suit the disposition of Socrates, in the course of events, was a very fortunate circumstance for him; for shortly after, his father dying, and his money and effects being placed in the hands of bad men, they were wholly lost, and in consequence of which, he was under the necessity of working at his trade, in order to procure the necessaries of life..... But his natural aversion to this profession, was the cause of his not following it any longer than necessity obliged him to; and whenever he would, by his industry, get a little before the world, would entirely lay it aside. During these intermissions of his business, he would cultivate the study of philosophy, for which he had a great liking; Crite, an Athenian philosopher of great wealth, observing this, put Socrates in a situation of philosophising at his leisure.

He first studied under Anaxagoras, and then under Archelaus; the latter of whom, took such a liking to him, that they travelled together to Samos, to Pytho, and to the Isthmus. He was likewise a scholar of Damon, a most pleasing and celebrated teacher of music. He learned poetry of Euenus, husbandry of Ichumaus, and geometry of Theodorus.

That Socrates had an attendant spirit, genius, or dæmon, which diverted from dangers, is testified by Plato, Xenophon, Antisthenes, who were his contemporaries, and confirmed by innumerable authors of antiquity; but what this attendant spirit, genius, or dæmon was, or what we are to understand by it, neither ancient nor modern writers have been able to determine. There is some disagreement concerning the name, and more concerning the nature of it, it is only agreed, that the advice it gave him, was always dissuasive, "never impelling," says Cicero, "but often restraining him." It is commonly named his dæmon, by which title he himself owned it: Plato sometimes calls it his guardian, and Apuleius his god; because the name of dæmon, as St. Austin tells us, at last grew odious. As for the sign or manner in which this dæmon or genius foretold, and by foretelling guarded him against evils to come, nothing certain can be collected about it. Some affirm that it was by sneezing, either in himself or in others; but Plutarch rejects this opinion, and conjectured, first, that it might be some aparition; but at last concludes, that it was his observation of some inarticulate unaccustomed sound or voice, conveyed to him by some extraordinary way, as we see in dreams. Others confine this foreknowledge of evil, within the soul of Socrates himself; and where he said, that "his genius "advised him," interpret him, as if he had said, that "his mind foreboded, and so inclined him." But this is inconsistent with the description which Socrates himself gives of a voice and sign from without; and with his further affirmation, "That there was a dæmon always near him, which had kept him company from a child, and by whose beck and instruction he guided his life."

The altercations which Socrates had with the Sophists, were not attended with any ill, but rather with good effects to him; for they gained him respect, and was the cause of his popularity with the Athenians;

but he had a private quarrel with one Anytus, which was the occasion of his death after many years continuance. Anytus was by profession an orator, who was privately maintained and enriched by leather-sellers. Two of his sons he had placed under the tuition of Socrates; but because they had not acquired sufficient knowledge from him to enable them to get their living by pleading, he in a pet, took them away, and put them to the trade of leather-selling..... Socrates displeased with this illiberal treatment of the young men, whose ruin he presaged at the same time, reproached, and indeed exposed Anytus, in his discourses to his scholars. Anytus was greatly vexed and hurt by this, and sought every means of revenge; but in the mean time, was afraid of the Athenians, who reverenced Socrates, as well on account of his great wisdom and virtue, as for the opposition he had made to the babbling Sophists. Many years passed from the first difficulty between Socrates and Anytus, during which, one continued openly reproving; the other secretly undermining: until at length, Anytus, observing a fit conjecture, procured Melitus to prefer a bill against him to the Senate, in these terms..... "Melitus, son of Melitus, a Pythean, accuseth Socrates, son of Sophroniseus, an Alopecian. Socrates violates the law, not believing the deities which this city believeth, but introducing other new gods. He violates the law likewise, in corrupting youth; the punishment, death." This being preferred, upon oath, his patron, Crito, became bail for his appearance on the day of trial, until which time Socrates employed his time in his usual philosophical exercises, not taking the least care to provide any defence. The day of trial having arrived, Anytus, Lyco, and Melitus, were the accusers: Socrates made his own defence, without the assistance of an advocate. His defence was not in the tone or language of a suppliant, or guilty person, but, as if he were master of the judges themselves, with freedom, firmness, and some degree

of contumacy. A number of his friends spoke in his behalf; and at last Plato went up into the chair and began a speech in these words: "Though I, Athemians, am the youngest of those that come up into this place"....but he was stopped, by their crying, "Of those that go down," which he was thereupon constrained to do; and then proceeding to vote, Socrates was cast by the voices of two hundred and eighty-one. We are informed by Cicero, that it was the custom of Athens, when any person was cast, if the fault were not capital, to impose a pecuniary mulct; when the guilty person was asked the highest rate, at which he estimated his offence. This was proposed to Socrates, who told the judges, that to pay a penalty, was to confess an offence; and that instead of being condemned for what he stood accused, he deserved to be maintained at the public expense, out of the Prytanæum. This was the greatest honour the Grecians could confer; and the answer so exasperated the judges, that they condemned him to death by eighty votes more. The sentence being passed, he was closely confined in prison, which he entered with the same resolution and firmness, with which he had opposed the thirty tyrants. Here he lay in fetters for thirty days, and was constantly visited by Crito, Plato, and other friends, with whom he passed his time in discussing different topics, after his usual manner. They often solicited him to make his escape, which he strenuously refused.

According to Plato, he died when he was more than seventy years of age, having drank the cup of poison which was given him with the utmost intrepidity. He was buried with many tears and much solemnity by his friends; yet, as soon as they had performed that last service, fearing the cruelty of the thirty tyrants, they, with the utmost secrecy got out of the city, and the greater part of them went to Megara, to Euclid, who received them with the utmost kindness, and the rest to other places. The Athenians were,

however, soon after awakened to a sense of the injustice they had committed against Socrates; and became so exasperated, that nothing would serve them, short of having the authors of it put to death; and Melitus actually suffered, while Anytus was banished. In further testimony of their penitence, they called home his friends to their former liberty of meeting; they forbade public amusements for a time; they caused his statue, made in brass by Lysippus, to be set up in the Pompeium; and a plague ensuing, which they imputed to this unjust act, they made an order, that no man should mention Socrates publicly on the theatre, in order that they might forget the sooner what they had done. His person was very homely; he was bald, had a dark complexion, a flat nose, eyes sticking out, and a severe downcast look. In short, his countenance promised so ill, that Zopyrus, a physiognomist, pronounced him incident to various passions, and given to many vices; which when Alcibiades and others present laughed at, knowing him to be free from every thing of that kind, Socrates justified the skill of Zopyrus, by avowing, that "he was by nature prone to those vices, but suppressed his inclination by reason." He had two wives, one of which was the noted Xantippi. Several instances are recorded of her impatience and his long-suffering. We are told, he chose this wife for the same reason that they, who would be excellent in horsemanship, choose the roughest and most spirited horses; supposing, that if they are able to manage them, they are able to manage any.

SOLOMON, (Ben Job Jalla) ben Abraham ben Abdulla, by his first wife Tanomata, was born at Bonda, a town founded by his father Ibrahim, in the kingdom of Futa, or Senega, which lies on both sides the river Senegal, and extends as far as the

Gambia. The year of his birth we are unacquainted with, but in Feb. 1730, we find him sent to sell some slaves by his father, to a captain Pyke, commander of a vessel in that trade, belonging to Mr. Hunt, but not being able to agree on their price, he, with another black merchant, set out on an expedition across the Gambia, but in their journey, the Mandingoes took them prisoners, a nation then at war with his own, and sold them as slaves to the aforesaid capt. Pyke, who immediately sent proposals to his father for their redemption. Before an answer could be received, the ship sailed, and poor Job was carried to Anapolis, and delivered to Mr. Denton, an agent of Mr. Hunt. He sold him to Mr. Tolsey, of Maryland, but Job not altogether liking a state of slavery, made his escape, and sometime after being apprehended, was committed to prison as a runaway slave, where he discovered himself to be a Mahometan. He at length was conveyed to England, where a letter from his father fell into the hands of general Oglethorpe, who immediately gave bond to Mr. Hunt, for the payment of a certain sum, on his being delivered up to him, which was accordingly done in 1733. Here it was that the African Company undertook his redemption, which Nathaniel Brassey, Esq. soon effected, for the sum of forty pounds, and twenty pounds for bond and charges, in the whole amounting to sixty pounds. Having now obtained his freedom, he translated several Arabic manuscripts for Sir Hans Sloan, who was the means of having him introduced at court, and after staying about a year in London, he returned to his native country, with presents to the amount of five hundred pounds. He found his father dead, and his country almost depopulated by the destructive ravages of war.

SPELMAN, (Sir Henry) an eminent English antiquary, was descended from an ancient family, and born at Cengham, near Lynn in Norfolk, in 1561. He was not quite fifteen when he was sent to Trinity College, and at the expiration of two years and an half, he was called home by the death of his father. In about a year after he was sent to Lincolns-Inn, to study the law, where, having continued almost three years, he retired into the country, where he married a lady of fashion and fortune. In 1604, he was high sheriff of Norfolk, and began to be distinguished for his abilities and wisdom. Three different times he was sent into Ireland by king James, on public business of importance, and was appointed at home, one of the commissioners to enquire into the oppression of exacted fees, in all the courts and offices of England, as well ecclesiastical as civil. He attended this business for many years, very much to the prejudice of his family and fortune; and the government was so sensible of his services, that he was presented with three hundred pounds. He was knighted by king James I. who had a particular esteem for him. When he was about fifty, he went with his wife and family to live in London. In 1613, he published his book entitled, "De non Temerandis Ecclesiis;" and this first essay, together with many others that came out afterwards, confirmed the notion, which the public had pre-conceived of his profound learning and skill in laws and antiquities. In 1626, he published the first part of his "Glossary." After he had made large collections, and got a tolerable knowledge of the Saxon tongue, he resolved to go on with his undertaking; but, because he would not depend on his own judgment, he printed one or two sheets by way of a specimen, from which his friends were to judge of the nature of his design; though encouraged by the most learned persons, he went no farther than the letter L. About 1637, Sir William Dugdale acquainted Sir Henry Spelman,

that many learned men were desirous to see the second part published, and requested him to gratify the world with the entire work. Upon this, he shewed Sir William the second part, and also the improvements which he had made in the first; but did not fail to tell him of the discouragement he had met with in publishing the first part, for that the sale had been extremely small.

The next work which he entered upon, was an edition of the "English Councils." He had entered upon this work before the "Glossary" was finished, and received great encouragement from it, by the archbishops Abbot, Laud, and Usher. The second volume of the "Councils," as well as the second part of the "Glossary," was put into the hands of Sir William Dugdale, by the direction of Shelden and Hyde. Sir Henry was the author of several other works, all relative to ancient laws and customs, he likewise revived the old Saxon tongue, which was very useful in the study of antiquities. He died in 1641, in London, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey, near Camden's monument, In 1698, Mr. Edmund Gibson published his posthumous works in folio.

Sir Henry Spelman had eight children, four sons and four daughters. His eldest son John Spelman, Esq. was a very learned gentleman, who had great encouragement and assurance of favor from Charles I. That king sent for Sir H. Spelmen, and offered him the mastership of Sutton's-Hospital, with some other advantages, in consideration of his services both to church and state; who, thanking his majesty, replied, "that he was very old, and had one foot in the grave, but should be more obliged, if he would consider his son," upon which, his majesty sent for Mr. Spelman, and conferred that, and the honour of knighthood on him. After the civil war broke out, the king, by a letter under his own hand, commanded him from his own house in Norfolk, to

attend at Oxford, where he was often called to private council, and employed to write in vindication of the proceedings of the court. He was the author of "A View of a Pretended Book, entitled 'Observations upon his Majesty's late Answers and Epistles,' Oxford, 1642," 4to. Also, "The Case of our affairs in Law, Religion, and other Circumstances, briefly examined and presented to the Conscience, 1643," 4to. He died the 25th of July, the same year. He published the Saxon Psalter, in 1641, 4to. from an old manuscript in his father's library, collated with three other copies. Also, the "Life of king Alfred the Great," in English, which was published at Oxford in 1709, 8vo.

Clement Spelman, youngest son of Sir Henry, was a counsellor at law, and made puisne-baron of the exchequer, upon the restoration of Charles II. He published some pieces relating to the government, and a large preface to his father's book, "De non temerandis ecclesiis." He died in June 1679, and was interred in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.

SPENCER, (Edmund) a celebrated poet, was born in London, and received his education at Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, where, in 1572, he took his bachelor's degree, and in 1576, that of master. It does not appear that he had either fortune or interest, at his first setting out into the world; for it is said he stood for a fellowship in his college, and missed it. The narrowness of his circumstances, together with this disappointment, was the cause of his being obliged to quit the university. We afterwards find him living with some friends in the North, where it was that he saw and was enamoured with his Rosalind; whom he so beautifully celebrates in his pastoral poems, and of whose cruelty he has so much complained. After residing some time in the North,

he was prevailed upon to quit his retired situation and come to London, that he might be in the road to promotion; and the first means he made use of, after his arrival, was to cultivate an acquaintance with Sir Philip Sidney. We are not acquainted with the time when this acquaintance began, whether at the time of his addressing to him "The Shepherd's Calendar," or at some future period. It is asserted, that he was an utter stranger to Sir Philip at the time he began to write his "Fairy Queen;" and that he took occasion to go to Leicester-house, and to introduce himself, by sending in to Sir Philip the ninth canto in the first book of that poem. Sir Philip was greatly surprised with the description of "Despair" in that canto, and is said to have shewn an unusual kind of transport on the discovery of so new and uncommon a genius. When he had read some stanzas, he called his steward, and bade him give the person who brought those verses, fifty pounds, but, upon reading the next stanza, he ordered the sum to be doubled. The steward was as much surprised as his master, and thought it his duty to make some delay in executing so sudden and lavish a bounty; but, upon reading one stanza more, Sir Philip raised his gratuity to two hundred pounds, and commanded the steward to give it immediately, lest, as he read further, he might be tempted to give away his whole estate.

Spencer was created poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth; but for some time he only wore the barren laurel, and possessed the place without the pension. It is said that her majesty, upon Spencer's presenting some poems to her, ordered him one hundred pounds, but that Burleigh objecting to it, said with some scorn of the poet, "What! all this for a song?" The queen replied, "Then give him what is reason." The bounty, however, being intercepted, Spencer took a proper opportunity, in a few lines to her majesty in the form of a petition, to remind her of her order, which produced the desired effect, for the

queen, not without reproving the treasurer, immediately directed the payment of the money. Some writers have asserted that Spencer was of a fretful and discontented disposition; and indeed, there are, among his poems, some weak and querulous bemoanings of hard and undeserved treatment, not without some splenetic and satirical reflections. In his "Mother Hubberd's Tale," he has painted the misfortune of depending on courts and great personages, in a most lively manner, and the description would have been very well, if it had not flowed, as it is to be feared it did, from spleen and disappointment.

In 1579, he was sent abroad by the earl of Leicester, but we are not informed in what service. The most important step which he afterwards made in business, was, upon the lord Grey of Willers, being appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, to whom Spencer was recommended, and went as secretary. There is not the least doubt but that he performed the duties of his office with great skill and capacity, as may appear by his "Discourse on the State of Ireland." His services to the crown were rewarded by a grant from queen Elizabeth, of three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork; his house was at Kilcolman; and the river Multa, which he has more than once introduced into his poems, ran through his grounds. It was in this retirement that he was a more successful lover than when he courted Rosalind; for the collection of his "Sonnets," are a kind of history of the progress of a new amour, which we find ended in a marriage, and gave occasion to an epithalanium, which no one could write so well as himself. Lastly, it was in this retirement, that he was visited by sir Walter Rawleigh, in his return from the Portugal expedition, in 1589.

Our poet was plundered and deprived of his estate during the rebellion in Ireland, under the earl of Desmond; and he seems to have spent the latter part of

his life with much grief of heart, under the disappointment of a broken fortune. In 1598 he died, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey, near Chaucer, according to his desire, where a monument was erected to his memory at the charge of Robert Devereaux, earl of Essex.

SPINOZA, (BENEDICT DE) an atheistical philosopher, was the son of a Portuguese merchant, and was born at Amsterdam, in 1633. He learned the Latin tongue of a physician who taught it at Amsterdam; and it is supposed he possessed loose principles of religion. At an early age he applied himself to the study of divinity, which he pursued for some years, and afterwards devoted his whole time to philosophy. He was a Jew by birth, but having a geometrical turn, which made him apt to require a reason for every thing, he soon had a disgust for the doctrines of the Rabbins. It was, however, only by degrees that he left their synagogue, and perhaps he would not have broken with them so soon, had he not been treacherously attacked by a Jew, who gave him a thrust with a knife, as he was coming from a plav..... The wound was slight, but he believed the aggressor designed to kill him. From that time he left them altogether, which was the reason of his excommunication. He afterwards became a Christian, but it was only in appearance, as he afterwards proved himself to be an atheist, by his "Op ra Posthuma."..... Thus was he a Jew by birth, a Christian by policy, and an Atheist by principle.

Spinoza is generally allowed to have been a sociable, affable, honest, friendly, and good moral man.... He was temperate, liberal and disinterested; he said nothing in conversation but what was edifying; never swore; never spoke disrespectfully of God; sometimes went to hear sermons, and constantly ex-

horted others to go. His inclination to enquire after truth was so strong, that in a manner, he renounced the world, the better to succeed in that enquiry. Not contented to free himself from all manner of business, he also left Amsterdam, because the visits of his friends too much interrupted his speculations; and, after often changing his place of residence, at last settled at the Hague. None of his retirements, however, could prevent his fame and reputation from spreading far and wide, which occasioned him frequent visits at home, as well as invitations from abroad. The famous prince of Condé, whose learning was almost as great as his courage, and who loved the conversation of free-thinkers, desired to see Spinoza, and procured him a pass to come to Utrecht, when he commanded there the troops of France. Spinoza went, and though the prince of Condé was gone to visit a port the day Spinoza arrived at Utrecht, yet he returned as soon as possible, and held much discourse with that philosopher. The Palatine court wished to have him, and offered him a professorship of philosophy at Heidleburg, which he declined. He died of a consumption at the Hague, in Feb. of 1677, in his forty-fifth year, so fully confirmed in his atheism, that he had taken some precautions to conceal his wavering and inconstancy, if perchance he should discover any. His friends say, that out of modesty, he desired that no sect should be called after his name.

SPRAT, (THOMAS) was born in 1636, at Tallaton, in Devonshire, the son of a clergyman; and having received the first rudiments of his education at a little school by the church-yard side, became a commoner of Wadham college, in Oxford, in 1651; and the year following, being chosen scholar, proceeded through the usual academical course, and in 1657, took the degree of M. A. He obtained a fellowship

and commenced poet, in 1659, his poem on the death of Oliver, was published, together with those of Dryden and Waller. The same year, he published a poem on the "Plague of Athens;" to this he afterwards added, a poem on Mr. Cowley's death. After the restoration, he took orders, and by Cowley's recommendation was made chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, whom he is said to have assisted in writing "The Rehearsal." He was likewise chaplain to the king. He was a great favourite of Wilkins, at whose house those philosophical conferences and enquiries began, which in time produced the Royal Society, and was consequently engaged in the same studies, and became one of the fellows; and when after their incorporation, something seemed necessary to reconcile the public to the new institution, he undertook to write its history, which was published in 1667. This is one of the few books, which selection of sentiment and elegance of diction have been able to preserve, though written on a subject flux and transitory. The year following, he published "Ob-" servations on Sorbieres Voyage into England, in a "Letter to Mr. Wren." In 1668, he published Cowley's Latin Poems, and prefixed, in Latin, the life of the author, which he afterwards amplified and placed before Cowley's English works, which were, by will, committed to his care. Ecclesiastical benefices now fell fast upon him: In 1669, he became a prebendary of Westminster, and afterwards had the church of St. Margaret, adjoining to the abbey. In 1680 he was made canon of Windsor; in 1683, dean of Westminster, and in 1684, bishop of Rochester.... Being requested to write the "History of the Rye-" House Plot," in 1685, he published "A True "Account and Declaration of the Horrid Conspiracy "against the late King, his present Majesty, and "the present Government;" a performance which he thought convenient, after the revolution, to extenuate and excuse. The same year, being clerk of

the closet to the king, he was made dean of the chapel-royal; and the year after, received the last proof his master's confidence, by being appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. On the critical day, when the declaration distinguished the true sons of the church of England, he stood neuter, and permitted it to be read at Westminster, but pressed none to violate his conscience; and, when the bishop of London was brought before them, gave his voice in his favor. Thus far, he suffered interest or obedience to carry him, but further he refused to go. When he found that the powers of the ecclesiastical commission were to be exercised against those who had refused the declaration, he wrote to the lords and other commissioners, a formal profession of his unwillingness to exercise that authority any longer, and withdrew himself from them. When they had read his letter, they adjourned for six months, and met but seldom afterwards. When king James was frightened away, and a new government was to be settled, Sprat was one of those who considered in a conference, the great question, whether the crown was vacant; and, manfully spoke in favor of his old master. He complied, however, with the new establishment, and was left unmolested; but, in 1692, a strange attack was made on him by one Robert Young, and Stephen Blackhead, both men convicted of infamous crimes, and both, when the scheme was laid, prisoners in Newgate. These men drew up an Association, in which they, whose names was subscribed, declared their intention of restoring king James; to sieze the princess of Orange, dead or alive; and to be ready, with thirty thousand men, to meet and assist king James, when he should land. To this they put the names of Sancroft, Sprat, Marlborough, Salisbury, and others. The copy of Dr. Sprat's name, was obtained by a fictitious request, to which an answer, "in his own hand," was desired. His hand was copied so well,

that he confessed it might have deceived himself. Blackhead, who had carried the letter, being sent again with a plausible message, was very curious to see the house, and particularly importunate to be let into the study; where, as it is supposed, he intended to leave the Association. This was, however, denied him, and he dropped it in a flower-pot in the parlour. Young now laid an information before the privy council, and, on the 7th of May, the same year, the bishop was arrested, and kept under a strict guard for eleven days. His house was searched and directions given that the flower-pots in particular should be inspected. The messengers, however, missed the room in which the paper was left. Blackhead went therefore, a third time, and, finding his paper where he had left it, brought it away. The bishop having been enlarged, was examined again before the privy council, on the 10th and 13th days of June, confronted with his accusers. Young persisted, with the most obdurate impudence, against the strongest evidence; but, Blackhead's resolution by degrees gave way. There remained at last, not the least doubt of the bishop's innocence, who, with great prudence and diligence, traced the progress, detected the characters of the two informers, and published an account of his own examination and deliverance; which made such an impresson upon him, that he commemorated it through life, by an yearly day of thanksgiving. After this, he passed his days in the quiet exercise of his function. He died on the 20th of May, 1713. He was the author of several other works, besides those we have mentioned.

STEELE, (Sir Richard) an eminent writer, who made himself conspicuous by his great zeal in political matters, as well as the different productions of

his pen, was born in Dublin, of English parents; but the year of his birth is not mentioned. His father was a counsellor at law, and private secretary to James, first duke of Ormond. He was taken from the kingdom of Ireland very young, and educated with his friend Addison, at the Charter House school, in London. In 1695, he wrote a poem on the death of queen Mary, entitled, "The Procession." His inclination leading him to the army, he rode for some time privately in the guards. He became an author first, when ensign of the guards, a course of life exposed to much irregularity; and, being thoroughly convinced of many things of which he often repented, and which he more often repeated, he wrote, for his own private use, a little book entitled, "The Christain Hero," with a design principally, to fix upon his own mind, a strong impression of virtue and religion, in opposition to a stronger propensity towards unwarrantable pleasures. In 1701, he printed the book under his name. This had no other effect, but that from being thought an undelightful companion, he was soon reckoned a disagreeable fellow. One or two of his acquaintance thought proper to misuse him, and try their valour upon him, and every body he knew, measured the least levity in his words or actions, with the character of "The Christian Hero." Thus he found himself slighted instead of being encouraged, for his declaration as to religion; so that he thought it incumbent upon him, to enliven his character. For this purpose, he wrote the comedy called, "The Funeral, or Grief a-la-Mode," which was acted in 1702, and, as nothing makes the town fonder of a man than a successful play, this, with some other particulars, enlarged upon to advantage, obtained the notice of the king; and his name, to be provided for, was, in the last table-book ever worn by the glorious and immortal William the third.

Before this, he had obtained a captain's commission in the lord Lucas's regiment of fusiliers, by the interest of the lord Cutts, to whom he had dedicated his "Christian Hero," and who likewise appointed him his secretary. His next appearance as a writer, was in the quality of the lowest minister of state, to wit, in the office of Gazetteer. He was introduced by Addison's means to the acquaintance of the earls of Halifax and Sunderland, by whose interest he was appointed gazetteer. His next productions were comedies; "The Tender Husband," performed in 1703, and, "The Lying Lovers," in 1704. In 1709, he began "The Tattler," the first of which was published the same year, on the 12th of April, and the last, on the 2d of Jan. 1710 11. This paper greatly increased his reputation and interest; and he was soon after made one of the commissioners of the stamp-office. Upon laying down "The Tattler," he set up in concert with Addison, "The Spectator," the publication of which, began on the 1st of March, 1710-11: after that, "The Guardian," the first of which was published on the 12th of March, 1713; and, in a short time after, "The Englishman," the first number of which appeared Oct. 6, the same year. Beside these works, he wrote a number of political pieces, which were afterwards collated, and made their appearance under the title of "Political Writings, 1715," 12mo.

Having a design to serve in the last parliament of queen Anne, he resigned his place of commissioner of the stamp-office, in June 1713; and was chosen member for the borough of of Stockbridge, in Hampshire, but he did not hold his seat long in the House of Commons, before he was expelled for writing "The Englishman," being the close of a paper so called, and "The Crisis."

He now had nothing to do till the death of the queen, but indulge himself with his pen; and accordingly, in 1714, he published a treatise entitled,

"The Romish Ecclesiastical History of late Years." Shortly after the accession of George I. he was appointed surveyor of the royal stables, at Hampton-Court, and governor of the royal company of Comedians, and was put into the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and, in April 1715, was knighted, upon presenting an address to his majesty, by the lieutenancy. In the first parliament he was chosen member for Boroughbrigg in Yorkshire, and after the suppression of the rebellion in the North, was appointed one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. The same year he published "An Account of the State of the Roman Catholic Religion throughout the World, &c." 8vo. Also, "A Letter from the Earl of Mar, to the King, before his Majesty's arrival in England;" and the year following, a second volume of "The Englishman." In 1718, he published "An Account of his Fish-Pool," he had obtained a patent for bringing fish to market alive, for Steele was a projector, and that was one thing among many, that kept him always poor. In 1719, he published a pamphlet entitled, "The Spinster," and, "A Letter to the Earl of Oxford, Concerning the Bill of Peerage," which bill he strenuously opposed in the House of Commons. In 1720, he wrote two pieces against the South-Sea scheme, one called "The Crisis of Property," and the other, "A Nation a Family." This year he likewise began a paper under the name of Sir John Edgar, called "The Theatre," which he continued every Tuesday and Saturday, till the 5th of April following. During the course of this paper, viz. on the 23d of Jan. his patent of governor of the royal company of Comedians, was revoked by the king, upon which, he published "A State of the Case between the Lord Chamberlain, of his Majesty's household, and the Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians." In this pamphlet, he tells us, that a noble lord, without any cause assigned, sends a message to Sir Rich-

Steele, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Booth, to dismiss Mr. Cibber, who, for sometime submitted to a disability of appearing on the stage, during the pleasure of one who had nothing to do with it; and that, when this lawless will and pleasure was changed, a very frank declaration was made, that all the mortification put upon Mr. Cibber, was intended only as a prelude to remote evils, by which the pattentee was to be affected. Upon this, Sir Richard wrote to two great ministers of State, and likewise delivered a petition to the king, in the presence of the lord chamberlain; but these had no effect, for his patent was revoked, though it does not appear that there was any reason for this conduct; and the loss he sustained upon this occasion, is computed by himself, to be at least ten thousand pounds. In 1722, his comedy called "The Conscious Lovers," was acted with great success, and published with a dedication to the king, for which his majesty made him a present of five hundred pounds. He died on the 1st of Sept. 1729, at his seat at Llangunnor, near Cærmarthen, in Wales, and was privately interred according to his own desire. He had been twice married; his first wife was a lady of Barbadoes, with whom he had a valuable plantation upon the death of her brother; his second was the daughter of Jonathan Scurlock, Esq. of Llangunnor, by whom he had one son and two daughters.

STEPHENS, (Henry) a Frenchman, and one of the best printers of his time. He died in 1520, and left three sons behind him, who carried the art of printing to perfection, and were, two of them at least, very extraordinary men, exclusive of their profession. The second son, Robert, was born at Paris, in 1503, and applied himself so closely to letters in his youth, that he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. The year

after his father died, his mother got married to Simon de Colines, who by this means came into the possession of Henry Stephens' printing-house, carried on the business till his own death, which happened in 1547, and is well known for the neatness and beauty of his Italic character. In 1522, when he was but nineteen, Robert was charged with the management of his step-father's press, and the same year came out under his inspection, a New Testament, in Latin, which gave so much offence to the Paris divines: and they even went so far as to threaten to have the editor burned, and the printer banished. It appears that he got married, and set up business for himself soon after, for there are books with his name so early as 1526. He married Perrete, the daughter of Badius, a printer, who was a learned woman and understood Latin well. In 1539, Francis I. named him his printer, and ordered a new set of types to be cast, and ancient manuscripts to be sought after for him. The aversion which the doctors of the Sorbonne had conceived against him, on account of the Latin New-Testament in 1522, revived in 1532, when he printed his great Latin bible. Francis protected him, but this king dying, in 1547, he saw plainly that Paris was not the place that would answer for him to live in; and therefore, after sustaining the efforts of his enemies till 1552, he removed to Geneva, where he lived in intimacy with Calvin, Beza, Rivet, and others, whose works he printed; and there died in 1559. The eldest brother Francis, worked jointly with his father in law, Colinæus, after Robert had left him; and died at Paris about 1550. Charles, the youngest brother, though more considerable than Francis, was yet inferior to him, both as a printer and a scholar; nevertheless, Charles wrote and printed many valuable works. He was born in 1504, and became so perfectly skilled in Greek and Latin literature, that Lazarus de Baif took him for preceptor to his son Anthony, and afterwards took him with him into

Germany. He studied physic, and took the degree of doctor at Paris; but this did not prevent him from following the profession of his father, and was printer to the king. He was, however, more of an author than a printer, having written more than thirty works on different subjects. He died at Paris in 1564, leaving behind him a very learned daughter.

Henry, Robert, and Francis, the sons of Robert, make the third generation of the Stephens's, and they were all printers. Henry was born at Paris in 1528, and being carefully educated by his father, became the most learned of all his learned family. He was particularly skilled in the Greek language, which he had a fondness for from his infancy; studied afterwards under Turnebus and others of the best masters, and at length became so perfect, as to pass for the best Grecian in Europe, after the death of Budæus. He had a strong passion for poetry, while he was yet a child, which he cultivated all his life; and in his tenderest years gave so many proofs of uncommon abilities, that he has always been ranked among the celebres enfano. He had a violent propensity to astrology in the younger part of his life, and a master in that way was procured for him, but he soon perceived the vanity of it, and laid aside the pursuit. It appears to have been about the year 1546, when his father took him into business with himself; yet, before he could think of settling, he resolved to travel into foreign countries, to examine libraries, and to become acquainted with learned men. In 1547, he went into Italy, where he staid two years; and, in 1549, returned to Paris, when he subjoined some Greek verses, which he made in his youth, to a folio edition of the New-Testament, in Greek, which his father had just finished. In 1550, he went to England, and in 1551, to Flanders, where he learned the Spanish tongue, of the Spaniards who then possessed those countries, as he had before learned the Italian in Italy. On his return to Paris, he found his father

preparing to leave France; we are not certain whether he followed him to Geneva; but if he did, it is certain that he returned immediately to Paris, where he set up a printing-office. In 1554, he went to Rome, and as he went, visited his father at Geneva, and the next year, to Naples, and returned to Paris by the way of Venice, in 1556. This was on business committed to him by the government. He now turned his whole attention to printing, and presented the world with beautiful and correct editions of all the ancient Greek, and other valuable writers. At first he called himself "printer of Paris," but, in 1548, took the title of "printer to Ulric Fugger," a very rich German, who allowed him a very considerable pension. He was at Geneva in 1558, on a visit to his father, who died the year after, and in 1560, he married. Henry III. of France, was very fond of Stephens, sent him to Switzerland in search of manuscripts, and gave him a pension. He took him to court, and made him great promises; but the troubles which accompanied the latter part of this king's reign, not only occasioned Stephens to be disappointed, but made his situation in France so dangerous, that he thought it but prudent to remove, as his father had done before him, to Geneva. He died in 1598, leaving a son, Paul, and two daughters; one of which, named Florence, had espoused the learned Isaac Casaubon, in 1586. Paul, though inferior to his father, was well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues. He carried on the printing business for some time at Geneva; but his press had greatly degenerated from the beauty of that at Paris, and he afterwards sold his office to Chouet, a printer. He died at Geneva, in 1627, aged sixty, leaving a son, Anthony, who was the last printer of the Stephens's. Anthony quitting the religion of his father, for that of his ancestors, also quitted Geneva, and returned to Paris, the place of their origin. Here he was some time printer to the king; but, managing his affairs ill, he was obliged to

to give up all, and have recourse to an hospital, where he died in extreme misery and blindness, in 1674, at the age of eighty.

STERNE, (Lawrence) an English writer of very original powers, and a turn of wit somewhat in the style of Rabelais, was the son of Roger Sterne, grandson to Sterne, archbishop of York. He was born at Clonmell, in the south of Ireland, on the 14th of November, 1713, which was owing to the profession of his father, who was an officer in the army, at that time stationed at Clonmell. After travelling with his parents in the military, as we may call it, from one place to another, through various countries, he was at length sent to a school at Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1722.... At this school he continued till 1731; and the year following, was sent to Jesus College, in Cambridge, where he continued some considerable time. From here he went to York, and being in orders, was presented to the living of Sutton, through the interest of Dr. Sterne, his uncle, a prebendary of that church.... In 1741, he married, and in a short time, was made a prebendary of York, by the same interest. At length he had a quarrel with his uncle, who became his most inveterate enemy, because be would not become a violent party-man, and write paragraphs for the newspapers. Through the means of his wife, he got the living of Stillington; but continued nearly twenty years at Sutton, doing duty at both places. At this time he was in excellent health, which, however, in a short time, forsook him; and amusements of different kinds seemed to take up almost the whole of his time, such as books, painting, fiddling and shooting.

In 1760, he went to London, in order to publish the two first vols. of "Tristram Shandy;" and was presented by lord F..... ., the same year, to the curacy of Coxwold. In 1762, he went to France; and two

years after to Italy, for the recovery of his health, but was never able to regain it. His disorder was a consumption of the lungs, under which he languished till 1768, in extraordinary spirits till the last; for it was during his illness, that he composed and published the greater part of his ingenious and entertaining works. Garrick, who was a particular friend and admirer of our author wrote the following epitaph for him:

"Shall pride a heap of sculptur'd marble raise
"Some worthless, unmourn'd titled fool to praise;
"And shall we not, by one poor grave-stone learn,
"Where genius, wit, and humour sleep with Sterne."

His works consist of, 1. "The Life and Opinions "of Tristram Shandy." 2. "Sermons." 3. "A Sen-"timental Journey." 4. "Letters," published since his death.

STEPHENS, (GEORGE ALEXANDER) an extraordinary genius, was the son of a tradesman residing in Holland. George received an education superior to his rank, which disgusted him with the counter, and while a youth, he testified for the theatre.

Either inclination or necessity, and probably both, was the cause of his taking early to the stage, which employment he followed for some years, in itinerant companies, and particularly in that whose principal station was at Lincoln, until he appeared to have fixed his residence in London, where he established himself by engaging at Covent-Garden theatre. As a performer he was contemptible, for in that line he did not display either genius or merit. After living in every kind of dissipation, generally necessitous, and always extravagant, he had the good fortune to hit upon a plan which enabled him to place himself in independent circumstances....He composed a strange

medley, entitled, " A Lecture upon Heads," the heads of which, he frequently repeated in various companies, and often paid his reckoning with his humour, particularly at the Ben Johnson's Head, in Little Russel-Street.

About this period, being in company with Garrick and Foote, he was requested to repeat some of his Lecture upon Heads, which so pleased those gentlemen, that they persuaded him to exhibit it upon the stage, and he accordingly engaged the little theatre in the Hay-Market, where he performed it for several successive nights with great applause, and to good houses. It must, however, be acknowledged that Stevens received the first idea of his Lecture at a village where he was manager of a strolling company, from a country mechanic, who described the members of the corporation, with great spirit and genuine humour. Alexander improved upon these hints, and was assisted in manufacturing the heads, by the same hand. Stevens was probably the first instance that can be produced, of the same person who, by his writing and reciting, could, for four hours successively, alone entertain an audience. This same Lecture, though attempted by several good actors, never produced the visible effect it did, when delivered by him. Having exhibited it with extraordinary success, throughout England, he went to America, and met with great applause both at Boston and Philadelphia. After an absence of two years, he returned to England, and in a short time went over to Ireland, where he met with an agreeable reception. He is said to have realized, at one time, near ten thousand pounds.

He was, as a companion, chearful, humorous and entertaining; particular after the manner of his predecessor, Tom D'Urfey, by his singing with much drollery and spirit, songs of his own writing, many of which were not only possessed of wit, but a happy manner of expression, and an originality of fancy,

founded upon no small share of learning, and a particular intimacy with the heathen mythology. He wrote a novel in two vols. under the title of "The Adventures of Tom Fool;" and was concerned in several periodical productions, particularly Essays in the public Ledger, and Beauties of the Magazines, in which he has given proof of a considerable share of humour and genius. He also wrote the following dramatic pieces. 1. "Distress upon Distress, or, a Tragedy in True Taste." 2. "The French Flogged, or, The British Sailors in America." 3. "The Court of Alexander," and 4. The Trip to Portsmouth." He had retired for some years, to Biggleswade in Bedfordshire, his health being much impaired, and his faculties greatly debilitated, where he died Sept. 6, 1784.

STILLINGFLEET, (Benjamin Esq.) was grand son to the bishop of Worcester, and distinguished equally as a naturalist and a poet, the rare union so much desired by the ingenious Mr. Aikin. Both the bishop and our author's father were fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The latter was also F. R. S. M. D. and Gresham-professor of physic; but, by his marrying in 1692, he lost his lucrative offices, and the bishop's favor; a misfortune that affected both him and his posterity. He however took orders, and obtained, by his father's patronage, the rectory of Newington-Butts, which he immediately exchanged for those of Wood-Norton, and Swanton in Norfolk. He died in 1708. Benjamin, his only son, and the subject of the present article, was educated at Norwich school, which he left in 1720, with the character of an excellent scholar. He then went to Trinity college, Cambridge, at the request of Dr. Bently, the master, who had been private tutor to his father, domestic chaplain to his grandfather, and was much

indebted to the family. He gained admittance on the 14th of April 1720, took the degree of B. A. and became a candidate for a fellowship, but by the master's influence, was rejected. After this unexpected disappointment, he travelled into Italy, and, by being thrown into the world, formed many honorable and valuable connections. The then lord Barrington, in a very polite manner, gave him the place of master of the barracks at Kensington. His "Calendar," was formed at Stratton, in Norfolk, in 1755, at the hospitable seat of Mr. Marsham, who had made several remarks of that kind, and had communicated to the public, his curious "Observations on the Growth of Trees." But it was to Mr. Windham, of Filbry in Norfolk, that he appears to have had the greatest obligations. He travelled abroad with him; spent a great proportion of his time at his house; and was appointed one of his executors, with a considerable addition to an annuity which that gentleman had settled upon him in his life-time. Mr. Stillingfleet's genius, led him pretty much to the study of history, which he prosecuted as an ingenious philosopher, an useful citizen, and a good man. About 1733, he published an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "Some Thoughts Concerning Happiness," and in 1759, a volume of "Miscellaneous Tracts" appeared, chiefly translated from essays in the "Amænitates Academicæ," published by Linnæus, interspersed with some observations and additions of his own. He annexed to it some valuable "Observations on Grasses," and dedicated the whole to George, lord Lyttleton. Mr. Stillingfleet likewise published "Some Thoughts Occasioned by the late Earthquakes, 1750," a poem in 4to. "An Essay on Conversation, 1757;" "Paradise Lost," an oritorio, set to music by Stanley, 1760, 4to. "The Honor and Dishonor of Agriculture," translated from the Spanish, 1760, 8vo. and "Principles and Powers of Harmony, 1771," 4to. a very learned work, built on Tartini's "Trattato di Musica secondo la vera Scienza dell' Armonia." Dodsley's

collection of poems, entitle him to no small degree of rank among the English polite writers. The "Essays" is addressed to Mr. Windham, with all that warmth of friendship which distinguishes the author. As it is chiefly didactic, it does not admit of so many ornaments, as some compositions of other kinds. However, it contains much good sense; shews a considerable knowledge of mankind, and has several passages, that, in point of harmony and easy versification, would not disgrace the writings of our most admired poets. Here Mr. Stillingfleet more than once shews himself still sore from Dr. Bentley's cruel treatment of him; and towards the beautiful and moral close of this poem, where he gives us a sketch of himself, seems to hint at a mortification of a more delicate nature, which he is said to have suffered from the other sex. His London residence was at a saddler's in Piccadilly, where he died a bachellor, Dec. 15, 1771, aged sixty-nine. He was buried in St. James' church, without any monument. Mr. Stillingfleet had ordered all his papers to be destroyed at his death, possibly, not choosing that any thing of his might be published afterwards. He had, however, printed in 8vo. eighteen copies of the following articles. 1. "Joseph." 2. "Moses and Zipporah." 3. "David and Bathsheba." 4. "Medea."

STRABO, an excellent writer of antiquity, who died at the beginning of the emperor Tiberius's reign, has left the public a very valuable work, in seventeen books, entitled, "De Rebus Geographicis." His family was ancient and noble, and originally of Cnossus, a city of Crete; but he was born at Amasia, a town of Pontus. The greatest care was taken of his education; for, there was not a school in Asia, whose master had any reputation, to which he was not sent. When he was very young, he was sent to Nysa, to

learn rhetoric and grammar, and afterwards studied philosophy, and heard the masters of the several sects. Xylander, his Latin translator, supposes him to have embraced the Peripatetic doctrines and discipline; but this, as the learned Casaubon and others have observed, is expressly against several declarations of his own, which shew him plainly enough to have been a stoic. Ancient authors have said so little about him, that we know scarcely any circumstances of his life, but what we learn from himself. He mentions his own travels into several parts of the world, into Egypt, Asia, Greece, Italy, Sardinia, and other islands. He mentions several of his contemporaries, and several facts which shew him to have lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius; but we are altogether ignorant as to the time of his death.

STUART, (James, Esq.) was the son of a mariner, as whose death, his wife and four children, of whom James was the eldest, were totally unprovided for. At an early period he exhibited the seeds of a strong imagination, brilliant talents, and a great thirst for knowledge; drawing and painting were his earliest occupations, and those he pursued so closely, while a boy, that he contributed considerably to the support of his mother and her family. He placed one of his sisters under the care of the person whom he worked for, and pursued the same mode for many years, of maintaining the residue of his family.

Notwithstanding the pressure of such a charge, and the many inducements which constantly attract a young man of genius and talents, he employed the greater part of his time in those studies which tended to perfect him in his favorite art. He attained a very accurate knowledge of anatomy; he became a correct draftsman, and rendered himself master of geometry, and all the branches of the mathematics;

and it is no less extraordinary than true, that necessity and application were his only tutors; he has often confessed that he was first led into the obligation of studying the Latin language, by the desire of understanding what was written under prints published after pictures of the ancient masters. As his years increased, his information accompanied their progress; he acquired a great proficiency in the Greek language, and his unparalleled strength of mind, carried him into the familiar association with most of the sciences, and chiefly that of architecture. With such qualifications, yet very poor, he conceived the design of seeing Rome and Athens, but the ties of filial affection, was the cause of his protracting the journey, until he could ensure a certain provision for his mother and her family. His mother died;....and he had soon after the good fortune to place his brother and sister in a situation likely to produce them a comfortable support; and then, with a very scanty pittance in his pocket, he set out on foot upon his expedition to Rome and thus, he performed the greatest part of his journey, travelling through Holland, France, &c. and stopping through necessity at Paris, and several other places in the way, where, by his ingenuity as an artist, he procured some moderate supplies towards prosecuting the rest of his journey.

When he arrived at Rome, he made himself known to the late Mr. Dawkins, and Sir Jacob Bouverie, whose admiration of his great abilities and wonderful perseverance, secured to him their patronage; and it was under their auspices, that he went on to Athens, where he remained for several years. During his residence there, he became a master of architecture and fortification, and having no limits to which his mind could be restrained, he engaged in the army of the queen of Hungary, where he served a campaign voluntarily, as chief engineer.

On his return to Athens, he applied himself more closely to make drawings, and take the exact mea-

surements of the Athenian architecture, which he afterwards published on his return to England, after an absence of fourteen years; and, which work, from its classical accuracy, will ever remain as an honor to this nation, and as a lasting monument of his skill This work, and the long walk the author took to cull the materials, have united themselves as the two most honorable lines of descent, from whence he derived the title of Athenian Stuart, accorded to him by all the learned in his country.

Upon his arrival in England, he was received into the late Mr. Dawkin's family, and among the many patrons which the support of his extraordinary qualifications acquired him, the late lord Anson led him forward to the reward most judiciously calculated to suit his talents and pursuits; it was by his lordship's appointment, that Mr. Stuart became surveyor to Greenwich-Hospital, which he held till the day of his death, with universal approbation.

About the year 1781, being on a visit at Sitingbourne, in Kent, he became acquainted with a young lady there, about twenty years of age, whose personal qualifications were the universal admiration of every one who had ever had the happiness of seeing her. The old Athenian having always studied thefine arts, was an excellent judge and discriminator of the just line of beauty. Though the experience of years had increased his knowledge, yet it had not impaired the vigor of his robust constitution. Disparity of age was no obstacle with the lady, and Mr. Stuart, at the age of seventy-two, felt, and returned all the happiness of an accepted lover. The parties were soon after married; and the lady and her father and mother, accompanied Mr. Stuart to his house in Leicester-Fields, where the parents found a hearty welcome, even beyond their utmost hopes. The fruits of this marriage, are four children. This great man died in 1788.

STUBBE, (HENRY) an English writer of uncommon parts and learning, and especially noted in his own time, was born at Partney near Spilsbye, in Lincolnshire, the 27th of Feb. 1631. His father was a clergyman, and lived at Spilsbye, but being inclined to theanabaptists, he was forced to leave it, and, with his wife and children, went into Ireland. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion there in 1641, the mother fled with her son Henry, into England; and, landing at Liverpool, walked on foot from thence to London. There, by her industry with her needle, she got a comfortable subsistence, and sent Henry, he being ten years of age, to Westminster school. There Dr. Busby was so struck with the surprising parts of the boy, that he shewed him more than ordinary favour; and recommended him to the notice of Sir Henry Vane, jun. who happened, one day, by accident, to come into the school. Sir Henry took a fancy to him, and frequently supplied him with money, and gave him the liberty of resorting to his house. Soon after Sir Henry got him to be a king's scholar, and his master, at the same time, gave him money to buy books, clothes, and taught him gratis on account of the progress he made.

In 1649, he was elected student of Christ-Church, in Oxford, where, shewing himself too forward, pragmatical, and conceited, he was often kicked and beaten. However, through the interest of his patron, he was certainly of no small consequence; for the oath, called the Engagement, being framed by the parliament, that same year, was some time after, sent down to the university by him, and he procured some to be turned out, and others to be spared, according as affection or disaffection influenced him. While he continued an under graduate, it was usual with him to discourse in the public schools very fluently, in the Greek tongue, which conveys no small idea of his learning. After he had taken the degree of B. A. he went into Scotland, and

served in the parliament army there, from 1653 to 1655. He then returned to Oxford, and in 1656, took the degree of M. A. and at the motion of Dr. Owen, was, in 1657, made second keeper, under Dr. Barlow, of the Bodlein Library. He took the advantage of this situation, to improve himself in his studies, and held it till 1659; when he was removed from it, as well as from his place of student of Christ-Church; for he had published, the same year, "A "Vindication" of his patron, sir Henry Vane; "An "Essay on the Good Old Cause," and a piece entitled, "Light shining out of Darkness, with an Apology for "the Quakers," in which he cast reflections upon the clergy and universities.

Some time after his rejection, he retired to Stratford, upon Avon, in Warwickshire, with an intention to practice physic, which he had studied some years; and upon the restoration, applied to Dr. Morley, soon after bishop of Winchester, for protection in his retirement. He assured him of an inviolable passive obedience, which was all he could or would pay, till the covenant was renounced: and upon the re-establishment of episcopacy, received confirmation from the hands of his diocesan. He went to Jamaica in 1661, being honoured with the title of his Majesty's Physician, for that Island; but the climate did not agree with him, and, of course, he returned and settled at Stratford. He afterwards removed to Warwick, where he gained very considerable practice, as likewise at Bath, which he frequented in the summer season..... Before the restoration, he had joined Mr. Hobbes, with whom he was intimately acquainted, against Dr. Wallace, and other mathematicians; and had published a very smart piece or two in that controversy, in which he was looked upon as Mr. Hobbe's second. After the restoration he was engaged in a controversy with some members of the Royal Society, or rather with the Royal Society itself, in which he was the principal, and alone.

This extraordinary man, after a life of almost perpetual war and conflict, in different ways, whose publications are very numerous, came to an untimely end. Being at Bath, one summer, he had a call from thence to a patient at Bristol; and whether because it was desired, or from the excessive heat of the weather, he set out in the evening, and went a bye-way. He was drowned in passing a river about two miles from Bath; on the 12th of July, 1676. His body was found the next morning, and the day after, buried in the great church at Bath. A funeral sermon was preached by his antagonist, Glanvill, but we believe did not say much of him.

STUBER, (Dr. Henry) was born in the city of Philadelphia, of German parents, but in what year we cannot tell. At an early age he was sent to the university of Pennsylvania, where he was particularly noticed and beloved by all those under whose immediate direction he was placed, on account of his great genius, unceasing diligence, and amiable disposition and temper. He passed through the common course of study, in a shorter time than usual, and at the age of sixteen, left the university with great reputation. It was not long, before he entered on the study of physic, and the zeal with which he pursued it, and the rapid advances he made, was a sufficient reason for his friends to flatter themselves, that he would shine as an eminent and useful character in the profession. Those well founded expectations of his success in this pursuit, were destroyed, by his forming a resolution to abandon the study. He was induced to take this step, from considering the difficulty and uncertainty which attend a young man's rising in this profession to any considerable degree of notice and regard, for which he must be indebted, more perhaps, than in any other, to the in-

fluence of accident, or the number and interest of his connections. The business of this profession being in a great degree domestic, and removed from public observation, a young man has no immediate opportunity of engaging general attention, and forcing his way into the opinion and esteem of the world. He is condemned to pass through a long state of probation, and can only arrive at any considerable degree of eminence, as his reputation, by long experience, becomes confirmed, and, as those, who occupy the heights of the profession, from which it is almost impossible to dislodge them, gradually retire from their posts.

Dr. Stuber did not think his circumstances were adequate to answer this pursuit. After he had obtained a degree in the profession, he relinquished it, and immediately commenced the study of the law. This he cultivated in the intervals of leisure, from an attendance on one of the public offices of the United States; a place which had been procured, in order to satisfy the more immediate exigences of his situation, by the recommendation of some respectable characters, whose constant patronage and friendship were highly advantageous to him, at the same time that they afforded the strongest evidence of his merit.

In pursuit of the last mentioned object, he was prematurely arrested, before he had an opportunity of reaping the fruit of those talents with which nature had endowed him, and of a youth spent in the ardent and successful pursuit of useful and elegant literature.

We know of but few men who have acquired such an extent and variety of learning at so early an age, or displayed so much strength and soundness of judgment. He was acquainted with the outlines and leading principles, of almost every science.

Medicine is, perhaps, the most general and universal of the whole circle of sciences, and embraces, in all its different branches, the greatest number of

objects, and the most extensive variety of learning. The cultivation of this science, had introduced him to an acquaintance with all those that border upon, or are in the least connected with it; and besides this, he had turned his attention to many branches of knowledge, which are not so immediately dependant on this profession.

He was well acquainted with the most important and interesting periods of history. The cultivation of the science of politics and government, together with a natural freedom and elevation of mind, had impressed him with the warmest zeal for liberty and independence.

He had bestowed more than common attention on the consideration of the properties of the mind, its powers and operations, and the nature and origin of our ideas.

He had acquired a correct and classical knowledge of the German language, which is so useful in many parts of the State of Pennsylvania, and was well versed in the polite literature of that country. He had a complete knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, which he acquired under the direction of Dr. Kunzie, who, at that time was a professor in that university, with great facility, and in a manner differing very materially from that in which they are commonly taught. Instead of being long confined to the task of committing to memory, all the rules of grammar, which are commonly repeated by boys, without their being able to comprehend the use or application of them, he was at first taught to read the language, and thus obtained a more speedy knowledge of its rules of construction, and had them more strongly impressed upon his mind, upon meeting with continual examples of their application. To this method of teaching, he attributed the facility with which he made himself master of those languages, and he thought that if adopted in common use, it would very much diminish the weight of the most frequent ob-

jection to the study of them; that a great portion of time is wasted in it, which might be much more beneficially employed. This reform in the present mode of education, is recommended by him, in a series of letters which he published on the subject of the ancient languages, and which contains one of the most able and liberal defences of them, that has yet appeared. The knowledge he possessed of his own language, was not inferior to that which he had acquired of others. He was a correct and elegant English scholar, had a taste for the belles lettres, and was extremely well acquainted with the force and beauties of language. He wrote with uncommon facility, and in an easy, concise, forcible style. His pen was often employed in the service, and for the gratification of his fellow-citizens, and generally to promote some humane or useful design. The Columbian Magazine is indebted to him for a vast number of interesting communications, and in particular, for the greater part of the life of that distinguished and useful man, Dr. Franklin, which appeared in the same publication not long after his death. He displays his zeal in this performance, for the honor of the deceased, and the credit of our country, by the industry with which he exposes the attempts of some European writers, to rob our illustrious fellow-citizen of the reputation of some of those discoveries, to which he proves him to have an unbounded claim.

Although he had derived much from the learning and labours of others, he owed no less to his own researches, observations, and the strength of his own mind. Though acquainted with the principles of different systems, he was far from being wedded to any, or blindly adopting it without reason and investigation. His discriminating mind, selected those parts only, that could abide the test of the closest examination; for his imagination though warm, was sufficiently under the restraint of reason, to prevent him

from being carried away by plausible or ingenious theories.

He was less than most men under the awe and influence of great names. Books, however justly eminent the authors of them, he regarded not as authorities, as the measure of our opinions, or as the articles of our belief; but rather as affording the materials of thought and enquiry, and laying the foundation on which we are to build the superstructure of our own systems and opinions. His ideas were, accordingly, on many subjects, entirely original. He had deviated from the commonly received track of opinion, and opened to himself what he thought a nearer and more direct road to truth.

Had he lived, his inquisitive and penetrating genius might have rendered him an useful pioneer in the cause of truth; exploring her through paths where minds less bold and original, would not have adventured.

Possessing these talents and qualifications, which were so well calculated to render him a great ornament and most useful member of society, and endued with a disposition which was not only a security against their abuse, but insured the uniform application of them to promote the most valuable purposes, his premature death before he had attained his twenty-fourth year, deserves to be regretted as a public loss. To the circle of his friends and acquaintance, this loss is particularly felt. To these, he had highly recommended and endeared himself, by the mildness and chearfulness of his temper, the sensibility and humanity of his disposition, the unassuming modesty of his manners, and his interesting and animated conversation, which was always liberal and rational, and free from malice or personal satire.

STUKELEY, (WILLIAM) a noted antiquary, and descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, was born at Holbech in that county, on the 7th of November, 1687. The first part of his education he received at the free-school of that place, under Mr. Edward Relsal, and was admitted into Benet's-College in Cambridge, in 1703, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, and chosen a scholar there, a few months after; whilst an under graduate, he often indulged a strong propensity to drawing and designing; and began to form a collection of Antiquarian books. He, however, made physic his principal study, and with that view, took frequent perambulations through the neighbouring country, with the famous Dr. Hales, Dr. John Grey, of Canterbury, and others, in search of plants; and made great additions to Mr. Ray's "Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam;"....which, with a map of the county, he was solicited to print, but the death of his father, and various domestic avocations prevented it. He studied anatomy under Mr. Rolfe, the surgeon; attended the chemical lectures of Signor Vigani; and, taking the degree of M. B. in 1709, made himself acquainted with the practical part of medicine, under the great Dr. Mead, at St. Thomas's Hospital. He first began to practice at Boston, in his native county, where he strongly recommended the chalybeate waters of Stanfield, near Folkingham. He removed to London in 1717, where, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, he was soon after elected F. R. S. and was one of the first who revived that of the antiquaries, the same year, to which last he was secretary for many years. He took the degree of M. D. at Cambridge, in 1719, and was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in the next year; about which time he published an account of "Arthur's Oon," in Scotland, and of "Graham's Dyke," with plates, 4to. In 1722 he was appointed to read the Gulstonian Lecture, in which he gave a description and history of the Spleen, and printed it in 1723,

together with some anatomical observations on the dissection of an elephant, and many plates coloured to imitate nature. Conceiving there were some remains of the Eleusinian mysteries in free-masonry, he gratified his curiosity, and was constituted master of a lodge, to which he presented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester, 4to. After having been one of the censors of the college of physicians, of the council of the royal society, and of the committee to examine into the condition of the astronomical instruments of the royal observatory of Greenwich, he left London in 1726, and retired to Grantham, in Lincolnshire, where he became, in a short time, very much respected. In 1728, he married Frances, daughter of Robert Williamson, of Allington, near Grantham, gen. a lady of good family and fortune. In 1737, he lost his wife; and the year following, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. Gale, dean of York, and sister to his intimate friends, Roger and Samuel Gale, Esqs. He died March 3, 1765. By his own particular directions, his corpse was conveyed in a private manner, to Eastham, in Essex, and was buried in the church-yard, just beyond the east end of the church, the turf being laid smoothly over it, without any monument. His great learning and profound skill in researches, enabled him to publish many elaborate and curious works, and to leave many more ready for the press. In his medical capacity, his "Dissertation on the Spleen," was well received. His "Itinirarium Curiosum," the first fruits of his juvenile excursions, presaged, what might naturally be expected from his riper age, when he had become more experienced. The curious in these studies were not disappointed; for, with a sagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and industry, and some years spent in actual surveys, he investigated and published an account of those stupendous works of the remotest antiquity, Stonehinge and Abury, in 1743, and hath given the most probable and rational

account of their origin and use, ascertaining also their dimensions with the greatest accuracy. So great was his proficiency, in druidical history, that his familiar friends used to call him, "the arch druid of his age." His works abound with particulars that shew his knowledge of this celebrated British priesthood; and in his Itinerary, he announced a "History of the ancient Celts, particularly the first Inhabitants of Great Britain," for the most part finished, to have consisted of 4 vols. folio, with above 300 plates, many of which were engraved. In his "History of Cairusius," in 2 vols. 4to, 1757, and 1759, he has shewn much learning and ingenuity in settling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain. His discourses under the title of "Palæographia Sana, 1736," on the "Vegetable Creation, &c," bespeak him a botanist, philosopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and most excellent observations, but a little too much transported by a lively fancy and invention. He closed the last scenes of his life with completing a long and laborious work, on ancient British coins, in particular of Cunobelin; and felicitated himself on having, from them, discovered many remarkable, curious and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that and other British kings. By his first wife, Dr. Stukeley had three daughters; one of which died young, the other two survived him and got married. By his second wife he had no children.

SULLY, (MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, DUKE OF) one of the most able and honest ministers that France could ever boast of having, was the descendant of an ancient an illustrious family, and born in 1560. From his earliest youth he was the servant and friend of henry IV. who was but a few years older than him, being born at Bearn, in 1553. He was bred in the opinions and doctrine of the reform-

ed religion, and, to the end of his life continued constant in the profession of it, which fitted him more especially for the important services to which providence had designed him. Jane d'Albert, queen of Navarre, after the death of Anthony de Bourbon, her husband, which was occasioned by a wound he received at the siege of Rouen, in 1562, retired to Bearn, where she openly made a profession of Calvinism. She sent for Henry, her son, from the court of France to Pau, in 1566, and put him under a Huguenot preceptor, who instructed him in the principles of the Protestant religion. She declared herself the friend and protectress of that sect in 1566, and removed to Rochelle, where she devoted her son to the defence of the new religion. It was in that quality, that Henry, then prince of Bearn, was declared chief of the party; and followed the army from that time till the peace, which was signed at St. Germains, on the 11th of Aug. 1570. He made use of that favorable opportunity to return to Bearns, to visit his estates, and his government of Guyenna; after which, he came to reside with his mother at Rochelle, where she had previously settled.

In consequence of the advantages granted to the Protestants by the peace of St. Germains, their leaders thought that the court of France did not mean well; and in fact, there was nothing else intended by the peace, than to prepare for the most dismal tragedy that was ever acted. The queen dowager, Catharine de Medicis, and her son Charles IX. were convinced that the protestants had now become too powerful to be subdued by force, and of course, some other means must be sought out to destroy them; a resolution was therefore taken, to extirpate them by stratagem and treachery. For this end, dissimulation was absolutely necessary, and queen Catharine and Charles were guilty of it to the last degree; and, during the whole of 1571, talked of nothing but faithfully observing the treaties of en-

tering into a closer correspondence with the protestants, and carefully preventing all occasions of rekindling the war. That there might not be the least ground for suspicion, the court of France proposed a marriage between Charles the IXth's sister, and Henry, prince of Bearn, and pretended that they were on the eve ef declaring war against Spain, which they knew would be very agreeable to Henry. These things, enforced with great seeming frankness and sincerity, entirely gained the queen of Navarre; who, though at first she had her doubts, and continued irresolute for some months, yielded about the beginning of the year 1572, and prepared for her journey to Paris, as was before proposed.

There were, however, a thousand circumstances, which were sufficient to render the sincerity of those great promises suspected, and it is certain that a considerable number of the protestants suspected them till the very last. Sully's father was one of the suspicious number, and conceived such strong apprehensions, that when the report of the court of Navarre's journey to Paris first reached him, he could not believe it true. Firmly persuaded that the present pleasing prospect of affairs would not long continue, he made haste to take advantage of it, and prepared to shut himself with his effects up in Rochelle, when every one else talked of nothing else but leaving it. The queen of Navarre soon after, informed him more particularly of this design, and requested him to join her in her way to Vendome. He went, and took Sully, then in his twelfth year, with him. At Vendome, he found a general security, and an air of satisfaction on every countenance; while, though he durst not object to it in public, yet to some of the chiefs in private, he ventured to remonstrate. Those remonstrances, were looked upon as the effects of weakness and timidity; and, not wishing to seem wiser than persons of greater understanding, he suffered himself to be carried with the torrent of public opinion. He

went to Rosny, in order to put himself in a proper condition to appear at the magnificent court of France, having previously presented his son to the prince of Bearn, in presence of the queen his mother, with the greatest solemnity, and assurances of the most inviolable attachment. Sully did not return to Rosny with his father, but went to Paris in the queen of Navarre's train. He applied himself with great assiduity to his studies, but without neglecting to pay a proper court to the prince his master; and lived with a governor, and a valet de chambre, in a part of Paris where almost all the colleges stood, and continued there till the bloody catastrophe, which happened soon after.

Nothing could be more kind and flattering than the reception which the queen of Navarre, her children, and principal servants, met with from the king and queen; nor more obliging than their treatment of them. The queen of Navarre died, and some historians assert that she was poisoned; yet the whole court seemed sensibly affected, and went into deep mourning. Still the father of Sully, and a considerable number more of the protestants, suspected the designs of that court, and had such convincing proofs, that they quitted it, and even Paris itself, or at least, staid in the suburbs. They warned prince Henry to be cautious, but he would not take their counsel; and some of his chiefs, the admiral de Coligny, in particular, though one of the wisest and most sagacious men in the world, were equally as incredulous. The horrid act to be perpetrated, was fixed for the 24th of Aug. 1572. The feast of St. Bartholomew, fell this year upon a Sunday, and a massacre was commenced in the evening.

All the necessary measures having been taken, the ringing of the bells of St. Germain l'Auxerrois for mattins, was the signal for beginning the slaughter. The admiral de Coligny was first murdered by a domestic of the duke of Guise, the duke himself staying below in the court, and his body was thrown

out of the window. They cut off his head and carried it to the queen-mother; and, when they had offered all manner of indignities to the bleeding carcase, hung it on the gibbet of Montfaucon. All the domestics of the admiral, were afterwards slain, and the slaughter was, at the same time, begun by the king's emissaries in all parts of the city.

All this time Sully was in bed, and awaked from sleep three hours after midnight, by the ringing of the bells, and the confused cries of the populace. His governor St. Julian, with his valet de chambre, went hastily out to learn the cause of this unusual uproar; and, without doubt, were among the first that were sacrificed to the public fury. Sully continued alone in his chamber dressing himself, when, in a few moments, he saw his landlord enter, pale, and in the utmost consternation. He was of the reformed religion; and, having learned what the matter was, had consented to go to mass, to preserve his life and his house from being pillaged. His business at that time in Sully's bed-room, was, to persuade him to do the same, and to take him with him; but Sully did not think proper to follow him, and resolved to try if he could gain the college of Burgundy, where he had studied; though the great distance between the house where he then was, and the college, made the attempt very dangerous. Having disguised himself in a scholar's gown, he put a large prayer-book under his arm, and went into the street. He fell into the midst of a body of guards; they stopped him, questioned him, and began to use him ill, when happily for him, the book that he carried was perceived, and served him for a pasport. Twice after this, he fell into the same danger, from which he extricated himself with the same good fortune. At last he arrived at the college of Burgundy, where a danger still greater than any he had yet met with, awaited him. The porter twice refused him admittance, and he was obliged to continue standing in the street, at the mer-

cy of the furious murderers, who increased in numbers every moment, and who were evidently seeking for their prey, when it came into his head to ask for La Faye, then principal of that college, an excellent man, by whom he was tenderly beloved. The porter was prevailed on by some small pieces of money, which were put into his hand; he admitted him, and his friend carried him to his apartment, where two inhuman brutes, under the name of priests, whom he heard say Sicilian vespers, wished to force him away, that they might glut their sight with viewing the convulsive gasps of Sully; saying, that they were ordered not to spare infants at the breast. All the good man could do, was to conduct him privately to a distant chamber, where he locked him up; and in this situation he was obliged to continue three days, uncertain of his destiny, not seeing any one but a servant of his friend, who came from time to time to bring him provisions.

As to Henry, king of Navarre, though he had been married to Charles the IXth's sister but six days before, with the greatest solemnity, and with all the marks of kindness and affection from the court, yet he was treated with no more ceremony than the rest. Two hours before day he was awakened by a great body of soldiers, who rushed boldly into a chamber in the Louvre, where he and the prince of Conde lay, and insolently commanded them to dress themselves, and attend the king. They would not even suffer the two princes to take their swords with them, who, as they went, saw several of their gentlemen massacred before their eyes. This was a contrivance to intimidate them; and, with the same view, as Henry went to the king, the queen gave orders that they should lead him under the vaults, and make him pass through the guards, drawn up in files on both sides, and in menacing postures. He trembled, and recoiled two or three steps back, but the captain of the guards swearing, that they should do him no hurt,

he proceeded through, amidst carbines and halberts. The king waited for them, and received them with a countenance and eyes full of fury; ordering them with oaths and blasphemies, which were familiar to him, to quit a religion, which he said had been adopted only as a cloke to their rebellion; and told them, if they did not go to mass, that they should be treated as criminals, guilty of treason against divine and human majesty. The manner in which these words were pronounced, did not leave the least room to doubt of the sincerity of them; and the princes through necessity, performed what was requested of them; and Henry was obliged to go so far, as to send an edict into his dominions, forbidding the exercise of any other religion but the Romish.

The court, in the mean time, caused orders to be sent to the governors in all the provinces, that the protestants should be treated with the same severity there. that they had experienced at Paris; but many of them nobly refused to execute such orders, and one of them in particular, had the courage to write to Charles IX. and plainly told him, that "he was ready to die in his service, but could not assassinate any man in his service." The abettors and prime actors in this scandalous and cruel affair at Paris, were extremely well satisfied with, and congratulated themselves on having been able to do so much for the cause of God and his church! His most christain majesty, after suffering his blood-thirsty ministers to murder and pillage for three days, thought proper to put a stop to their proceedings, and, accordingly, published an edict at Paris for that purpose; and Sully had the liberty of quitting his cell in the college of Burgundy. In a short time after his liberation, he saw two soldiers of the guard, agents to his father, enter the college, who had given him a relation of what had happened to his son, and eight days after, he received a letter from him, advising him not to quit Paris, since his prince was not permitted to leave

it; and adding, that he should follow the princes example in going to mass. This leisure Sully improved in the most advantageous manner possible. He found it impracticable in a court, to pursue the study of the learned languages, or of any thing called learning; but the king of Navarre, ordered him to be taught the mathematics and history, and all those exercises which give ease and gracefulness to the person; that method of educating youth, with a still greater attention to form the manners, being known to be peculiar to Henry IVth of France, who was himself educated in the same way.

In the year 1576, the king of Navarre made his escape from the court of France, while he was hunting near Senlis; from whence his guards being dispersed, he instantly passed the Seine at Poissy, went to Alencon, and on to Tours, where he no sooner arrived, than he resumed the exercise of the protestant religion. A bloody war was now expected; and Catharine de Medicis, in her turn, began to tremble; and indeed, from that time till 1589, his life was nothing else but a mixture of battles, negociations, and love intrigues, which last, made no inconsiderable part of his business. Sully was one of those who accompanied him in his flight, and who continued to attend him to the end of his life, serving him in the different capacities of soldier and statesman, as the condition of his affairs required.

Henry III. upon his death bed, declared the king of Navarre his successor, and he actually did succeed him, but not without great difficulties. Most of the lords acknowledged him king, whether catholic or protestant, who then happened to be at court; but the leaguers absolutely refused to acknowledge his title, unless he would renounce the protestant religion, and the city of Paris persisted in its revolt, till the 22d. of March, 1564. The only cause, with the advice of Sully, of his embracing the Catholic faith, was, to put an end to the miseries of France, whose

advice he had considered as sacred, and who he had long since taken into the sincerest confidence; and the celebrated du Perron, afterwards cardinal, was made the instrument of his conversion. He attempted also, but in vain, to convert Sully. This change of religion in Henry IV. although it quietted things for the present, did not secure him from continual plots and troubles; for, being made upon political motives, it was natural to suppose it not sincere.

Sully was now the first minister to Henry; and he performed all the offices of a great and good minister, while his master performed the offices of a great and good king. He attended to every part of the government, prosecuted extortioners, and those who were guilty of embezzling the public money, and, in short, restored the kingdom in a few years, from a most desperate to a most flourishing condition. Henry was murdered the 7th of May, 1610; having had several forebodings of the assassination. After the death of his master, with which he was very much afflicted, Sully retired from court. The life he led in retreat, was accompanied with decency, grandeur, and even majesty; yet it was, in some measure, imbittered by domestic troubles, arising from the extravagance and ill conduct of his eldest son, the Marquis of Rosny. He died at the castle of Villebon. on the 22d December, 1641, at the advanced age of eighty-two, and his duchess caused a statue to be erected over the place where he was buried, with a long panegyric inscription on the back of it.

The "Memoirs de Sully," have always been ranked among the best books of French history. They are full of numerous and various events; wars foreign and domestic; interests of state and religion; master strokes of policy; unexpected discoveries; struggles of ambition; stratagems of policy; embassies and negociations. They have been translated into English, and published both in 4to. and 8vo.

SWIFT, (Dr. Jonathan) an illustrious Irish wit; and justly celebrated for his poetical abilities, was descended from a very ancient family, and born November 30, 1667. His grandfather, Mr. Thomas Swift, was vicar of Goodrich in Hertfordshire, and married Mrs, Elizabeth Dryden, aunt of Dryden the poet; by whom he had six sons, Godwin, Thomas, Dryden, William, Jonathan, and Adam. Thomas was bred at Oxford, but died young; Godwin was a barrister of Grays-Inn; and William, Dryden, Jonathan, and Adam were attornies. Godwin having married a relation of the old marchioness of Ormond, the old duke made him attorney-general of the palatine of Tipperary, in Ireland. Godwin likewise determined to attempt the acquisition of a fortune in that kingdom, and the same motive induced his four brothers to go with him. Jonathan, at the age of twenty-three, and before he went into Ireland, married Mrs. Abigail Erick, a gentlewoman of Leicestershire; and, about two years after, left her a widow, with one child, a daughter, and in a situation likely to have another, having no means of subsistence but an annuity of twenty pounds, which her husband had purchased for her in England, immediately after his marriage. In this situation she was taken into the family of Godwin, her husband's eldest brother; and there, about seven months after, our dean was born.

When he was about six years of age he was sent to the school of Kilkenny, and having continued there eight years, he was admitted a student of Trinity College, in Dublin. He applying himself to books of history and poetry, to the neglect of all academical learning, he was, at the end of four years, refused the degree of B. A. for insufficiency; and was at last admitted *speciale gratiâ*, which is there considered as the highest degree of reproach and dishonour. Stung with the disgrace, he studied eight hours each day, for seven years following. He commenced these studies

at the university of Dublin, where he continued them three years, and during this time, he drew up the first sketch of his "Tale of a Tub."

In 1688, his uncle Godwin was seized with a lethargy, and soon deprived both of his speech and memory; by which misfortune Swift, being left without support, took a journey to Leicester, that he might consult with his mother, what course of life it was best to pursue. At this time Sir William Temple was in high reputation, and honoured with the confidence and familiarity of king William. His father, Sir John Temple, had been Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and contracted an intimate friendship with Godwin Swift, which continued till his death; and Sir William, who inherited his title and estate, had married a lady to whom Mrs. Swift was related: she therefore advised her son to communicate his situation to Sir William, and solicit his directions what to do. Sir William received him with great kindness, and Swift's first visit continued two years. Sir William had been ambassador and mediator of a general peace at Nimeguen, before the revolution; in which character, he became known to the Prince of Orange, who frequently visited him at Sheen, after his arrival in England, and asked his advice in affairs of the utmost importance. Sir William being then lame with the gout, Swift sometimes attended his majesty in his walks in the garden, who admitted him to much familiarity, and offered to make him captain of the horse, but Swift's mind fixed on an ecclesiastical life. About this time a bill was brought into the house for triennial parliaments, which the king was very much averse to, and went to consult Sir William Temple, who soon afterwards sent Swift to Kensington with the whole account in writing, to convince the king how ill he was advised. This was Swift's first embassy to court, who, though he understood English history and the matter in hand very well, did not prevail.

In about a year after his return from Ireland, he thought proper to take the degree of A. M. at Oxford; and accordingly, in 1692, was admitted *ad eundum*, with many civilities. From Oxford he returned to Sir William Temple, and assisted him in revising his works: and at the same time improved his own "Tale of a Tub," and added the digressions. From the conversation of Sir William Swift greatly increased his political knowledge; but, suspecting that he neglected to provide for him, merely that he might be kept in his family, Swift at length resented it so warmly, that a quarrel ensued, which parted them.

He was now resolved to take orders; and soon after obtained a recommendation to lord Capel, at that time lord deputy of Ireland, who gave him the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth one hundred pounds per year. But Sir William soon found that he could not content himself without the conversation and company of Swift; and therefore urged him to resign his prebend in favour of a friend, promising to obtain preferment for him in England, if he would return. He consented, and Sir William was so well pleased with this act of kindness, that, during the remainder of his life, which was about four years, his behaviour was such, that the utmost harmony existed between them. Swift, as a testimony of his friendship and esteem, wrote the "Battle of the Books," of which Sir William is the hero; and, when Sir William died, he left him a pecuniary legacy, and his posthumous works. After his death, Swift applied by petition, to king William, for the first vacant prebend of Canterbury or Westminster, for which the royal promise had been obtained by his late patron, whose posthumous works he dedicated to his majesty, to facilitate the success of that application: But it does not appear that the king took the least notice of Swift, after the death of Sir William. He now accepted the invitation from the earl of Berkley, appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland, to attend him as a chap-

lain and private secretary; but a short time removed him from this post, upon, and the reason assigned for this removal was, that it was not fit for a clergyman; for when the deanery of Derry became vacant, and it was the earl of Berkley's turn to dispose of it, Swift, instead of receiving it as an atonement for his late usage, was put off with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, in the diocese of Meath, which together did not amount to half its value. He went to reside at Laracor, and performed the duties of a parish priest, with the utmost punctuality and devotion.

During his residence at Laracor, he invited to Ireland, a lady whom he has celebrated by the name of Stella. He became acquainted with this lady while he lived with Sir William Temple; she was the daughter of his steward, named Johnson; and when Sir William died, he left her 1000 pounds, in consideration for her father's faithful services. She was in her 18th year when she left England, in company with Mrs. Dingby, a lady who was 15 years older. Whether at this time, Swift desired the company of Stella as a wife, or a friend, we are not certain; but the reason they assigned for quitting England was, that in Ireland, the interest of money was higher, and living much cheaper.

Swift took the degree of D. D. in 1701, and in 1702, soon after the death of king William, went to England, for the first time, since he had settled at Laracor, a journey which he was very fond of taking, during the reign of queen Anne. In a short time he became eminent as a writer, and was known both by whigs and tories, in that character. He had received his education among the former, but for some reason, finally attached himself to the latter. In 1761, he published "A Discourse of the Contests and Dissen-" tions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens " and Rome, with the Consequences they had upon " both those States;" this was in behalf of king William and his ministers, against the violent pro-

ceedings of the house of commons; but from that year till 1708, he did not write any political tracts.

While he was in England, in 1710, the primate of Ireland empowered him to solicit the queen to release the clergy from paying the twentieth parts and first fruits, and it was upon this occasion that his acquaintance with Mr. Harley began. Swift soon became acquainted with the rest of the ministers, who appear to have courted and caressed him with uncommon assiduity. Every Saturday he dined at Mr. Harley's with the lord keeper, Mr. Secretary St. John, and the lord Rivers. On that day, for some time, no other person was admitted; but at length this select company was increased to sixteen. From this time he supported the interests of his new friends with all his power, in pamphlets, poems, and periodical papers; his intimacy with them was so remarkable, that he was thought not only to defend, but, in some degree, to direct their measures; and such was his importance, in the opinion of the opposite party, that many speeches were made against him in both houses of parliament; there was also a reward offered for discovering the author of the "Public Spirit of the Whigs." In 1711, he published the "Conduct of the Allies," a piece, which he says, cost him much pains, and which succeeded even beyond his most sanguine expectations. From this period, till 1713, he employed himself with unwearied diligence in the service of the ministry; and, while he was at Windsor, just at the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, he drew the first sketch of "An History of the four last Years of Queen Anne." He afterwards finished this, and came into England to publish it, but lord Bollingbroke dissuaded him from it, by telling him, that it was so much in the spirit of party-writing, that though it might have answered very well in the time of their administration, it would now be a dishonour to just history. It appears that Swift was extremely fond of this work, but since his friend did not approve

of it, he determined to throw it aside; Dr. Lucas, however, procured the MS. and published it.

All this time he remained without receiving any reward or gratuity, and it was not till 1718 that he accepted the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He immediately left England, with an intention of taking possession of this new dignity, but did not stay above a fortnight in Ireland, being urged by a number of letters to come back and reconcile the lords Oxford and Bollingbroke. On his return he found their animosity increased; and having predicted their ruin from this very cause, he endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation, as that upon which the whole interest of their party depended. After he had attempted this by various methods, in vain, he retired to a friend's house in Berkshire, where he stayed till the queen's death, and while he was at this place, wrote a discourse, entitled, "Free Thoughts on the Present "State of Affairs;" which was not at that time published.

At the time Swift first went to take possession of his deanery, he was received with great kindness and honour, but upon his return after the queen's death, he found the scale turned, and experienced nothing but pointed marks of contempt and indignation. The power of the tories, and the dean's credit were at an end; and as a design to bring in the pretender had been imputed to the queen's ministry, so Swift now lay under much odium, as being supposed to be a well-wisher to that cause.

The first remarkable event, after his settlement at the deanery, was his marriage with Mrs. Johnson, in 1716, a lady with whom he had maintained an intimate friendship for more than sixteen years*.

* It may not be improper to remark here, that Swift and Mrs. Johnson, during the whole of their tedious courtship, were never together, except in the company of a third person: This precaution, he says, was taken to prevent scandal. After their marriage, it is asserted, they lived pretty much after the same way, inhabiting different houses; and this mode of life was continued till her death.

From the year of Swift's marriage till 1720, there seems to be a vacuum in the dean's life, which his biographer has found difficult to fill up. It is however, supposed that he employed this time in writing "Gulliver's Travels." He was the author of "A "Proposal for the Use of British Manufactures," which made him very popular; the more so because a prosecution was commenced against the printer on account of it. In 1724, he wrote the "Drapier's "Letters," which added considerably to his reputation. He went several times to England, to visit Mr. Pope, after his settlement at his deanery. On the 28th of Jan. 1728, he lost his beloved Stella, in her 44th year, regretted by the dean with such excess of affection, as the keenest sensibility could only feel, and the most excellent character could excite: she had been on the decline from the year 1724. The dean's life now became much more retired, and the austerity of his temper increased, and he was so much changed, that he somtimes avoided the company of his most intimate friends. He frequently passed his solitary hours in writing; and it is remarkable that although his mind was greatly depressed, and his principal enjoyment at an end when his wife died, yet there is an air of levity and trifling in some of his writings afterwards, that is not to be found in any other; such, in particular are his "Directions to Servants," and several of his letters to his friend Dr. Sheridan. In 1733, when the attempt was made to repeal the test act, in Ireland, the dissenters often affected to call themselves brother-protestants, and fellow christians, with the members of the established church. Upon this occasion, the dean wrote a small copy of verses, which so provoked one Bettesworth, a lawyer, and member of the Irish parliament, that he swore, in the hearing of many persons, that he would have satisfaction, either by murdering or maiming the author; and for this purpose he engaged his footman, with two ruffians to secure the dean, wherever he could be found. This

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being known, thirty of the nobility and gentry, within the liberty of St. Patrick's, waited upon the dean in form, and presented a paper, subscribed with their names, in which they solemnly engaged, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the liberty, to defend his person and fortune, as the friend and benefactor of his country. When this paper was delivered, Swift was in bed, deaf and giddy, yet made out to dictate a proper answer. These fits of deafness and giddiness, which were the effects of a surfeit of fruit before he was twenty years of age, became more frequent and violent as he grew older; and, in 1736, while he was engaged in writing a satire on the Irish parliament, which he intitled the "Legion Club," he was siezed with one of those fits, the effect of which was so dreadful, that he left the poem unfinished, and never afterwards attempted a composition, either in prose or verse, that required a course of thinking, or perhaps more than one sitting to fiinish. From this time his memory was perceived gradually to decline, and his passions to pervert his understanding. Early in 1742, his reason was subverted, and his rage became absolute madness. He died in Oct. 1745, at the advanced age of 77. By his will, dated in May, 1740, just before he ceased to be a reasonable man, he left about 1200 pound in legacies; and the residue of his fortune, which amounted to about 11,000 pound to erect and endow an hospital for idiots and lunatics. He was buried in the great aisle of St. Patrick's cathedral, under a stone of black marble inscribed with a latin epitaph, written by himself, which shews a most unhappy misanthropic state of mind.

TACITUS, (Caius Cornelius) a Roman historian of whose ancestors nothing is known, and but little of himself. His first employ is said to have

been that of procurator to Vespasian, in Gallia Belgica. It is supposed that on his return to Rome, Tacitus advanced him to the post of quæstor. The next situation that we find Tacitus in, is married to the daughter of Julius Agracola, famous for his exploits in Britain, whose life he has written, Lipsius conjectured, and Mr. Bayle approves the conjecture, that Tacitus was born either in the last year of the reign of Claudius, or, in the first of that of Nero: and supposes him to have died in that of Hadrian. The time of his death is uncertain, but all historians that make mention of him, agree that he lived to be old. The remains of Tacitus shew, that the ancients did not think more highly of him than he deserved. He was by far, the greatest orator and and statesman of his time; he had long frequented the bar with great applause; he had passed through all the high offices of state, but all those honorable posts, gave him little glory, compared to that which he acquired by the performances of his pen. His "History," which extended from the reign of Galba, inclusively, to the reign of Nerva exclusively, was highly esteemed; and his "Annals," equally so. Besides these there remain of Tacitus, "A Treatise of the Situation, Customs, and People of Germany," as for the Dialogue "De oratorbus: sive de causes corruptæ eloquentiæ," though commonly printed with Tacitus's works, and by some ascribed to him, yet it is generally supposed to have been the production of some other person.

TASSO, (TORQUATE) an illustrious Italian poet, was descended from the ancient and noble house of the Terregiana, and born at Serento, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1544. He was sent, at the age of four years, to the college of the Jesuits there. It is said that he applied himself too closely to books,

that when he was seven, he had a tolerable knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. At that time he composed orations, which he recited in public, and poems, infinitely beyond his tender years. He must indeed have been strangely mature, for we are confidently assured, that he was involved in a sentence of death with his father, when he was not nine years old. His father, however, ventured to leave him at Rome while he attended his master to France ; with whom he continued there three or four years ; at his death he returned to Italy to the duke of Mantua, who had earnestly invited him to come to his court and made him his first secretary. Hither he sent for Torquate, then about twelve years old, who was scarcely arrived at Mantua, when he was made to acompany Scipio de Gonzaga : the young prince of Mantua, who was about his own age, to the university of Padua, there he staid for five years ; at the expiration of which, he maintained public thesis's in philosophy, divinity, civil and common law. These studies, however, had not so far engrossed him, but that he found time to gratify that inclination which he had naturally for poetry ; and the year following, when he was only eighteen, he surprised the public in a most agreeable manner, with his "Il Rinaldo," printed at Venice, in 1562. 4to. He was now so elevated with his success, that he entirely abandoned the law, a profession which his father had chose for him, and turned his whole time to poetry. Soon after, he was admitted a member of the academy of the Etrei at Padua ; he took the name of Penteto or the penitent, to denote his repentence for having wasted so much time in the pursuit of the law, which he ought to have devoted to the muses.

At Padua he began his celebrated poem, entitled Gerusalemme Liberata ;" and, it would have been well for him if he had continued in that convenient situation till he had finished it ; but, in 1565, he removed to Ferrara at the solicitation of Duke Al-

phonsus, and the cardinal Lewis, his brother, who greatly esteemed and loved him. The duke gave him lodgings in his palace, and by his bounty, put him into a situation to live happily, and at ease, and to make his residence at Ferrara the more secure, pressed him by his secretary, to an advantageous match; but Tasso would not listen to this. In 1572, pope Gregory sending cardinal Lewis to France in the quality of legate, Tasso accompanied him, and received great marks of esteem from Charles IX. Upon his return to Ferrara, he composed his "Aininta," a pastoral comedy, which was acted with great applause, and was printed at Venice in 1581, his father died at Ostiglia upon the Po, of which place, the duke of Mantua had given him the government.

While he resided at Ferrara, he contracted an intimacy with a gentleman of that town, to whom he disclosed all his thoughts, except those of an amorous nature, for he supposed that the princess Eleanor, sister to the duke of Alphonsus, had a tender regard for him, and this he kept in his own breast; but his friend became suspicious and searched into the mystery, and at last made discoveries to others, which might be injurious to Tasso; Tasso demanded an explanation, but his complaints were disregarded, and he went so far as to give him a smart box on the ear, which so irritated his antagonist, that a challenge was the consequence, and Tasso met the gentleman; when, as they were engaged, three brothers of the gentleman came up, and basely fell upon Tasso. Notwithstanding this foul play, Tasso was able to take his part against the four, and had wounded his antagonist and one of the brothers, when people came up and parted them. By this engagement he gained great fame as a swordsman; but it appears that this was not sufficient ro preserve him from numerous evils that followed. His antagonists were obliged to fly, on account of the little regard they had

shewn to a person under the duke's protection and in his palace; and Tasso was put under guard, not as a punishment, but to secure him against the assaults of his enemies. He was confined in prison, where he fell into the deepest melancholy; at the end of a year, he in some degree recovered his spirits, and made his escape. He travelled to Turin, where he concealed himself for some time under a fictitious name; he was at last discovered, and introduced to the duke of Savoy. The duke had him to court, assigned him appartments there, and shewed him all the marks of esteem and affection; but all this kindness did not cure him of his melancholy. He was apprehensive of the duke of Ferrara's indignation against him, and being full of suspicions and terrors, he set out one morning, without any sort of preparation, or even giving a hint of his intention, towards Rome; and when he had arrived there, he went immediately to the palace of cardinal Albano, and was received with great kindness and affection. After staying some time in this city, and receiving the visits of all men of consequence, he felt a strong desire of revisiting his native soil, and his sister Cornelia, who, since his departure, had married and settled there; but the fear of what might happen to him in a kingdom where he had formerly been condemned as a rebel, plunged him again into his former melancholy. He therefore resolved to leave Rome, as he had left Turin, without imparting his design to any body, and under the pretence of going to divert himself at Frescati. After he had affected this, he wrote to duke Alphonsus, in the most submissive manner; he implored the assistance of the duchess of Ferrara, and of the princess Eleanor; but was given to understand by the latter, that his flight had irritated the duke so much, as to put it out of their power to do him any service. Upon this, he resolved to fling himself at the duke of Ferrara's feet, and was received with such tokens of affection as effectually cured him

of all his fears; yet, when he wished to have the Manuscripts he had left behind him at Ferrara he was refused; for duke Alphonsus being ill advised, was persuaded he was melancholy mad, and thought that study would add to it; Tasso in vain endeavoured to undeceive him, upon which he left Ferrara a second time, and went to Mantua; he afterwards visited Padua and Venice. He returned to the duke of Ferrara, who firmly believed, according to the suggestions of his ministers, that the melancholic temperament of Tasso, and his constant application to poetry, had really disordered his understanding, ordered him to be put into an hospital, and a guard to be set over him. The imaginary madness, however, that was imputed to him, with his confinement, brought on a real melancholy; and he was sometimes deprived of his understanding, although he is said to have borne his misfortunes with uncommon firmness.

He made application to many princes to intercede for his liberty, but they could not succeed. At length Vincent de Gonzaga, son of the duke of Mantua, went to Ferrara, and visited him in his hospital, and conceived the highest esteem for him, and asked him of the duke of Alphonsus in so pressing a manner, that the duke finally agreed that he should take him, which he did with him to Mantua. This was in the beginning of 1586. The prince of Mantua had promised the duke of Ferrara, that he would have a very watchful eye over him; and, to make his promise good, he assigned Tasso the town of Mantua for his prison. The poet could not relish this kind of captivity, so that his limits were soon enlarged, but with some restrictions. Tasso enjoyed himself at Mantua more than he had done any where else for some time; but in August 1587, duke William died, and prince Vincent succeeded to the government. The station that Vincent now filled, did not allow him much time to devote to the muses, or to trifle with Tasso; so that in a short time he found himself neglected, and

began to think of moving his quarters, where he might spend the residue of his life in ease and freedom. His eyes were fixed upon Naples, whither he went, at the end of 1587. In the beginning of 1589, he went to Rome, where he was solicited by Ferdinand, duke of Tuscany, to go to Florence, and likewise by the pope. Tasso was not able to withstand the solicitations of those great personages, and went, in the spring of 1590, but with the design to return from thence as soon as he should be able, and in the autumn of 1591, he did return by the way of Rome to Naples. The prince of Conca was now his patron, and he had apartments in his palace, where he wrote "Gierusalemme Conquistata." The prince of Conca was very much charmed with this work, and took it into his head to be afraid lest somebody should carry off Tasso and his poem: and to prevent it, set a guard over both. Tasso complained of this treatment to his friend Mauso, who did not altogether like such arbitrary power, took Tasso from the palace, and gave him lodgings in his own house. It was in this situation, while he enjoyed good health, good air, and quietness; that cardinal Cinthio nephew to pope Clement VIII. invited him to Rome, whither he went, but much against his inclination, in the spring of 1592. Tasso not being contented in the situation he now was, wished again to be at Naples, he contrived some excuse or other for his absence, and arrived there in the summer of 1594. Cardinal Cinthio, who saw him leave Rome with regret, soon found the means of bringing him back again: for he applied to the pope and Roman senate, to have him crowned with laurel, in the capitol; which honour being obtained for him, he was under the necessity of repairing to Rome again immediately. Tasso was at Rome, and all things were prepared for the ceremony of his coronation, when cardinal Cinthio fell sick; and the cardinal was no sooner on the recovery, than Tasso fell sick. He was only in his fifty-

first year, but study, which all his changes and chances had never interrupted, travels, confinement, and uneasiness, had made him old before his time. His illness increased, and he ordered himself to be carried to the convent of St. Onuphrius. Here he died, on the 25th of April, 1595.

Tasso's works have often been printed separately, at various times and places; but the whole together with his life, and also several, pieces for and against his "Gierusalemme Liberata," were published at Florence in 1742, in six vols. folio.

TEMPLE, (Sir William) an English statesman and polite writer, was the son of Sir William Temple, of Sheen, in Surry, master of the rolls, and privy-counsellor in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. by a sister of the learned Dr. Henry Hammond. His grandfather, Sir William Temple, was the youngest son of the Temples, of Temple-Hall, in Leciestershire; and, as it seems, the head of this family. He was at first, fellow of King's College in Cambridge, afterwards master of the free school at Lincoln, then secretary successively to Sir Philip Sidney, William Davidson, Esq. one of queen Elizabeth's secretaries, and to the famous earl of Essex, which last he served while he was lord-deputy of Ireland. In 1609, upon the importunate solicitations of Dr. James Usher, he accepted the provostship of Trinity College in Dublin; after which he was knighted, and made one of the masters in Chancery, for Ireland. He died in 1626, aged seventy-two, after having convinced the world of his abilities and learning, by several publications in Latin.

The Sir William Temple, whose biography we are now about to hand to the public, was born at London in 1629, and from his childhood, discovered a solid penetrating genius, and a wonderful desire of know-

ledge, which his father cultivated by allowing him all the advantages of a liberal education. His first application to letters, was at Penhurst, in Kent, under the immediate inspection of his uncle, Dr. Hammond, who was then minister of that parish; and from thence was removed to a school at Bishop's Stratford, to be further instructed in the Greek and Latin Languages. At seventeen he was sent to Emanuel-college, in Cambridge, and, about a year after, left the university, in order to travel into foreign countries. In 1648, he went into France; and, after spending two years there, proceeded to Holland, Flanders, and Germany. In these travels he made himself a perfect master of the French and Spanish languages. He returned to England in 1654, and soon after, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Orsborne. He had seen her in the Isle of Wight, in 1648, when king Charles was a prisoner in Carisbrook-Castle; and, accompanying her to Guernsey, where her father was then governor, conceived a passion for her which ended in marriage. While England was governed by the usurper, he lived privately with his father in Ireland, and devoted his whole time to the study of history and philosophy. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he began to put himself forward, and became a member of parliament in Ireland; but, upon being sent over to England as a commissioner, in 1662, to the king, fresh views opened themselves to him, and he only returned to Ireland to remove his family to England. Having spent twenty years in the business of the state, with great honor and success, he retired, and divided his time between his books and his garden, notwithstanding which, he occasionally gave his advice. He was not only a very able statesman and negociator, but also a polite and elegant writer. His "Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands," were published in 1672, 8vo. His "Miscellanea," consisting of ten parts on different subjects, are in 2 vols. 8vo. The "Memoirs," of what had passed in his public employments, especially

those abroad, make a very entertaining part of his works. In 1693, Sir William published an answer to a scurrilous pamphlet, entitled, " A Letter from Mrs. du Cros to the Lord ——." In 1694, he had the misfortune to lose his lady, who was a very extraordinary woman, and a most excellent wife. The year following, he published " An Introduction to the History of England." He died in 1700, at the age of seventy-two, at Moor-Park, near Farnham in Surry; where, according to his will, his heart was buried in a silver box, under a sun-dial in his garden. Not long after his death, Dr. Swift, then domestic chaplain to the earl of Berkley, who had lived many years as an amanuensis in Sir William's family, published 2 vols. of his " Letters," containing an account of the most important transactions that passed in Christendom, from 1667 to 1672; and in 1703, a third vol. containing " Letters to King Charles II. the Prince of Orange, the chief Ministers of State, and other persons," 8vo.

Sir William had but one son, John Temple, Esq. a man of great abilities and accomplishments, and who, soon after the revolution, was appointed secretary at war by king William, but he had scarce been a week in that office, when he drowned himself at London-bridge, on the 14th of April, 1689. Mr. Temple had married Mademoiselle du Plesis Rombouillet, a French lady, who had by him two daughters, to whom Sir William left the greater part of his fortune, but with the express condition that they should not marry Frenchmen.

TERTULLIAN, (QUINTUS SEPTIMUS FLORENS) a celebrated father of the primitive church, was an African, and born at Carthage, in the second century. His father was a centurion in the troops which served under the proconsul of Africa. Tertullian was at first an heathen, but afterwards embraced the Christian reli-

gion, though it is not known when, or upon what occasion. He flourished chiefly under the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla, from 194 to 216; and it is probable that he lived several years after, since Jerome mentions a report of his having attained to a decriped old age. Jerome also affirms that he was a priest. He was a man of great parts and learning, all of which he employed in the great and important cause of christianity, and against the heathens and heritics, but towards the latter part of his life, became a very great heritic himself; for he quitted the church to follow Montanus and his prophetesses, which is the whole cause why his name is not honoured with the title of St. The reason of his separation is not certainly known, but it is supposed to have been jealousy, because Virter was prefered before him to the see of Rome.

All nations have spoken highly of the learning and abilities of this father; Eusebius says, that he was one of the ablest Latin writers, and particularly insists upon his being thoroughly conversant in the Roman laws: which may incline one to think that, like his scholar Cyprian, he was bred to the bar. Cyprian every day used to read something of his works; and, when he called for the book, said, "Give me my Master," Lartantuis allows him to have been skilled in all kinds of learning. Jerome calls him a man of quick and sharp wit; and says, that no author had more learning and subtility. The time of his death is no where mentioned.

The principal editors of this father, are, Rhenanus, Pamelius, and Rigaltius. Each of these gentlemen published the works of Tertullian, but the latter seems to have had the advantage of the former, by having some manuscripts and other necessaries which the others wanted, and of course, he has given a more correct text. Besides his works in general, some detached pieces of this author have been put out by very learned critics.

THEMISTIUS, an ancient Greek orator and philosopher, whose eloquence procured him the name of Euphrades, was of Paphligonia, and flourished in the fourth century. His father, Eugenius, was a man of noble birth, and an excellent philosopher; he trained up his son under his own particular care and management. Themistius taught philosophy twenty years at Constantinople, and aquired a great reputation. Then he went to Rome, where the emperor offered him any conditions if he would settle in that city; but he returned shortly, and settled at Constantinople, where he married. Themistius, was a peripatetic, and had chosen Aristotle for the arbiter of his opinions, and the guide of his life; yet he was not so bigoted to his master, but that he was well versed in Plato, and was particularly studious of the diction and manner of this philosopher, as appears from his works. He had a vast interest in favour, with several succeeding emperors, Constantius elected him into the senate in the year 355; ordered a brazen statue to be erected to him in 361, and pronounced his philosophy, "the ornament of his reign." Julian made him prefect of Constantinople, in 362, and wrote letters to him, some of which are now extant. Jovian, Valens Valentinian, and Gratian, shewed him many marks of esteem and affection, and heard him with pleasure haranguing on the most important subjects. He was indeed, of a very tolerating spirit; for though an inveterate heathen, he corresponded, and was on friendly terms with the christians and particularly with Gregory of Nazianzen, who, in a letter to him, still extant, calls him, "the king of language and composition." The emperor Theodosius, made him again prefect of Constantinople, in the year 384; and, when he was going to the West, committed his son Arcadius, to his inspection and tutorage. He lived to an old age, but the time of his death is not on record. He has

sometimes been confounded with another Themistius, who was much younger than he, a deacon of Alexandria, and the founder of a sect among Christians.

More than thirty orations of Themistius, are still extant. He also wrote Commentaries upon several parts of Aristotle's works; which were published in Greek, at Venice, in 1534 folio.

THEODORE, I. king of Corsica, baron Niewhoff, grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy empire, prince of the papal throne, was a Prussian, and well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron of Niewhoff.

Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had successively been in the service of several German princes, had visited Holland, England, France, and Portugal; gained the confidence and esteem of the great, at Lisbon. This extraordinary man, with an engaging person, was resolute, had strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprise. He was about fifty years of age when he landed in Corsica, which was on the 15th of March, 1736. He called himself lord Theodore. His attendants were few, and on his arrival, was conducted to the bishop's palace. From the vessel that brought him were debarked ten pieces of cannon, four thousand stand of small arms, three thousand pair of shoes, a vast quantity of provisions and cash, to the amount of two hundred thousand ducats. He caused two pieces of cannon to be placed before his door, and had four hundred soldiers, which he called his life guard. He gave commissions, and formed twenty-four companies of soldiers, and distributed among the mal-contents the arms and shoes he had brought with him. He confered knighthood on one of the chiefs; appointed another his treasurer, and professed the Catholic faith. The chiefs of the Corsicans, publicly declared to the

people, that it was to him that they were to be indebted for their liberties, and that he had come on purpose to deliver the island from the tyranny and apprehension of the Genoese, The general assembly met, and offered to crown him as their king; but Theodore contented himself with the title of governor general. It was in this quality that he assembled the people, and administered an oath for preserving an eternal peace among themselves, an infringement of this law, was treated with the utmost rigour.

The inhabitants again offered to make him king, and on the 15th of April 1736, he accepted it, was crowned king of Corsica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects, and the acclamations of the people at large. The Genoese began to grow alarmed at these proceedings, and publicly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treason; caused it to be reported that he governed in the most tyrannical manner, caused many principal inhabitants to be put to death, for no other reason, but because they were Genoese; these assertions, however, were entirely false, as appears from his Manifesto, in answer to the accusation.

Theodore, by his exertions soon got together an army of 25,000 men, and found himself in possession of a country where the Genoese dare not shew their head; he carried Porto Vecchio, and, on the 3d of May blocked up the city of Bastia, but was soon obliged to retire. He now separated his forces, was successful in his conquests, and again attacked Bastia, which soon surrendered to him. His court grew brilliant, and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers. In July, murmurs were spread of great dissatisfactions, arising from the want of Theodore's promised succours, on the other hand, a considerable armament sailed from Barcelona, as was supposed in his favour. France and England, at the same time, forbid their subjects to assist, in any way, the mal-

contents. On the 2d of September, Theodore presided at a general assembly, and again assured his subjects, that the succours they so much wanted, would soon arrive. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that by the 1st of November he must resign the sovereign authority, or fulfil his promise. In the mean time he received large sums, but no one knew from whence he got them; he armed some barques, and chased away those of the Genoese which lay near the island. Now he instituted the order of the Deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The money he had received, he caused to be new coined, and his affairs seemed to have a promising appearance for a few weeks, when he assembled his chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, he had therefore determined to find out in person, what was the cause of the delay of those long expected succours. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He resigned the government into the hands of some of the principal of them, during his absence, made all necessary provisions, and recommended them to be united in the strongest terms. Forty-seven of the chiefs attended him with the greatest respect on the day of his departure, to the water side, and even on board the vessel, where, affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and immediately went to their respective posts which he had assigned them. Thus ended the reign of Theodore, who arrived disguised in the habit of an abbe, at Livonia and after staying a short time there, conveyed himself, nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to leave the kingdom in 48 hours; precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amserdam, attended by four Italian domestics; took lodgings at an inn; and was there arrested by two citizens, on a claim of 16,000 florins. But he soon obtained a protection,

and became acquainted with some merchants, who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for the use of his island. He now went on board a vessel of 52 guns, and 150 men; but was soon after siezed at Naples, in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortress of Ceuta. This unhappy king struggled with fortune for many years; at length he found himself fatigued, and chose England for his retirement, where he thought, that he might enjoy that liberty, which he had endeavored to give to his Corsicans. His situation here by degrees grew more wretched; and he was reduced so low, that for several years before his death, he was a prisoner for debt in the Kings-Bench. He died in the parish of St. Ann's, Westminster, on the 11th of December 1756, and the next year, at the expence of a gentleman, a marble monument was erected to his memory, in the church-yard of St. Ann's, with an inscription.

THEOPRASTUS, a noted philosopher of antiquity, was the son of a fuller at Eresus, a city of Lesbos. He first studied under Leuieppus, his own countryman; he afterwards went to Plato's school at Athens, and then to Aristotle's, where he soon distinguished himself from the rest of his disciples. His new master being charmed with the readiness of his wit, and sweetness of his elocution, changed his name from Tyrtamus, to Euphrastus, which signifies one who speaks well, but this name not expressing the great estimation he had for the beauty of his genius and language, he called him Theophrastus, which is, "one whose language is divine."

Theophrastus succeeded Aristotle in the second year of the 114th Olympiad, or about 324 years before Christ, and his name became so famous through all Greece, that he had, soon after, near two thousand

scholars. In the fourth year of the 118th Olympiad, Sophocles, son of Amphiclides, who was at that time chief magistrate, caused a law to be enacted, prohibiting upon pain of death, any philosopher to teach in the public schools, unless he was licenced by the senate and people. The pretext that was assigned for making this law was, to regulate the government, and to hinder public assemblies, but, in fact, it was to annoy Theophrastus. This decree banished all the philosophers out of the city, and among the rest Theophrastus; but the next year Philo, one of Aristotle's disciples, accused Sophocles of having violated the law, and he was fined in the sum of five hundred talents, and the philosophers were called home, by which means Theophrastus was re-instated in his school.

His accomplishments did not only acquire him the good will of the people, but the esteem and familiarity of kings. He was the friend of Cassander, successor of Arideus, brother to Alexander the great, in the kingdom of Macedon; and Ptolemy, son of Lagus, and first king of Egypt, constantly corresponded with this philosopher. At length he died, at an old age, and worn out with fatigues and trouble; all Greece lamented him, and all the Athenians attended at his funeral. He was a great writer, but the greater part of his works are lost. Those that remain, are, nine books of the "History of Plants," six, of the "Causes of Plants," a book "Of Stones," "Of Winds," "Of Fire," "Of Honey," "Of the Signs of Fair Weather," "Of the Signs of Tempests," "Of the Signs of Rain," "Of Smells," Of Sweat," "Of the Vertigo," "Of Weariness," "Of the Relaxation of the Nerves," "Of Swooning," "Of Fish which live out of Water," "Of Animals which change their Colour," "Of Animals which are born suddenly," "Of Animals subject to Envy," and "The Characters of Men."

THICKNESSE, (PHILIP, ESQ.) father of lord Audley, and formerly lieutenant-governer of Langūard Fort, was a man of probity and honour, whose purse was always open to the unfortunate. His literary talents have frequently been an ornament to literature, and are too well known to need any comment. He was a cheerful companion, a zealous friend, but a severe enemy. Mr. Thicknesse set out from Bologne, on the 28th of Nov. 1792, the day on which he died, in good health and spirits; but had not proceeded to the second stage, which was at Samers, on his way to Paris, before he made complaints to his lady who was with him, of a sudden pain he had in his stomach; and in a few moments added, "I have a pain in my head too," and instantly expired. His publications are, "Observations on the French Nation;" "A Year's Journey through France and Spain, 1777;" 8vo. "New Bath Guide, 1778," "Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, 1780," "Queries to Lord Audley, 1782;" "Letter to the Earl of Coventry, 1784;" "A Year's Journey through Pais-Bas and Austrian Netherlands, 1785," 2 vols. 8vo. "Letter to Dr. James Makittrick Adair, 1787," 8vo. "Memoirs and Anecdotes of himself, 1788;" "Memoirs of Mr. Gainsborough, 1788;" "Junius Discovered, 1789;" "Letter to C. Bonnor, Esq. Deputy-Comptroller of the Post-Office, 1792."

THOMAS, (WILLIAM) D. D. bishop of Worcester, was the son of Mr. John Thomas, a linen-draper in the city of Bristol, of a very ancient and noble family. Our bishop was born on the second of Feb. 1613. His grandfather, Wm. Thomas, was recorder of Cærmarthen, where he had resided for a long time in great credit; and the earl of Northampton, then lord-president of Wales, after the death of their son, undertook the care of his grandson, which trust he executed with the greatest attention, placing him

under the tuition of Mr. Morgan Owen, master of the public school at Cærmarthen, afterwards bishop of Landaff; here he continued till 1629, when he went to St. John's college Oxford. In 1632, he removed to Jesus College, where he took the degree of B. A. and was soon after chosen fellow of the college, and appointed tutor by the principal;—here, according to custom, he studied much school philosophy and divinity, epitomising with his own hand, all the works of Aristotle; he took the degree of A. M. on the 12th of Feb. 1634, and was ordained deacon by John Bancroft, bishop of Oxford, at Christ-Church, June 4, 1637, and the next year, was made priest at the same place, and by the same bishop. He was soon after appointed vicar of Penbryn, in Cardiganshire, and chaplain to the earl of Northumberland, who presented him to the vicarage of Laugharn, with the rectory of Lansedurnen, annexed. This presentation being disputed, he, rather than have any trouble, determined to give it up; but the earl encouraged him to persevere, assuring him that he would be at all the trouble and expense; the dispute, in consequence of which, was soon ended, and Mr. Thomas instituted: here he determined to settle, having married the daughter of Mr. Peter Lamyne, a Dutch merchant in London, by whom he had eight children. Here he religiously performed the duties of a parish priest, till 1644, when a party of the parliament horse came to Laugharn, and enquired whether the popish priest Mr. Thomas, was still there, and whether he continued reading the liturgy, and praying for the queen, for if he did, he should certainly be shot. Upon this, Mr. Thomas's friends earnestly entreated him to keep out of the way the Sunday following: this he refused, thinking it would be a neglect of his duty. He no sooner began the service, than the soldiers came and placed themselves in the pew next the pulpit, and when he prayed for the queen, one of them snatched the book out of his hand, threw it at

his head, and used very opprobrious language. The preacher bore it with patience and composure; but the soldier who had conducted himself with so much impropriety, was instantly seized with such anxiety and compunction, that his companions were forced to carry him away; Mr. Thomas continued the service, and delivered the sermon with his usual emphasis and propriety; and when he returned to his house, found the soldiers waiting to beg his pardon, and desiring his prayers to God for them. He was but thirty-three years old when this happened. The parliament-committee soon after deprived him of the living of Laugharn, and though a principal member of that body had been his pupil, and particular friend, yet he refused to shew him any favor, unless he would take the covenant oath. From this time till the restoration, Mr. Thomas indured great hardships, having lost to the amount of above fifteen hundred pounds, and now to support his family, he was obliged to teach a private school in the country, and though his friends often made him liberal presents, yet his wife and large family were frequently in want of the common necessaries of life.

At the restoration, Mr. Thomas was re-instated in his living, and by the king's letters pattent, made chanter of St. David's: likewise this year he took the degree of D. D. In 1661 he was presented to the rectory of Llanbeder, in the Valley, in the county of Pembroke, by lord chancellor Hyde, and made chaplain to the duke of York, whom he attended in his voyage to Dunkirk, in whose family he staid some time, and with whom he was in one of the sea engagements against the Dutch. By the interest of the duke and the chancellor, he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester, on the 25th of November, 1665, in the room of Dr. Thomas Warmestry, dead. In the commencement of the year 1670, Sir John Parkington presented him to the rectory of Hampton Lovet. Upon this, he quitted his living at Laugharn, and

removed his family to Hampton; here he found time to search into antiquity, to enlarge his mind, and to enrich it with fruitful knowledge; but his pleasures were not without annoy, for, in 1677, he lost his wife. The same year he was promoted to the see of St. David's, and held the deanery of Worcester in commendam. He frequently used to preach in different parts of his diocese, in the language of the country; and was instrumental in promoting the translation of the bible into Welch.

Having been bishop of St. David's six years, he was translated to the see of Worcester, in the place of bishop Fleetwood. He came to Worcester in 1683, and was conducted to his palace by the gentry and clergy of his diocese, where they were genteely entertained, and ever after found a full table and hearty welcome; he being of an opinion, that in order to amend the morals of the people, the first step was to gain their acquaintance and affection. In 1668, the good bishop's troubles drew on apace; the penal laws against non-conformists were superceded, and on the 4th of May, the king ordered the bishops to take care that his declaration should be read in the neighbourhood of London, on the 20th and 27th of the said month, and in all the churches and chapels, on the 3d and 10th of June. The archbishop and six bishops presented a petition against it, in consequence of which they were sent to the Tower; this very much grieved the bishop, and he was troubled to think on that impending storm which he foresaw would fall on the church: however, both he and the dean, Dr. Hickes, resolved not to disperse the declaration, and signified to all the clergy their utter dislike of it. He soon after received a letter from court, containing a reprimand for not obeying the king's command; his answer was sincere without any tincture of collusion, and he declared his firm resolution not to comply. Upon king William's accession, his ill health would not allow him to attend the convention; and indeed, he

never approved of the prince of Orange being declared king, and much less of that act, which obliged all persons to take the oaths of allegiance to king William and queen Mary, or to forfeit their offices, their livings, and their temporal subsistence; for his own part, he was resolved to forsake all, rather than act contrary to his former oaths and homage which he had paid to king James.

The time limited for taking the oath now drew near, and he prepared himself to leave the palace, and vacate the see; he had agreed with Mr. Martin then vicar of Wolverly, to come and live with him, and he wrote to Dr. Stillingfleet, telling him that he would use all his interest that he might succeed him. While he was thus arranging all things for his retirement, he was siezed with a severe fit of the gout, and died on the 25th of June, 1689. He was buried according to his request, at the north east corner of the cloister of Worcester Cathedral. His funeral was ordered by himself,—as many old men going before his corpse clothed in black, as he was years old when he died. There was likewise an inscription written by himself, with some additions afterwards by dean Hickes, inscribed on a marble monument placed within the church, by his youngest son, Mr. William Thomas, of Hackney. He published in his life time, "An Apology for the Church of England, 1678-9," 8vo. "A Sermon Preached at Cærmarthen-Assizes," published in 1657. "The Mammon of Unrighteousness," a sermon preached at the cathedral church of Worcester, when he was in a very languishing state of health. His "Letter to his Clergy," and an imperfect work entitled, "Roman Oracles Silenced," were published after his death.

THOMSON, (James) the great British poet, was the son of a minister in Scotland, and born at Ednam

in the Shire of Roxburg, on the 11th of Sept. 1700. Early marks of genius were discovered through the rudeness of his peurile essays. After going through the usual course of a school education, at Jedburgh, he was sent to the university of Edinburg. The second year after his admission, his studies were somewhat interrupted by the death of his father, but his mother soon after repaired with her family, which was numerous, to Edinburgh, where she lived in a frugal but genteel manner, till her son James had not only finished his academical course, but was even distinguished and patronized as a man of genius.

The divinity-chair, was at that time filled by Mr. Hamilton, whose lectures our author attended about a year, there was prescribed to him, for the subject of an exercise, a psalm, in which the power and majesty of God are celebrated. He gave a paraphrase and illustration of this psalm, as the nature of the exercise required, but in a style so highly poetical, that it surprised the whole audience. Mr. Hamilton complimented him upon the occasion, but at the same time told him smiling, that if he ever thought of being useful in the ministry, he must keep a stricter reign upon his imagination, and express himself in language more intelligible to an ordinary capacity or congregation. Thomson concluded from this, that his expectations from the study of theology might be very precarious, even though the church had been more his free choice than it probably was; so that, having soon after received some encouragement from a lady of quality, a particular friend of his mother, then in London, he, in a short time, prepared himself to visit that city; and, although this encouragement ended in nothing beneficial, it served him as a pretext to cover the imprudence of committing himself to the wide world, unfriended and unpatronised, and with the slender stock of money he then possessed. His merit, however, did not long lie dormant. Mr. Forbes, afterwards lord-president of the sessions,

received him with great kindness, and gave him a recommendation to some of his friends. The reception he met with wherever he was introduced, encouraged him to risk the publication of his "Winter," in March 1726; this work was no sooner read, than universally admired, and ever after, his acquaintance was sought by all men of taste. Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, received him into his intimate friendship and confidence; promoted his character every where; introduced him to his particular friend, the lord chancellor Talbot; and, when the eldest son of that nobleman was to make his tour, he recommended Mr. Thomson, as a proper companion for him. In the mean time, our poet's chief care had been, in return for the public favor, to finish the plan which their wishes had laid out for him; and the great expectations which his "Winter" had raised, were fully satisfied by the publication of the other seasons, viz. in 1727, that of "Summer," in 1728, of "Spring," and in 1730, "Autumn."

Besides these, and his tragedy of "Sophonisba," written and acted with applause in 1729. Thomson had, in 1727, published his "Poem to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton." The same year, the resentment of the English merchants for the interruption of their trade by the Spaniards in America, running very high, Thomson took a part in it, and wrote his poem entitled "Britannia," to raise the nation to revenge. His poetical pursuits were now interrupted on account of his attendance on the hon. Charles Talbot in his travels, with whom he visited most of the courts and capital cities in Europe. How particular and judicious his observations abroad were, appears from his poem on "Liberty," in five parts, thus entitled, "Ancient and Modern Italy Compared," "Greece," "Rome," "Britain," and the "Prospect." While he was engaged in writing the first part of "Liberty," he received a severe shock, by the death of his noble friend and fellow-traveller; and not long after, this

was followed by another more severe still, and of more general concern, which was the death of lord Talbot himself, which the author of the Seasons so pathetically laments, in the poem dedicated to his memory. He at the same time found himself reduced from a state of ease and affluence, to a state of precarious dependence, in which he passed the whole of his remaining life, but the last two years; during which, he enjoyed the place of surveyor general of the Leeward-Islands, which was procured for him by the generous friendship of lord Lyttleton. Immediately on his return to England with Mr. Talbot, the chancellor, had made him his secretary of briefs, a place that did not require much attendance, very well suiting his retired indolent way of life, and equal to all his wants. This place fell with his patron, yet his genius could not be depressed, or his temper hurt by this reverse of fortune. The profits arising from his works were considerable; his "Tragedy of Agamemnon," which was acted in 1738, produced him a considerable sum. But he placed his chief dependence, during this long interval, on the protection and bounty of his royal highness, Frederic prince of Wales, who, upon the recommendation of lord Lyttleton, then his chief favorite, settled on him a handsome annuity, and always received him very graciously. It happened, however, that the favour of his royal highness was in one instance of some prejudice to Mr. Thomson, in the refusal of a licence for his "Tragedy of Edward and Eleanor," which he had prepared for the stage in 1739. This proceeded from the misunderstandings, which then subsisted between the court of the prince of Wales and that of the king his father. His next dramatic performanc, was the "Masque of Alfred," written jointly with Mr. Mallet, who was his friend on many occasions, by command of the prince of Wales, for the entertainment of his royal highness' court during the summer season. In

1745, his "Tancred and Sigismunda," was performed with great applause; In the mean time, he had been furnishing his "Castle of Indolence," an allegorical poem, in two cantos. This was the last piece that Thomson ever published, his tragedy of "Coriolanus," being only prepared for the stage when a fever siezed him, and deprived the world of a very good man, as well as a most excellent poet. His death happened on the 27th of August 1748. He was buried in the church of Richmond, under a plain stone without any inscription.

THUANUS, (JACOBUS AUGUSTUS) or JAQUES AUGUOTE DE THOU, an illustrious historian of France, was the son of the first president of the parliament of Paris, where he was born on the 9th of October 1553. When he was ten years of age, he commenced his studies and was placed in the college of Bourgogne; but in a few months he was attacked with a fever, and taken home. The physicians gave him over, he, however recovered, and again applied himself to books, though with great moderation, for he was very weakly and his constitution much impaired. He afterwards had private tutors to attend him; and regard seems to have been had, in the choice of them, to the weakness of his nature, as well as to the improvement of his understanding; for they were physicians, and successively four of them. He then studied under Dionysius Lambinus, and Joannes Pellerinus, which last was professor of the Greek language in the college-royal.

In 1570, he went to Orleans, to study the law, and there the writings of Cujacius inspired him with such an esteem for that celebrated professor, that he quitted Orleans, and went to him into Dauphiny. He stopped on the road, at Bourges for some months, for the sake of hearing the famous civilian Hotomanus; and then proceeded to Valence, where

Cujacius was then reading lectures. Here he met with Joseph Scaliger who was there on a visit to Cujacius, and founded a friendship with him, which he ever after cultivated with the utmost care. His father not satisfied to be long separated from his son, in about a year recalled him; and he returned to Paris a short time before the terrible massacre of the protestants, which was commenced on the evening of St. Bartholomew's-day, in 1572. As he was designed for the church, he went to live with his uncle Nicholas de Thou, who, being just made bishop of Chartres, resigned to him a canonry of Notre Dame. He now began to collect that library, which afterwards became so famous. In 1573, he accompanied Paul de Foix into Italy, and visited the principal towns and cultivated acquaintance with the learned as he passed. On his return to Paris, he applied himself to reading for four years; yet this he used to say was not of that use to him, as conversing with learned men, which he did daily. About the end of 1576, when civil tumults threatened the State, M. de Thou was employed in certain negociations, which he executed so well, as to establish the reputation of a man fit for business. He afterwards went into the Low-Countries, and in 1578, was made counsellor-clerk to the parliament. In 1579, he accompanied his elder brother to the baths of Plombieres in Lorrain; and this gentleman dying, he soon after quitted the ecclesiastical state.

The plague beginning at Paris in 1580, he retired to Touraine, and took an opportunity of seeing Normandy and Bretagne; and on his return to Paris, after the plague had subsided, he was sent with other counsellors in parliament, to administer justice in Guyenne. In 1582, he again came to Paris, and had the misfortune to arrive the day after his father was buried. In 1584, he was made master of the requests; and, at that time, entered on a new course of study. The affection which the cardinal de Vendome had conceived

for him, was an inducement for him to spend some time at court; but this affection abating, he withdrew from a place he did not at all like, and devoted himself entirely to the composition of his History, which he had began two years before. In 1587, he married, having first, by the official of Paris, been thoroughly absolved from all ecclesiastical engagements; for he had taken the four lesser orders. In 1588, he lost his mother, and other troubles, of a more public nature, exercised him this year. The spirit of the league had seized Paris, and obliged Henry II. to quit the city. Thuanus followed this prince, and by his orders went into Normandy to sound the governors and magistrates; to acquaint them with what had happened at Paris; to confirm them in their duty; and to make known his intentions of assembling the states. Upon his return he was made a counsellor of state.

During the meeting of the States at Blois, he returned to Paris, where he was in danger of losing his life; for the news of the duke of Guise's death arriving, all who were of known attachment to the king were obliged to keep themselves out of the way. Thuanus was one amongst the number, but made his escape under the disguise of a soldier; he repaired to the king, who being removed to Tours, resolved to establish a parliament there, to oppose that of the league, and would have been made the first president of it, if he had not been fixed against accepting that office. He afterwards accompanied M. de Schomberg into Germany, to assist in raising forces for the king, and drawing succours from the German princes; he passed by Italy, and was at Venice when the news of Henry III.d's death made him immediately return to France. Henry IV. received him very kindly, to whom he gave an exact account of all that had been done, and continued very faithfully in his service, while the king placed the greatest confidence in him, and employed him in many important negociations. After the battle of Yvry, which Henry IV. gained in

1590, he obtained leave of the king to visit his wife at Senlis, whom he had not seen in above a year; he arrived at Senlis, after having been detained some time on the road by sickness. His determination was to settle at Tours, and he was one evening on his road thither, when a party of the enemy carried off his wife and equipage, while himself escaped by the swiftness of his horse, and found means to recover his lady. In 1592, he had the plague, and his life was despaired of, but he was cured by the infusion of bezoar-stone, in strong waters. The king made him his first librarian the year after. In 1592, the duke of Guise having made his peace with the king, Thuanus was one of the persons appointed to regulate the conditions of the treaty: the same year he became president à mortier, by the death of his uncle Augustin de Thou, which honour had long been promised him. He was afterwards concerned in many important negociations with the protestant party, and was instrumental in bringing on the edict of Nantz, which was signed in April, 1598, and afterwards revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685. In 1601, he lost his wife, whom he immortalized by elegies; but in a short time his grief subsided, and he took another. During the regency of queen Mary de Medicis, Thuanus was one of the general directors of the finances: and was engaged in the service of the State to the end of his life. He died on the 17th of May, 1617, and was interred in the chapel of St. Andrew of the archers. He left behind him a "General History of the World, from 1545 to 1608, written in very clear and excellent Latin.

Thuanus excelled in poetry as well as history, and published several productions in this way. By his first wife he had no children; but by his second, he had three sons, the eldest of whom, Francis Augustus Thuanus, was beheaded at Lyons, in 1642, for not revealing a conspiracy, with which the marquis d'Effiat had intrusted him, against cardinal Richlieu.

This unfortunate gentleman was thirty-five years old at his death.

THURLOE, (JOHN) Esq. secretary of state to the two protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was son of Thomas Thurloe, rector of Abbots-Roding, Essex, where he was born in 1616. He was brought up to the law; and sometime after was recommended to the patronage of Oliver St. John, Esq. a person of great eminence in that profession, and successively solicitor-general to Charles I. and lord chief justice of the common pleas; by whose interest he was appointed one of the secretaries to the parliament commissioners, at the treaty of Uxbridge, in Jan. 1644-5. In 1647, he was admitted of Lincoln's-Inn; and in March, the next year, made receiver of the cursitor fines, under the earl of Kent, lord Gray of Werke, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitlock, Esq. commissioners of the great seal. Though he was entirely attached to the side of the parliament, yet, with regard to the death of king Charles, he declares himself that he was altogether, a stranger, to the fact, and to all the counsels about it; having not had the least communication with any person whatsoever therein. However, after that extraordinary event, and the establishment of the commonwealth, he was diverted from his employments in the law, and engaged in public business. In March 1560-1, he attended the lord chief Justice St. John, and Walter Strickland, Esq. ambassadors to the states of the United Provinces, as their secretary, with whom he returned to England the year following. He was preferred to the office of secretary to the counsel of state, in 1652, and upon Cromwell's assuming the protectorship, in 1653, became secretary of state. February 1653 4. he was chosen one of the masters of the upper-bench of the society of Lincoln's-Inn;

and in 1655, he had the care and charge of the portage, both foreign and inland, committed to him by the protector; Sept. 1656, he was chosen member of parliament for the Isle of Ely; and in April 1657, received the thanks of the parliament, for his vigilance in detecting the plot of Harrison and other fifth-monarchy men, and for many great services to the public. July 13, of the same year he was sworn one of the privy-counsel to the protector, and in November was elected one of the governors of the Charter-house. He was made chancellor of the university of Glasgow, on the 4th of Februay 1657-8. Upon the death of Oliver, he was continued in the post of secretary and privy-counsellor to his successor Richard; though he was very obnoxious to the principal persons of the army, to whose interests, whenever they interfered with those of the civil government, he was a declared enemy; and their resentment against him on that account, were carried to so great a height, that they accused him as an evil counsellor, and one who was justly formidable by the assendance he had gained over the new protector. In November 1658, for this reason, he desired leave to retire from public business; in hopes that this might be a means to quiet things and facilitate the protector's affairs with the army; but he was prevailed upon still to continue in this employment; and in December was chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge. He was returned likewise for the town and borough of Wisbech, and for the borough of Huntington; but made his election for Cambridge. In 1659, he used his utmost efforts to dissuade the protector, from dissolving the parliament; a step which proved fatal to his authority, though, upon his quitting it, Thurloe still continued in his office of secretary, till January 14th. 1659-60. It was then conferred on Thomas Scott, Esq. but, on the 27th of February upon a report of the council of state, the parliament resolved that Thurloe should be

again one of the secretaries of state and John Thomson, Esq. the other. April 1660, he made offers of his service for the restoration of Charles II. These offers were very fresh, and accompanied with many great professions of resolving to serve his majesty, not only in his own endeavours, but likewise by the services of his friends. However, on the 15th of May, following, he was committed by the house of Commons, to the custody of their sergeant at arms, upon the charge of high treason; though it was not long before he was released, and retired to Great Milton in Oxfordshire, where he generally resided except in term-time, when he came to his chambers at Lincoln's-Inn. He died suddenly in these chambers, on the 21st. of Feb. 1667-8, at the age of fifty-one, and was interred under the chapel there, with an inscription over his grave. The most authentic testimony of his abilities is, that vast collection of his "State Papers," in seven vols. folio, now in the hands of the public; which place, the history of Europe in general, as well as that of Great Britain, and its dominions, in particular during that period, in the clearest light; and shew, at the same time, his great industry and application in the management of so great a variety of important affairs, which passed entirely through his hands, with secrecy and success, not to be parallelled under any other government.

TILLOTSON, (Dr. John) archbishop of Canterbury, was descended from an ancient family of the name of Tilston, of Tilston in Cheshire, and born at Sowerby in Yorkshire, in Oct. 1647. His father, Mr. Robert Tillotson, was a considerable clothier there, a man of good understanding and uncommon knowledge of the scriptures; but so zealously attached to the system of Calvin, that his prejudices for it were scarce to be moderated by the reasonings of his

son, whom he lived to see dean of Canterbury. He had determined to give his son a liberal education, and after his having gone through the common schools, was sent, in 1647, to Cambridge, being then about seventeen, and admitted a pensioner of Clare-Hall. In 1650, he took the degree of B. A. and in 1654, that of A. M. having been chosen fellow of his college in 1651.

In 1656, Tillotson left his college, and went, upon invitation, to Edmund Prideux, Esq. of Ford-Abbey, in Devonshire, to be tutor to his son, which gentleman had been commissioner of the great seal under the long parliament, and at that time was Attorney-General to the protector Cromwell. We are not informed how long he continued in this station; but find him in London on the 3d of Sept. 1658, at the time of Cromwell's death. The time of his going into orders and by whom he was ordained, are circumstances which are not known. In 1661, his first sermon appeared in print; it was delivered at the morning exercise at Cripplegate, on " Mat. vii. 12," and appeared in a collection under that title, but was not admitted among his works, till 1752. At the time he preached this sermon, he was still among the Presbyterians, whose commissioners he attended, though as an auditor only, at the conference held at the Savoy for the review of the liturgy in July 1661; but he immediately submitted to the act of uniformity, which commenced on St. Bartholomew's day the year following. Upon thus becoming a preacher in the church, he was not much disposed to follow the patterns then set him, or indeed, of former times; and therefore, formed one for himself, which has been justly esteemed as the best model for succeeding ages.

His first office in the church, was the curacy of Chesnut in Hertfordshire, in 1661 and 1662. The short distance of Chesnut from London, allowed him often to visit his friends there, and he frequently re-

ceived invitations into their pulpits. In 1662, he was elected minister of the adjoining parish of St. Mary-Aldermanbury, upon the deprivation of Mr. Edmund Calamy. This he declined, but soon had the offer of another benefice, which he accepted in 1663, it was the rectory of Keddington in Suffolk. His residence here, however, was of short duration, being called to London by the society of Lincoln's-Inn, who chose him their preacher, on the 26th of June the same year. He determined to live among them, and therefore immediately resigned his living in Suffolk; but his preaching at first was not liked, and he entertained serious thoughts of leaving them. The next year he was chosen Tuesday-Lecturer at St. Laurence-Jewry; and being now thoroughly fixed in the town, and having established the character of an excellent preacher, he set himself to oppose the two growing evils of Charles the second's reign, Atheism and Popery. In 1666, he took the degree of D. D. and, in 1668, preached a sermon at the consecration of Wilkins to the bishoprick of Chester. He was related to Wilkins by marriage, having, on the 23d of Feb. 1663-4, married his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth French, who was Oliver Cromwell's niece. In 1669-70, he was made a prebendary of Canterbury; and, two years after, advanced to the deanery of that church. Some time before he had been preferred to a prebend in the church of St. Paul. He had now been some years chaplain to the king, who, it is supposed, never shewed him any great kindness; he was too zealous against papacy, to have a very strong foot hold at court. In 1665, he published "The Principles of Natural Religion, by Bishop Wilkins," who had died three years before at his house, and, before his death, had committed all his papers to him, to make what use of them he pleased. In 1680, he published "The Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy, by Dr. Barrow," who, dying in 1677, also left his manuscripts to him; Dr. Tillotson had, the year be-

fore, converted Charles, earl of Shrewsbury, afterwards created duke by king William, to whom he was Secretary of State, from papacy to the protestant religion. In 1682, the dean also published an octavo vol. of sermons, containing fifteen, from the manuscripts of bishop Wilkins, which he introduced with a preface, in defence of that prelate's character, against the reflections cast upon it in the "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniencis." The public was favored, in 1683, with a folio vol. of Dr. Barrow's sermons, which cost the bishop infinite trouble in preparing for the press. The discovery of the Rye-House plot, the same year, opened a melancholly scene, in which he had a large share of distress, on account of his friendship for lord Russel. He with Dr. Burnet was sent for by that lord, and both attended him faithfully till his death; and it is remarkable, that they both urged him to disown the principle of resisting the powers above, for which they were severely censured, and afterwards no doubt, felt just cause to censure themselves. He published a discourse against "Transubstantiation," in the latter part of king Charles' reign, and another against "Purgatory," in the beginning of king James'.

During the debates in parliament concerning the settlement of the crown on king William for life, the dean was advised with on that point by the princess Anne of Denmark, who was pressed by the Jesuits to form an opposition; and who, till lady Russel and Dr. Tillotson had discoursed with, and settled her, had refused to give her consent to it, as prejudicial to her own right. He was afterwards admitted to an high degree of confidence with king William and queen Mary; and their majesties had the greatest reason to confide in him, for he was a sincere friend to their establishment on the throne of England. Some bishopricks becoming vacant, his majesty and his ministers soon turned their thoughts on the dean; but a bishoprick was so far from being agreeable to

his humour, that he used all possible solicitations to avoid it. He had been appointed clerk of the closet to the king, on the 27th of March, 1689; he was appointed in the August following, by the chapter of his cathedral, to exercise the archiepiscopal jurisdiction, of the provence of Canterbury. Tillotson's desires and ambition had never extended further than to the exchange of his deanery of Canterbury, for that of St. Paul's, which was granted him in September upon the promotion of Stillingfleet to the bishoprick of Worcester.

The king's nomination of him to the archbishoprick, was agreed between them to be postponed till after the breaking up of the session of parliament, which was prorogued the 5th of January, 1690-1; and then it was thought proper to defer it still longer, till the king should return from Holland, whither he was then going. He arrived at Whitehall the 13th of April, and nominated Tillotson to the council on the 23d, who was consecrated the 31st of May, being Whitsunday, in Bow-church, by Mew, bishop of Winchester, Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, Burnet, bishop of Sarum, Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, Ironside, bishop of Bristol, and Hougle, bishop of Oxford, in presence of the duke of Norfolk, the marquis of Cærmarthen, lord-president of the council, the earl of Devonshire, the earl of Dorset, the earl of Macclesfield, the earl of Fauconburg, and other persons of rank; and four days after his consecration was sworn of the privy-council. His promotion was attended with the usual compliments of congratulation, out of respect either to himself or his station, which, however, were soon followed by a very opposite treatment, from the nonjuring party, the greatest part of whom, from the moment of his acceptance of the archbishoprick, pursued him with an unrelenting rage; which lasted during his life, and was not appeased after his death.

Dr. Tillotson was no sooner settled in the archiepis-

copal see, than he began to form several designs for the good of the church, and religion in general; and in these points he was encouraged by their majesties. With this view, he joined with the queen, in engaging the bishop of Salisbury to draw up his "Discourse of the Pastoral Care," in order to prepare the scene for the perfecting some parts of our ecclesiastical constitution. This was bishop Burnet's favourite tract, and it was published in 1692. What little leisure time he now had, he spent in revising his own sermons; and, in 1603, published four of them, concerning the divinity and incarnation of our blessed Saviour. By the desire of the queen, he likewise engaged the bishop of Salisbury to undertake his "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England;" which that industrious prelate performed in less than a year, though it was not published till 1699. This worthy archbishop died on the 24th of Nov. 1694. The sorrow for his death was more universal than was ever known for a subject before; and his funeral was attended with a numerous train of coaches, filled with persons of the first quality, who voluntarily went to assist at the solemnity. His funeral sermon was preached by the bishop of Salisbury. He had published in his life-time one vol. of "Sermons;" and, after his death, his chaplain, Dr. Barker, published two vols. more. These sermons have been translated into different languages.

TOLAND, (JOHN) a famous writer, who was born on the 30th of November, 1670, in the most northern peninsula of Ireland, on the isthmus of which stands Londonderry. He was of a good family, but his parents were papists, and some have affirmed that his father was a popish priest; and he has frequently been abused by abbot Tilladet, bishop Huetius, and others, on acconnt of his supposed illegitimacy;

but the contrary is notorious, and has been certified in print.

From the school at Redcastle, near Londonderry, he went, in 1687, to the college of Glasgow, in Scotland; and, after three years stay there, visited the university of Edinburgh, where, in 1690, he took the degree of A. M. He now returned to Glasgow, but did not tarry there long, having pre-determined to go back to Ireland; but he altered his mind and went to England, where he resided, till he went to perfect his studies at the famous university of Leyden in Holland.

He resided about two years at Leyden, and then returned to England, and soon after went to Oxford, where, besides the conversation of learned men, he had the advantage of the public library. Here he wrote "A Dissertation to prove the received History of the Tragical Death of Regulus a Fable;" and began a work of greater importance, in which he undertook to shew, that there are no mysteries in the christian religion; but, in 1695, he left Oxford, before it was finished, and went to London, where he published, the year following, a work entitled, "Christianity not Mysterious;" or, "A Treatise shewing that there is nothing in the Gospel contrary to Reason, nor above it, and that no Christian Doctrine can be properly called a Mystery." This book made a great noise in England; and some of the London booksellers sent some copies into Ireland; where it made no less noise, and the clamour was much increased when he went thither himself in 1697. The storm rose so high, that Mr. Toland was obliged to fly from that country. The poor man had, by his imprudent management, raised such an universal outcry, that it was dangerous for a man to have been known, even once to converse with him. This business reduced him to a miserable state, all men were afraid to see him, on account of this affair, and he at last suffered for a meal's victuals. The small stock of

cash which he had carried with him to that country being exhausted, he was under the necessity of borrowing from any one that would lend him. At last, to complete his hardships, the parliament passed an act, that his book should be burnt by the common hangman, and that the author should be taken into custody, and made to suffer as the law directed. He was, however, so fortunate as to make his escape.

In 1697, Mr. Toland arrived in London, he published an apological account of the treatment he had received in Ireland; and was so little discouraged at what had happened to him there, that he continued to write and publish his thoughts on all subjects, without regarding in the least, who might, or who might not be offeneded at him. Previous to this, in 1696, he had published, "A Discourse upon Coins." In 1698, after the peace of Ryswick, there was a great dispute among the politicians, concerning the forces that should be kept on foot for the quiet and security of the nation. Many pamphlets were published on that subject, some for, and some against a standing army, and, among the rest, Mr. Toland published one, under the title of "The Militia Reformed, &c." The same year, he published the "Life of Milton," which was prefixed to Milton's works in prose, then publishing in 3 vols. folio; and something he asserted in this life concerning the "Iron Bassilike," which he treats as a spurious production, being represented by Dr. Blackall, afterwards bishop of Exeter, as affecting the writing of the New Testament. Mr. Toland vindicated himsulf in a piece entitled, "Amyntor; or, a Defence of Milton's Life, 1699," 8vo. This Amyntor, however, did not give such satisfaction, but that Dr. Samuel Clark and others thought it necessary to animadvert on it. The same year he published "The Memoirs of Denzil, Lord Holles, Baron of Ifield in Sussex, from the year 1641, to 1648," from a manuscript communicated to him by the late duke of Newcastle, who

was one of his benefactors. In 1700, he published Harrington's "Oceana," and other works with his life, folio; and about the same time, a pamphlet entitled "Clito, a Poem on the Force of Eloquence." In 1701, he published two political pieces, one called, "The Art of Governing by Parties;" the other, "Propositions for uniting the two East-India Companies." The same year being informed that the lower house of Convocation had appointed a committee to examine impious, heretical, and immoral books, and that his "Amyntor," was under their consideration, he wrote two letters to Dr. Hooper, the prolocutor, offering either to give such satisfaction as should induce them to stop their proceedings, or desiring to be heard in his own defence, before they passed any censure on his writings; but he could not obtain his request.

Upon the passing of an act of parliament in June 1701, for settling the crown after the death of king William and queen Anne, and for default of their issue, upon the princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, and her heirs, being protestants; Mr. Toland published his "Anglia Libera," or, "The Limitation and Succession of the Crown of England Explained and Asserted, &c." 8vo. and when the earl of Macclesfield was sent to Hanover, with this act, our author attended him. He presented his "Anglia Libera" to her electorial highness, and was the first who had the honor of kissing her hand upon the act of succession. The earl recommended him particularly to her highness, where he stayed a few weeks; and, on his departure, was presented with gold medals, and pictures of the electress dowager, the elector, the young prince, and the queen of Prussia. He now visited the court of Berlin, where he had a remarkable conversation with M. Beausobre, upon the subject of religion, in the presence of the Prussian queen. In 1702, he published "Paradoxes of State, &c." in 4to. "Reasons for Addressing his

Majesty to invite into England, the Electress Dowager, and Elector of Hanover;" and "Vindicius Liberius, or A Defence of Himself against the Lower House of Convocation, and others." After the publication of this book, Mr. Toland visited the courts of Hanover and Berlin, where he was received very graciously by the princess Sophia, and by the queen of Prussia. In 1704, after his return to England, he published some philosophical letters, and about the same time, "An English Translation of the Life of Æsop, by M. de Meziriac."

From 1707 till 1712, he spent his time in travelling from place to place, and publishing books, some of which were approved of and others discarded. During this period, he experienced the different vicissitudes of fortune from affluence to beggary.

In 1713, he published "An Appeal to Honest People, against Wicked Priests;" and shortly after, another, entitled "Dunkirk or Dover, or, the Queen's Honor, &c. all at Stake, till that Fort and Port, be entirely Demolished by the French." During this and the four following years, he published a vast number of books and pamphlets, some of which are now extant.

Upon a dispute between the Irish and British houses of lords, with respect to appeals, when the latter ordered a bill to be brought in, for the better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland, upon the crown of Great Britain, Mr. Toland published "Reasons most humbly offered to the House of Commons, why the Bill sent down to them, should not pass into a Law, 1720." About this time he published a Latin tract, entitled, "Pantheisticon, &c." also another work, under the title of "Tetradymus." In 1781, he published his last work, entitled, "Letters of Lord Shaftsbury to Robert Molesworth, Esq." afterwards Lord Molesworth, with a large introduction by himself, 8vo. He had, for the last four years, lived at Putney, from whence he could conveniently

go to London, and return the same day; but in that city he used to spend the most part of the winter. He died on the 11th of March, 1721-2, aged fifty-two years. He made his own epitaph some few days before he died. In 1726, his posthumous works were published in 2 vols. 8vo. and in 1747 re-published, with an account of his life and writings, by Des Maizeaux.

TORRICELLI, (EVANGELISTE) an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Faenca in Italy in 1608, and was taught the Greek and Latin languages, by his uncle, a monk. Inclination led him to cultivate mathematical knowledge, which he pursued without the aid of a master; at twenty years of age he went to Rome. He made so extraordinary a progress that having read Galilie's "Dialogues," he composed a "Treatise concerning motion" upon his principles. Castili astonished at the performance, carried it and read it to Galilie, who, heard it with much pleasure, and conceived an high esteem and friendship for the author, Upon this, Castili proposed to Galilie, that Torriceli should come and live with him; recommending him as the most proper person he could have, since he was the most capable of comprehending those sublime speculations, which his own great age, and want of sight, prevented him from giving to the world. Galilie accepted the proposal, and Torrecili the employment, as things of all others the most advantageous to each. Galilie was at Florence, whither Torriceli arrived in 1641, and began to take down what Galilie dictated, to regulate his papers, and act in every respect according to his directions. But he did not enjoy the advantages of this situation long, for at the end of three months Galilie died. Torriceli was then about returning to Rome; but the grand duke, Ferdi-

nand II. engaged him to continue at Florence, making him his own mathematician for the present, and promising him the chair as soon as it should be vacant. Great things were expected from him; and would probably have been performed, if he had lived; but after a few days illness he died in 1647 —when but just entered his 40th year. He had published at Florence, in 1644, a volume, entitled "Opera Geometrica" in 4to. At the same place in 1713 "Lezione Accademiche," these are the discourses pronounced by him upon different subjects.

TOURNEFORT, (Joseph Pittonde) a celebrated botanist born at Aix in France the 5th of June 1656. In early life he had a strong passion for plants; he became his own master, by the death of his father, in 1678, and quitted theology, which his father compelled him to study, and gave himself entirely to physic, natural philosophy and botany. In 1678, he ran over the mountains of Dauphine and Savoy, and brought from thence a great number of dried plants, which began his collection. In 1679, he went to Montpelier, to perfect himself in medecine and anatomy, and brought back with him plants which were before unknown to the botanists of that place. He formed a scheme of passing over to Spain, and set out for Barcelona, in April 1681. He spent some time in the mountains of Catalonia, whither he was accompanied by the young physicians of the country, and the students in physic, to whom he pointed out and explained the various sorts of plants. He underwent a thousand dangers in those places; yet he was in still geater danger as he returned into France, for at a town near Perpignon, the house where he lay fell entirely down, he was two hours buried under its ruins and if he had not been quickly digged out must have inevitably per-

ished. He arrived at Montpelier in 1681, and continued his studies in medicine, and his operations in chemistry and anatomy. He was afterwards received as doctor of physic at Orange. and went from thence to Aix: where his passion for plants did not suffer him to continue long. He had a great mind to visit the Alps as he had the Pyreenes; and he brought back with him new treasures, which he had acquired with vast fatigue and danger. He visited Paris in 1683, and was introduced to Mr. Tagan first physician to the queen, who was so struck with his ingenuity, and vast knowledge, that he procured him the place of Botanic professor in the king's garden, Tournefort, by order of the king, travelled into Spain and Portugal, Holland and England, where he made a prodigious collection of plants. He became celebrated at home as well as abroad. In 1692, he was admitted a member of the academy of science; he was afterwards made doctor of physic, of the faculty of Paris, and maintained a thesis therein; which he dedicated to his patron and friend Mr. Tagan. He was seized with a dropsy of the breast, and died the 28th of December, 1708. His writings are first "Elements de Botanique; ou Methode pour connoitre les plantes avec Figures, Paris 1694, 3 toms in 8vo. Histoires de plantes, &c. &c.

TRAPP, (JOSEPH) a man of excellent parts and erudition, was the son of Joseph Trapp, rector of Cherington in Gloucestershire, at which place he was born in 1672. He entered Wadham college in Oxford, in May 1700, and was chosen member. He was highly distinguished for his skill in the Belles Lettres, and in 1708 was chosen to the professorship of Poetry, which was founded by Dr. Henry Birkhead. He was the first professor, and published his lectures under the title of "Praelectiones Poetica." His trans-

lations of Virgil, plainly shews, that a man may be able to direct that cannot execute; that is, may have the critic's judgment without the Poet's fire. Virgil contemplated through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer; and "Aeneid" a well conducted fable; but, discerned in Dryden's page, he glows as with fire from heaven; and the "Aeneid" is a continued series of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic and sublime.

Dr. Trapp, was chaplain to the Lord-chancellor of Ireland in 1711; and published that year, "A character of the present set of whigs;" which Swift, who conveyed it to the Printer calls, "A scurvy piece." In a short time he printed, at Dublin, a poem on the duke of Ormond, which was reprinted in London.

He died November 2nd 1747, and left behind him the character of of a most pathetic and instructive preacher, an excellent scholar, and a truly exemplary liver. Four volumes of his sermons have been published; he wrote the tragedy of "Abramule, or love and empire." He translated "Milton's Paradise lost" into Latin verse.

TYSON, (EDWARD) was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the city of Bristol, on the 20th of January 1650; and was the son of Edward Tyson Esq. mayor of Bristol. He was educated in the private schools of that country, till qualified to go to the university of Oxford, where he was admitted into Magdalen-Hall in 1667, and on the 8th of February 1670, took the degree of B. A. and on the 4th of November three years after, A. M. It was about this time that he commenced the study of physic, wherein he made great advances; and having performed all the exercises and qualified himself for the degree of batchelor in that faculty he

removed to London, where he resided for some time, making curious experiments, especially in anatomy, in the house of Dr. Richard Morton, in Grey Friars, who had married his sister. Some time after this, he was admitted F. R. S. From London he went to Cambridge, where he was admmitted into Corpus-Christi, or Bennet's-College, and there took the degree of M. D. on the 7th of July, 1683. Having proceeded thus far, he returned to London, and was admitted the same year, candidate of the college of physicians in that city: and about a year after, became fellow of that learned society.

He now became famous in the line of his profession; so that, upon the death of Dr. Thomas Allen, he was chosen physician of the hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell, on the 19th of Dec. 1684. Dr. Charles Goodhall was joint physician with him in these hospitals for some time, but Dr. Tyson at last bought him out, and continued in the station till his death.

The same year that Dr. Tyson was admitted physician of Bethlehem, he was, on the death of Dr. William Croone, chosen one of the readers of anatomy at Surgeon's-Hall. He was an active and useful member of the college of physicians; served in the office of Censor with Dr. Samuel Collins, Dr. Richard Torless, and Dr. Martin Lister; Dr. John Lawson, being then president of the college; and was afterwards very instrumental in getting some statutes repealed, that were thought to be prejudicial to that learned body. He was once a candidate for a professorship in Gresham-College, but death prevented him from succeeding. He died on the 1st of Aug. 1708, and was buried in the parish church of St. Dionis, back-church in Lime-street, London, with a Latin inscription on his monument. His publications were, "Phocœna, or, the Anatomy of a Porpus dissected, at Gresham-College, with a preliminary Discourse concerning Anatomy, and a Natural

History of Animals, 1680," 4to. "Ephemerie vitæ, or, the Natural History and Anatomy of the Ephemeron, a small Fly, that Lives but five hours, &c. London, 1681," 4to. "Orang-Outang, sive Homo, sylvestris, or, the Anatomy of a Pygmie, compared with a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, &c. &c. 1691," 4to. Also several ingenious observations in the Philosophical Transactions.

VAILLANT, (JOHN FAY) a great medalist, was born at Beauvais, on the 25th of May, 1632. His father died when he was but three years old, and he fell under the care of his uncle by the mother's side, who educated and made him his heir. He was brought up with a view of succeeding to a magistracy, which his uncle possessed, but being too young for this at the death of his guardian he changed his views, quitted the law, and applied himself to the study of physic, in which faculty he was admitted M. D. at the age of twenty four.

Being necessitated to visit Paris on business, he visited Mr. Seguin, who had a fine cabinet of medals, and was also greatly attached to this study. Seguin, from their conferences, soon perceived the superior genius of Vaillant, which seemed to him to promise much to a science yet in its infancy, and pressed him to make himself a little more known. He did so, by visiting some antiquaries, who were famous in this way; till at length, falling under the notice of the minister Colbert, he had a commission to travel up and down Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in quest of medals for the king's cabinet. He set out with joy; and, after spending some years in traversing those countries, returned with as many medals as made the king's cabinet superior to any other in Europe, though great additions have been made to it since. Colbert engaged him to travel a second time,

and accordingly, in 1674, he went to Marseilles, where he embarked with several other gentlemen, who all proposed to be at Rome at the approaching jubilee. But a sad adventure disappointed them. They had not been at sea but two days, when they were captured by an Algerine corsair. After a captivity of five months, he was permitted to return to France, and at the same time, received twenty gold medals which had been taken from him by the captors. He embarked in a vessel bound to Marseilles, and had a favorable time for two days, when another corsair hove in sight, and gave them chase, and in spite of all the sail they could make, came within cannon shot. Vaillant, dreading the miseries of a fresh slavery, resolved, however, to secure the medals which he had brought with him from Algiers, and, in order that they might be more secure, swallowed them. But a sudden change of the wind freed them from this enemy, and cast them upon the coast of Catalonia. Vaillant got on shore in a boat, but felt himself extremely uneasy on account of the medals he had swallowed. He had recourse to two physicians, who were a little puzzled with the singularity of the case; however, by the common course of Nature, he, in a short time, had recovered the greater part of his treasure.

Upon his arrival at Paris, he received new instructions, with which he set out, and made a most successful voyage. He travelled through Egypt and Persia, where he found new treasures, which made ample amends for all his trouble and fatigue. On his return, he was greatly caressed and liberally rewarded. When Louis XIV. gave a new form to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1701, Vaillant was at first made associate, and the year following, pensionary, upon the death of M. Charpentier. He died of an apoplexy, on the 23d of Oct. 1706, in his seventy-sixth year. His works are, 1 "Numismata imperatorum Romanorum praestantiora a Julio Cæsare ad

posthumum et tyrannos, Paris, 1681," 4to. 2. "Seleucidarum imperium, &c. Paris, 1681," 4to. 3. "Numismata ærea imperatorum, Augustarum, et Cæsarum, in coloniis, municipiis, et urbibus jure Latio domatis, ex omni modula percussa, Paris, 1688," 2 tom. folio. 4. "Numismata imperatorum et Cæsarum, a populis Romanæ ditionis Græce loquentibus ex omni modulo pereussa, Paris, 1698," 4to. 5. "Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti regum ad fidem numismatum accommodata, Amst. 1701," folio. 6. "Nummi antiqui famaliarum Romanarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati, Amst. 1703," two vols. folio. 7. "Arsacidarum imperium, &c. Paris, 1725," 4to. 8. "Achæmenidarum imperium, &c. Paris, 1725," 4to. Exclusive of these works, he was the author of some pieces which are printed in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres."

VANE (Sir Henry) knight, was the eldest son of Sir Henry Vane secretary of state to Charles I. He was born in 1612, educated at Westminster school, and then removed to Magdalan hall in Oxford. He spent some time in France. Upon his return home he contracted a strong aversion to the liturgy &c. of the Church of England, which gave displeasure to his father; he removed to New-England in 1635; his eminent talents made him soon noticed there, and was chosen governor at the first election after his arrival. But in this post he had not the good fortune to please the people long; his unquiet fancy raising a thousand scruples of conscience which they had not brought over with them, or ever heard of before. He therefore returned to England in 1637, and appeared to be reformed from his extravagant opinions, and married a lady of good family.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the interest of the parliament, with the utmost zeal; being in 1648, one of thecommissioners sent by them to invite the Scots to their assistance. In 1644, he was the chief instrument of carrying the famous self-denying ordinance, which gave life and spirit to the independent cause He was also, one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, in 1644-5—and in that of the Isle of Wight in 1648 He did not approve of the force put upon the parliament by the army—Nor of the execution of the thing. Upon the establishment of the commonwealth in 1648-9, he was appointed one of the council of state, and continued in that office till the dissolution of the parliament by Cromwell in 1653, to whose authority he always refused to submit.

Upon the restoration it was imagined, that, as the declaration from Breda, was full of indemnity to all, except the Regicides, that he was comprehended in it; but the active part which he took in the attainder of the earl of Strafford, induced the king to bring him to trial the 4th of June 1662, for imagining and compassing the death of king Charles I. and, for taking upon him and usurping the government; in answer to which he urged, that neither the king's death, nor the members themselves, could dissolve the long parliament, whereof he being one, no inferior could call him in question. But being found guilty, he was, on the 14th beheaded on Tower-Hill. He inclined to Origen's notion of universal salvation to all, both the Devils and the damned; and to the doctrine of preexistence; his writings are of a very peculiar cast, and abound greatly in obscurity.

VANINI, a most presumptious and determined atheist (if possible) he was born at Tourisano, in Naples in 1583, and was the son of John Vanini, steward to Don Francis de Casto, duke of Tourisano. His christian name was Lucillo; but it was customary with him to assume names in the countries through which he travelled; in Holland he called himself Julius Cæsar, which name he placed to the title pages of his books; and, at Toulouse, where he was tried, he was called Leuillo. He was a great lover of letters from his infancy; his father sent him to Rome to study philosophy and divinity. From Rome he returned to Naples, where he continued his studies in philosophy. Astronomy employed much of his time, which insensibly threw him into the reveries of astrology; but he devoted the most part of his time to divinity. When he had finished his studies at Padua, where he had resided for some years, he was there ordained a priest, and became a preacher; but this employment did not hinder him from devoting part of his time to the reading of Aristotle and Pomponatius, who were his favorite authors. It is supposed that he drew from these authors the seeds of atheism, and imbibed those monstrous doctrines which he afterwards taught to others. Having travelled through Germany, he went to Lyons, where having presumed to vent his irreligious notions, under the pretext of teaching philosophy he found himself in danger of being seized, and was compelled to fly. He passed over to England, and, in 1614, was at London, where he was imprisoned for seven weeks; he returned to Lyons, where he endeavoured to gain the favour of the ecclesiastics, by writing a pretended refutation of Cardon, and other atheistical writers, in 1615. Being however, apprehensive that his artifice might be detected, he went again into Italy; where being accused of reviving and propogating his former impieties, he returned to France, and became a Monk in the convent of Guienna.

Being banished from this for an unnatural crime, he retired to Paris, where he endeavoured to introduce himself to Robert Ubaldina, the Pope's Nuncio; and in order to make his court to him and the clergy in general, undertook to write an apology for the council of Trent. He was appointed chaplain to the Mareschal de Bassompierre, who gave him a pension of 200 Crowns.

Upon this account he dedicated to him his "Dialogues," which were printed at Paris in 1616. His books now were more known and more suspected; his "Amphitheatrum" had begun to raise strong suspicions against him, by the paradoxes, of which it was full; but his "Dialogues," which were much more injurious, had entirely disgraced him. Though he could not be condemned by these books, which had been printed by a privilege, approved by divines, and submitted to the authority of the holy see. Yet the Surbonne subjected his "Dialogues," to a new examination, and condemned them to the flames. In 1617, he quitted Paris, and returned to Toulouse, where he soon infused his impious notions into the minds of his scholars, to whom he taught physic, phylosophy, and divinity. This being discovered, he was prosecuted and condemed to be burnt to death, and this sentence was executed on the 19th of Feb. 1619. When cast into prison, he pretended at first to be a catholic; and by that means deferred his punishment, and was even going to be set at liberty, for want of sufficient proofs against him; when Franconi, a man of birth and probity, deposed, that Vanini had often, in his presence, damned the the existence of God, and scoffed at the mysteries of the christian religion. Vanini, being brought before the senate, and asked what his thoughts were concerning the existence of a God, pretended the highest respect for divinity, but his dissimulations availed nothing. When carried to execution, he derided all religion, and, notwithstanding, he was apparently

agitated, declared he would die like a philosopher. Before the fire was applied to the wood-pile, he was ordered to put out his tongue, that it might be cut off; which he refused to do, nor could the executioner take hold of it but with pincers,—his shreiks were dreadful. His body was consumed in the flames, and his ashes thrown into the air.

VENDOME, (Lewis Joseph, Duke of) great grand son of Henry IV. and son of Lewis, duke of Vendome, was born in 1654. At eighteen years of age he made his first campaign in Holland, as a volunteer under Lewis XIV. At the taking of Luxemberg, in 1684, he greatly distinguished himself. After having passed through the various gradations as a soldier of fortune, he arrived at the rank of general, and in 1697, he was sent to Catalonia, where he gained a battle and took the city of Barcelona. In 1702, he was appointed to the chief command in Italy, in the room of Marshal Villeroy, who had been extremely unfortunate in that country.

Vendome gained two victories over the imperialists at Santa Vittoriæ, and Luzana, raised the blockade of Mantua, and obtained several other important advantages. The defection of the duke of Savoy, obliged him to turn his arms against Piedmont, he defeated the rear guard of the duke's army near Turin, on the 6th of May, 1704. He beat Prince Eugene at Casano, in 1705, and the count de Revantlau, at Calcinato in 1706. He was on the point of taking Turin, when he was sent to Flanders, in order once more to regain the losses which Villeroy had sustained. Having attempted in vain to re-establish the French affairs in that quarter, he was sent to Spain, where his courage and abilities were distinguished by the success which they merited. Spain was at that time the theatre of war, between two competitors for

the throne. The archduke Charles of Austria, under the title of Charles the 3d. and the duke of Anson, grandson to Lewis the XIV.th, under the title of king Philip V. The latter had neither troops nor general. The name of Vendome, was equal to an army. A spirit of enthusiasm seized the nation. The duke, taking advantage of this ardour, pursued the hitherto victorious Charles III. and conducted Philip V. in triumph to Madrid. Vendome, as a reward for this signal victory, was honored with the rank of a prince of the blood. "To you," said the grateful Philip, "I owe my crown." Sometime after, the arrival of a flotilla at Cadiz. enabled the king to give him a more substantial proof of his gratitude, which he did at a review, by putting into his hands an order for 50,000 pieces of eight for his equipage. The duke was somewhat surprised; but, turning suddenly to the line, "These," said he, "are the brave fellows that fixed the fortune of Spain at Villaviciosa, and these only are worthy of the king's favor." He caused the whole sum to be distributed among the private men.

Many causes contributed to render the two next campaigns languid and unproductive, particularly the want of money. The army of king Philip was seldom in a condition to take the field, especially after the death of the duke of Vendome, who did not long survive the victory of Villaviciosa. This great man died suddenly at Vignaros, of an indigestion, on the 11th of June, 1712, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was interred in the Escurial, among the infants and infantes of Spain. This illustrious commander married one of the daughters of the prince of Contè, but left no children.

VILLERS, (GEORGE) duke of Buckingham, was born Aug. 20, 1592, at Brooksby, in Leicestershire, and was the son of Sir George Villers. At the age of eighteen, he travelled into France, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language; also, fencing and dancing, in which last he greatly excelled. Soon after his return to England, his mother, who was a sagacious woman, carried him to court. The king, in 1614, according to his custom, went to take his hunting pleasure, at New-Market, and the Cambridge scholars, who knew the king's humor, invited him to a play called "Ignoramus." At this play it was contrived that Villers should appear with all the advantages his mother could set him off with; and the king no sooner cast his eyes on him, than he conceived such a liking for the person of Villers, that he resolved to make him a master piece; and to mould him, as it were, platonically to his own idea.

The king began to be weary of his favorite, the earl of Somerset, and many of the courtiers were sufficiently angry with him for being what they themselves desired to be. These therefore, were pleased with the prospect of a new favorite, and through their zeal to throw out Somerset, did all they could to promote Villers. Their endeavors concurred with the inclinations of the king, made the promotion of Villers go rapidly on. In a few days after his appearance at court, he was appointed cup-bearer to the king, and shortly after was made a knight of the order of the garter; baron, viscount and earl, and a marquis: he became lord-high admiral of England, master of the horse, &c. and entirely disposed of the favors of the king, in conferring all the honors and offices in the three kingdoms. In this, he was guided more by appetite than judgment, and exalted almost all his own numerous family and dependants.

In 1620, the marquis of Buckingham married the

only daughter of the earl of Rutland, the richest heiress in the kingdom.

In 1623, he persuaded Charles, prince of Wales, to make a journey to Spain, and bring home his mistress the infanta. The king was much against this step. The marquis attended the prince, and was made duke in his absence.

Charles succeeded to the throne in 1625, and the duke continued in the same degree of favor with the son, which he had enjoyed with the father. Having done every thing with passion and violence, he became very unpopular. A war with Spain was now carried on, and war was declared against France. Here the duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate descent on the Isle of Rhee, in which the flower of the army was lost. Having returned to England, and repaired the fleet and army. He went to Portsmouth on his way to France, where he was assasinated by Felton, on the 23d of August 1628, in the 36th year of his age.

VILLERS, (GEORGE) duke of Buckingham, a most distinguished character in the reign of Charles II. son of George Villers, duke of Buckingham, and little more than an infant when his father was murdered; was born at Wallsingham house January 30th 1627: he completed his studies at Cambridge. He and his brother lord Francis went abroad, and did not return till the breaking out of the civil wars; upon the decline of the king's cause he attended Prince Charles into Scotland and was with him at the battle of Worchester in 1651, after which he made his escape beyond sea, and the duke accompanied him, and was rewarded for his attachment, with the order of the Garter. Being desirous of retrieving his affairs, he went over privately to England, and in 1757, married Mary the sole heiress of Thomas

lord Fairfax, through whose interest he recovered all the estate which he had lost. After the restoration he was possessed of an estate of 20,000 pounds a year; was appointed lord lieutenant of Yorkshire, master of the horse and called to the privy council. All these high offices, however, he lost in 1666; for having been refused the presidency of the North, he became disaffected to the king, and it was discovered that he had carried on a secret correspondence, by letters, with Dr. Heyden, tending to raise a mutiny among his majesty's forces in the army and navy; to stir up the people to sedition, and even to engage persons to seize the Tower of London. The detection of this affair so exasperated the king, knowing Buckingham to be capable of the blackest designs, that he immediately ordered him to be seized; and deprived of all his offices. He contrived to effect his escape. The king issued a proclamation requiring his surrender by a certain day. And on his making an humble submission, king Charles took him again into favour. In 1671, he was sent ambassador to France, where he was very nobly entertained by Lewis XIV. who at his departure presented him with a Sword set with jewels, valued at 40,000 pistoles; and the next year was sent ambassador again to Lewis at Utrecht. In 1674, he became a zealous partizan of the non-conformists—In 1676, he, and the earls of Salisbury and Shaftsbury and lord Wharton were committed to the Tower, by order of the house of Lords, for contempt. But the king shortly after discharged him.

Shortly after king Charles' death he retired into the country, to his own manor in Yorkshire; where he spent his time in hunting and entertaining his friends; Thus he continued till a fortnight before his death, an event which happened at a tenant's house, at Kirby Moore, April 16th 1688, after an illness of three days; which arose from his sitting on the cold ground when very warm after hunting. His body

was buried in Westminster Abbey. He wrote the celebrated comedy called, "The Rehearsal," in 1672, and some other dramatic pieces. He wrote an essay on "Reason and Religion," "A discourse on the reasonableness of men's having a Religion or Worship of God." He wrote a Poem called "The Lost Mistress," a complaint against the countess of Shrewsbury, as is supposed; whose husband he killed in a duel on her account, and who, is said to have held the duke's horse, disguised like a page during the combat.

VIRGIL, in Latin, PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO, the best of all the ancient Roman poets, was born on the 15th of Oct. U. C. 684, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, at a village called Andes, not far from Mantua. At twelve years of age our poet, having discovered marks of a very fine genius, was sent to Cremona, where he continued till he was seventeen. He was then removed to Milan, and from thence to Naples, that being the residence of several teachers of philosophy and polite literature, and applied himself closely to the study of the best Greek and Roman writers. But physic and the mathematics were his favorite sciences, which he cultivated with great care. He studied the Epicurean philosophy, under the celebrated Syro. His acquaintance with Varus, his first patron, commenced while they were fellow students, under that philosopher. We have no certain knowledge of the time and occasion of Virgil's going to Rome, or when his connection with the wits and men of quality began, nor how he was introduced to the court of Augustus.

In the warmth of early youth, he formed a noble design, of writing an heroic poem "On the Wars of Rome;" but, after some attempts, was discouraged from proceeding by the roughness and asperity of the

old Roman names. He turned himself therefore, to pastoral; and, being captivated with the beauty and sweetness of Theocritus, was ambitious to introduce this new species of poetry among the Romans. His first performance in this way, is supposed to have been written the year before the death of Julius Cæsar, when our poet was in his twenty-fifth year, entitled "Alexis," and likely "Palemo" was his second, and Mr. Wharton places "Silenus" next, which is said to have been publicly recited on the stage by Cytheris, a celebrated comedian. Virgil's fifth eclogue is composed in allusion and to deification of Cæsar. The battle of Philippi in 712, having put an end to Roman liberty, the veteran soldiers began to murmur for their pay, and Augustus, as a reward, distributed among them the lands of Mantua and Cremona. Virgil was involved in this common calamity, and applied to Varus and Pollio, who warmly recommended him to Augustus, and procured for him his patrimony again. Full of gratitude to Augustus, he composed the "Sityrus," in which he introduces two shepherds, one of them complaining of the distraction of the times, and of the havoc the soldiers made among the Mantua farmers; the other, rejoicing for the recovery of his estate, and promising to honor the person who restored it to him, as a god. But the author's joy was not of long continuance, for we are told that when he went to take possession of his farm, he was violently assaulted by the intruder, and would certainly have been murdered, if he had not plunged into a river hard by, and by his dexterity in swimming preserved his life. Upon this unexpected disappointment, melancholy and dejected, he returned to Rome, to renew his petition; and, during his journey, seems to have composed his ninth eclogue. The celebrated eclogue entitled "Pollio," was composed in 714, upon the following occasion. The consul Pollio on the part of Anthony, and Mæcenas on the part of Cæsar, had made up the differences between them

by agreeing that Octavia, half sister to Cæsar, should be given in marriage to Anthony. This agreement caused an universal joy; and Virgil, in this eclogue, testified his. It is dedicated to Pollio by name, who was at that time consul, and therefore we are sure of the date of this eclogue. In 715, Pollio was sent against the Parthini, a people of Illyricum; and, during this expedition, Virgil addressed to him a beautiful eclogue, called "Pharmaceutria." His tenth and last eclogue is addressed to Gallus.

In his forty-third year he retired to Naples, and there laid the plan of his inimitable "Georgics," which he undertook at the entreaties of Mæcenas, to whom he dedicated them. They are divided into four books, and the subjects of them are particularly specified in the four first lines of each book. Corn and ploughing are the subjects of the first book; vines, of the second; earth of the third, and bees of the fourth. It is supposed that he was in his forty-fifth year when he began to write the "Æneid." This poem may be considered as a political work. Virgil wrote in defence of the new usurpation of the state, and that can be offered in his vindication, which, however seems to be enough, is, that the Roman government could no longer be kept from falling into a single hand, and that the usurper he wrote for was as good as any they could have. But, whatever may be said of his motives for writing it, the poem has been highly applauded in all ages. Augustus was eager to peruse it before it was finished, and by letters, entreated him to communicate it. The poet at length complied, and read himself the sixth book to the emperor, when Octavia who had just lost her son Marcellus, the darling of Rome, and adopted son of Augustus, made one of the audience. Virgil had artfully inserted a beautiful lamentation for the death of young Marcellus; upon hearing which, Octavia could bear no more, but fainted away, overcome with surprise and sorrow. When she discovered the author, she

made him a present of ten sesterces for every line, which amounted to 2000 pounds.

The "Æneid," being brought to a conclusion, but not to the perfection our author intended to give it, he resolved to travel into Greece, to correct and publish it at leisure. Augustus returning victorious from the east, met with Virgil at Athens, who thought himself obliged to attend the emperor to Italy; but the poet was suddenly seized with a fatal distemper, which, being increased by the agitation of the vessel, caused his death immediately on his arrival at Brundiseum. Previous to his death, which happened on the 22nd of Sept. he had ordered in his will, that the "Æneid" should be destroyed as an unfinished poem; but Augustus forbade it and had it delivered to Varius and Tucea, with the strictest charge to make no additions, but to publish it correctly. At the time he died he possessed, such steadiness and tranquility that he dictated his own epitaph. His bones were carried to Naples, by his request; and deposited at a short distance from the city, where a monument was erected to his memory.

The genuine and undisputed works of this poet are ten. "Eclogues or Bucolies," four books of "Georgics," and "Æneid," in twelve books. The "Culex," the "Ceiris," and some smaller pieces, called, "Catolecta;" which are subjoined to some editions of his works.

VOLKOF, (Feodore) the Garrick of Russia, whose talents for the stage were as great as those of Sumorokof for dramatic composition, was the son of a tradesman at Yaroslaf. Volkof was born in 1729, and having discovered very great proofs of his surprising genius, was sent to Moscow to be educated, where he studied the German tongue, music, and dancing. His father died, and his mother having

married a second time to a man who carried on a manufactory of salt-petre, and sulphur, he applied himself to that trade. In 1744, his step-father sent him to Petersburgh to transact some business for him, where his natural inclination for the stage, led him often to the German theatre, where he became acquainted with some of the actors. Upon his return to Yaroslaf he built a stage in a large apartment in his fathers' house ; painted the scenes himself ; and, with the assistance of his four brothers, acted several times before a large assembly. These first performances, were the scriptural histories composed by the archbishop of Rostof ; these were succeeded by the tragedies of Lomonozof and Sumorokof, and sometimes satirical farces of their own composition against the inhabitants of Yaroslaf. As the spectators were admitted gratis at every performance, his stepfather objected to the expence. Accordingly, in 1750, Volkof constructed after his own plan a large theatre, partly by subscription, and partly at his own expence ; having supplied it with scenes which he painted himself, and dresses which he assisted in making, and procured an additional number of actors, whom he regularly instructed, he and his company performed with great applause before crowded houses, who paid for their admission with pleasure. In 1752, the Empress Elizabeth, being informed of their success, summoned them to Petersburg, where they performed in the theatre of the court, the tragedies of Somorokof. In order that they might perform to a greater degree of perfection, the four principal actors were placed in the seminary of the cadets, where they remained four years. At the conclusion of that period, a regular Russian theatre was established at the court ; three actresses were admitted, Sumorokof was appointed director. and one thousand pounds was allowed for the actors. Besides this salary, they were permitted to perform once a week to the public, and the receipt of that performance was distributed among

the performers without any deduction, the expence of the house being borne by the Empress.

The company continued to flourish under the patronage of Catherine II. and the salaries of the actors were gradually increased to 2,200 pounds per. ann. Volkof and his brother were ennobled, and received from their royal mistress, estates and land: He performed for the last time at Moscow, in the tragedy Zemira, a short time before his death, which happened in 1763, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He excelled equally in tragedy and comedy, and his principal merit consisted in characters of madness. He was a tolerable musician and excellent poet.

VOLTAIRE, (Marie-Francis Arouet de) gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king of France, ancient chamberlain to the king of Prussia, and member of the academies of Paris, Rome, Florence, Bologna, London, &c. was born at Paris on the 20th of February 1694. His father, Francis Araout, was "ancien notaire au Châtelet," and treasurer of the chamber of accounts; his mother, Mary-Margeret Daumart. At the birth of this extraordinary man who lived to be very old, there was little probability of his living and for a long time he continued very feeble. In his earliest years he displayed a ready wit and a sprightly imagination; and as he himself says, made verses before he was out of his cradle. He was educated under father Pore, in the college of Lewis the Great; and such was his proficiency, that, many of his Essays are now existing, which, though written when he was between twelve and fourteen, shew no marks of infancy. On his leaving college, he was sent to the equity schools, but was so disgusted with the dryness of the law, that he gave himself entirely up to the muses. Voltaire had early imbibed a turn for satire; and for some phil-

ippics against the government, was imprisoned, almost a year in the Bastile. Before this period, he had written the tragedy of "Pedepus," which was performed in 1718, with great applause, and the duke of Orleans happening to be present at the performance was so delighted that he obtained his release from prison. Voltaire's father wished that his son should have been an advocate, was present at one of the representations of the new tragedy; he was affected even to tears; embraced his son amidst the felicitations of the ladies of the court; and from that time was never heard to express a wish that he should become a lawyer. In 1720, he went to Brussels, with Madame de Rupelmonde. The unhappy, but celebrated Rousseau being then in that city, the two poets met and soon conceived an unconquerable aversion for each other. Voltaire, on his return to Paris, produced his tragedy of "Mariamne," without success; this was in 1722. In 1720, his "Artemira," had experienced the same fate, though it had charmed the discerning by the excellence of the poetry. These mortifications joined to those which were occasioned by his own imprudence, his sentiments on religion, and the warmth of his temper, induced him to visit England, where he printed his "Henriade," king George I. and more particularly the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, distinguished him by their protection, and obtained for him a great number of subscriptions. Thus was the foundation of his fortune laid, which was afterwards considerably increased by the sale of his writings, by the munificence of princes, by commerce, by a habit of regularity, and by an economy bordering on avarice, which he did not get clear of till within a short time of his death. In 1728, on his return to France, he placed the money he had taken with him from England, into a lottery established by M. Defforts, comptroller-general of the finances; he engaged deeply, and was successful. In 1730, he

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COMMODORE TRUXTON.

published "Brutus," the most nervous of all his tragedies, which was more applauded by the judges of good writing, than by the spectators. The first wits of the time, Fontenelle, La Motto, and others, advised him to give up the drama, as not being his proper forte. He answered them by publishing "Zara," the most affecting, perhaps of all his tragedies. His "Lettres Philosophiques," abounding in bold expressions and indecent witticisms against religion, having been burnt by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and a warrant being issued for apprehending the author; in 1733, Voltaire very prudently withdrew, and was sheltered by the marchioness de Chatelet, in her castle of Cirey, on the borders of Champagne and Lorraine, who entered with him on the study of the "System" of Leibnity and the "Principia" of Newton. A gallery was built in which Voltaire formed a good collection of natural history, and made an infinite number of experiments on light and electricity. In the mean time, he labored on his "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy," then entirely unknown in France, and which the numerous admirers of Des Cartes, were very little desirous should be known. In the midst of those philosophic pursuits, he produced the tragedy of "Alzira." He was now in the meridian of his age and genius, as was evident from his tragedy of "Mahomet," written and acted in 1741; but it was represented to the procureur-general, as a performance offensive to religion, and the author, by the order of cardinal Fleury, withdrew it from the stage. In 1743, "Merope" was performed, which gave an idea of a species of tragedy, of which few models had existed. It was at the representation of this tragedy, that the pit and boxes were clamorous for a sight of the author; yet, when it was printed the critics had no mercy on it. He now became a favorite at court, through the interest of Madame d'Etoile, afterwards

marchioness of Pompadour. Being employed in preparing the festivities that were celebrated on the marriage of the Dauphin, he attained additional honours by composing "The Princess of Navarre. He was appointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber in ordinary and historiographer of France. He had frequently attempted to gain admittance into the academy of sciences, but could not be gratified in his wish till 1746, when he was the first who broke through the absurd custom of filling an inaugural speech with the fulsome adulation of Richelieu, an example soon followed by other academicians. From the satires occasioned by this innovation he felt so much uneasiness, that he was glad to retire with the marchioness du Chatelet to Luneville, in the neighbourhoodof king Stanislaus. The marchioness dying in 1749, he returned to Paris, where his stay was but short. In a foreign country, he imagined that he should find a greater degree of applause, tranquility, and reward, and at the same time, augment both his fortune and hisreputation. The king of Prussia, who had repeatedly invited him to his court, and who would have given any thing to have got him away from Silisia, attached him at least to his person, by a pension of 22,000 livres, and the hope of further favour. From the particular respect that was paid to him, his time was now spent in the most agreeable manner. But this happiness was soon at an end; a dispute which our poet had with Maupertius, the president of the academy at Berlin, was followed by disgrace; he accordingly sent the key of his office of chamberlain to the king, and likewise the cross of the order of merit; but his majesty returned him the key and the ribband. Things assumed a different aspect when he took shelter with the duchess of Saxe-Gotha. Maupertius took the advantage of misrepresenting him in his absence; and, by the king's order was detained at Francfort on the Maine, till he had given up a volume of "Royal Verses." After having

regained his liberty, he endeavoured to negociate a return to Paris; but this he was not able to accomplish, since one of his poems, which was both impious and obscene, began to make great disturbance. At Colwar he resided for about a year, and returning to Geneva, bought a beautiful villa near that city, where he enjoyed the homages of the Genevans and occasional travellers; and was very much charmed for a short time with his agreeable retirement, but the quarrels that agitated the little republic of Geneva, soon obliged him to quit it. He was accused of privately fomenting the disputes of learning towards the prevailing party, and laughing at both. Being thus compelled to leave his country house, he fixed himself in France, within about a league of Geneva, in Le Pays de Geux, an almost savage desert, which he had the satisfaction of fertilizing. Overloaded as he was with glory and wealth, still he was not happy. In the beginning of the year, 1778, he determined to exchange the tranquility of Ferney for the noise and bustle of the capital, where he was very well received. Such honours were decreed him by the academies as till then had been entirely unknown; he was crowned in a full theatre, and distinguished by the public with the strongest enthusiasm. But the philosopher of eighty years, soon fell a victim to this indiscreet officiousness: the fatigue of visits and attendance at theatrical representations, the change of regimen, and mode of living, inflamed his blood, already too much disordered. On his arrival, he had a violent hæmorrhage, which greatly impaired his health. Some days before his last illness, the idea of approaching death tormented him. At length not being able to obtain sleep, he took a large dose of opium, which deprived him of his senses. On the 30th of May 1778, he died, and was buried at Selicis, a Benidictine abbey, between Nogent and Troyes. At the time he had the vomiting of blood, and even made a sort of profession of

faith: this, it was supposed was policy and illusion, and only served to shew the surplusness of this extraordinary man; who at London, was a Free-thinker, a Cartesian at Versailles, a Christian at Nantz, and at Berlin, an Infidel. In society he was alternately an Aristippus and a Diogenes. There are many editions of his works. We leave our readers to judge the situation and feelings of an infidel, at the closing scene.

USHER, (JAMES) archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, and a most illustrious prelate, as well for his piety, and other virtues, as for his great abilities and profound erudition, was descended from a very ancient family, and born at Dublin, on the 4th of January 1580. His father was a clerk in Chancery; his mother the daughter of James Stanihurst speaker of the house of commons. James from his infancy, discovered great parts, and a strong passion for books; and this remarkable circumstance attended the beginning of his library pursuits, that he was taught by two of his aunts who had been blind from the cradle. At the age of eight years, he was sent to a school which was opened by Mr. James Fillerton, and Mr James Hamilton, two young Scotch gentlemen, who were placed at Dublin by James I. then only king of Scotland, to keep up a correspondence with the protestant nobility and gentry there, in order to secure an interest in that kingdom, when queen Elizabeth should be no more. After continuing five years under these masters, and having made a progress far beyond his age he was admitted into the college of Dublin, which was finished in the year 1593. He was one of the first students that were admitted here, under Mr. Hamilton, one of his former masters, who was now made proffes-

sor of that university, he studied logic and the philosophy of Aristotle; and though his love of poetry and cards somewhat retarded his progress for a time, yet he soon recovered himself of those habits, and applied himself to books with more vigor than ever. At the age of fourteen, he began to make extracts from all the historical books he could meet with, in order to fit the facts more firmly in his mind; and by the time he was sixteen, he had made such a proficiency in chronology, that he had drawn up in Latin, an exact chronicle of the bible, as far as the book of Kings, not materially differing from his "Annals," which have since been handed to the public.

His father had designed him for the bar, and had designed to send him to the English inns of court, with an idea that he might there cultivate that study to more advantage; but in 1588, death snatched the old gentleman from the state of action, and left the young one to pursue his own inclinations, which strongly led him to divinity. His father's estate being somewhat involved in difficulties by law-suits and sisters portions, he thought that these might in some degree impede the progress of his studies, and therefore gave it up to his brother and sisters, reserving only as much as would enable him to buy some books, and afford him a genteel maintenance in the college. He devoted himself entirely to the pursuits of literature, human and divine; and increased so much in all kind of knowledge, that his fame spread far and wide, and he soon became an example of piety, modesty and learning. At that time, there was a daring and learned Jesuit, named Henry Fitz-Symonds, then a prisoner in Dublin Castle, who sent out a challenge, defying the ablest champion that should come against him, to dispute with him about the points in controversy, between the Roman and Protestant churches. Usher, though but in his nineteenth year, accepted the challenge, and accordingly they met. The Jesuit at first despised him, as being a boy;

yet, after a conference or two, was so very sensible of the quickness of his wit, the strength of his arguments, and his skill in disputation, as to decline any further contest with him.

In 1600, he took the degree of A. M. and in 1601, though under canonical age, yet on account of his extraordinary attainments, was ordained both deacon and priest, by his uncle, Henry Usher, then archbishop of Armagh. In 1603, he was sent over to England with Dr. Luke Challoner, in order to purchase books for the library at Dublin; in London he found Sir Thomas Bodley, employed in the same manner, for his newly erected library at Oxford. In 1606, he took another voyage to England, in order to furnish himself with books and manuscripts which he wanted for his inquiries into English history. The year folowing he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, and was soon after made chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by Dr. Loftus, then archbishop; and it was in this place, that Mr. Camden found him when he was publishing the last edition of his "Britannia." The same year he was chosen divinity-professor in the university of Dublin, which office he sustained 13 years, reading lectures weekly throughout the year. In 1609, he made a third voyage to England, and became acquainted with the most learned and eminent men there; after which, he constantly made it a practice to visit England once in every three years. In 1610, he was elected provost of Dublin college; which post he refused, being apprehensive of its hindering him in those great designs he then had in hand for the promotion of learning and true religion. In 1612, he took the degree of D. D. and the next year at London, published his first work entitled "De Ecclesiarum Christianarum, Successione et Statu," 4to. but had not an opportunity to do all that he proposed, his continuation coming down no farther, than to the year 1240.

In 1612, he married the daughter of Dr. Luke Challoner. In 1615, a parliament was held at Dublin, and a convocation of the clergy, in which was composed certain articles relating to the doctrine and discipline of the church. These articles were drawn up by Usher, and signed by archbishop Jones, then lord chancellor of Ireland, and speaker of the house of bishops in convocation, by an order from king James I. Some persons took occasion to represent Dr. Usher as a puritan, and to render him odious to the king on that account; but the Dr. coming over to England in 1619, so well satisfied his majesty upon that point, that the year following he promoted him to the bishopric of Meath. In November 1622, he made a speech in the castle-chamber at Dublin, upon the censuring of certain officers concerning the lawfulness of taking, and the danger of refusing, the oath of supremacy; which so well pleased king James, that he wrote him a letter of thanks for it. The next year he made another voyage to England, in order to collect materials for a work concerning the antiquities of the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which the king himself had employed him to write: and soon after his return to Ireland, he was engaged in answering the challenge of Malone, an Irish Jesuit of the college of Lorraine.

It was in England that king James advanced him to the archbishoprick of Armagh; but as he was preparing to return to Ireland, he was siezed with a quartan ague which detained him nine months. In the administration of his archbishoprick, he acted, as in every other station, in a most exemplary manner, and vigorously opposed the design of granting a more full toleration to the Irish Papists. An assembly of the whole nation, both papists and protestants, had been called by the then lord deputy Falkland, for the consideration of that point; when the bishops by the lord primates invitation, met first at his house,

and both he and they subscribed a protestation against a toleration of popery, but these matters did not in the least hinder him from prosecuting his studies, from procuring a great number of manuscripts from the east and other parts, and from publishing, from time to time, many curious and useful works. In 1634, the parliament of Ireland being ready to meet, there arose a dispute between the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, concerning precedence; but Usher asserted his right with so much clearness, and evidence, that he carried the point.

In 1640, he came over to England, bringing his family with an intention to return very soon to Ireland, but was prevented by the rebellion which broke out there the next year. He was a man of too much note, and of too high a station, not to be deeply involved in, and affected with, the succeeding troubles. During the rebellion in Ireland, he was plundered of every thing but his library, and some furniture in his house at Drogheda, from whence the library was conveyed to England: here the king conferred on him the bishoprick of Carlisle, to be held in commendam; the revenues of which however, were reduced to almost nothing, by the Scots and English armies quartering upon it; when all the lands belonging to the English Bishopricks were siezed by the Parliament, they voted him a pension of four hundred pounds per ann. which, however, he never received but once or twice. It is said that Cardinal Richlieu invited him into France, with a promise of the free exercise of his religion, and a considerable pension; and likewise by the state of Holland, who offered him the the place of honorary professor at Leyden; but these facts are not certain. In 1743, he removed to Oxford, where the king then was, and was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He refused to set among them; and this, together with some of his sermons at Oxford, giving offence to the parliament, they ordered his library to be seized. It

accordingly was seized, and would have been sold, had it not been for Dr. Featly, who sat among those divines, while his heart was with the church and king, obtained it by means of Mr. Selden, for his own use, and by that means kept it secure for the right owner.

The kings' affairs declining, and Oxford being threatened with a siege, he left that city, and returned to Caerdiff in Wales, to the house of Sir Timothy Tyrrel, who had married his only daughter; and was then governor and general of the ordnance. For six months at this asylum he enjoyed a tolerable degree of tranquility, prosecuting his studies, and then went to the castle of St. Donate, whither he was invited, by the lady dowager Stradling; but in his journey thither, he was extremely ill used by the people of the mountains, who took away even his books and papers. At St. Donate's he found an excellent library; but a fit of sickness prevented him from making that use of it proposed. In 1646, he went to London upon an invitation from the countess of Peterborough, to make her house his home; and, in 1647, was chosen preacher of Lincolns-Inn.

During the treaty of the Isle of Wight, he was sent for by the king, who consulted him about the government of the church. The execution of his majesty struck him with great horror. The countess of Peterborough's house, where the primate then lived, being just over against Charing-Cross. Several of her gentlemen and servants went up to the leads of the house, from whence they could plainly see what was acting before Whitehall. As soon as his majesty came upon the scaffold, some of the household told the primate of it, and asked him if he would wish to see the king once more before he was put to death. At first he was unwilling, but at last went up; where, as the ceremonial advanced, the primate grew more and more affected; and, when the executioners in vizards began to put up the king's hair, grew pale, and would

have fainted, if he had not been immediately carried off. In 1650, he published the first part of his annals of the Old Testament, and the second in 1654.

His great reputation having excited in Cromwell a curiosity to see him, the primate upon the usurper's intimation of it to him, he in the year 1654, went, and was received with great civility; and the usurper made him many promises, but never performed any of them. On the 26th of March, 1655-6, he died, at Ryegate in Surry, in the house of the countess of Peterborough. Preparations were making to bury him privately, but Cromwell ordered him to be interred with great magnificence in Westminster Abbey. He wrote and published a great number of Latin and English works; and some were published after his death in both languages. He had made large notes and observations upon the writings and characters of the fathers and ecclesiastical authors, which he designed as the foundation of a large and elaborate work, to be called "Theologica Bibliotheca;" and this was indeed, of all his works, that which he had most set his heart upon. The calamities of the times, however would not permit him to finish it. Three hundred letters between Usher and his learned correspondent, with his life by Dr. Parr, who was his chaplain at the time of his death, were published in 1686, at London, folio.

WAKE, (Dr. William) an eminent English prelate, was born in the county of Dorset, in the year 1657. In 1672 he was admitted a member in Christ's church, Oxford, where he took the degrees in the arts, and afterwards went into orders, and was appointed preacher to the society of Grays Inn. In the reign of James II. he attended the lord viscount Preston, ambassador to France, as his chaplain; and, upon his return to England, distinguished himself in

the dispute between the protestants and papists. The following pieces he published, 1 " An Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England in the several Articles proposed by Monsieur de Meaux, late Bishop of Condom, in his Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church. To which is prefixed a particular account of Monsieur de Meaux's Book, 1686," 4to. 2. " A Defence of the same, against de Meaux and his Vindicator, 1686," 4to. 3. " A Second Defence, &c. 1688," 4to. 4. " A Discourse of the Holy Eucharist, in the two great points of the real presence and the adoration of the Host, 1687," 4to. 5. " A Discourse concerning the Nature of Idolatry, in which a late Author's true and only Notion of Idolatry, is considered and confuted, 1688," 4to. This was written against the Reasons for abrogating the Test, by Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford. 6. " Sure and honest Means for the conversion of all Heretics, &c. 1688," 4to. This is a translation from the French, with a preface by our author. 7. " An Historical treatise of Transubstantiation, wherein is made appear, that, according to the principles of that Church, this Doctrine cannot be an Article of Faith, 1687," 4to. This was written by a member of the church of Rome, and published by our author. 8. " Two Discourses of Purgatory and Prayer, for the Dead, 1688," 4to. 9. " A Continuation of the Present State of the Controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome : being a full, account of the books published on both sides 1688," 4to.

In 1689, he took the degree of D. D. and was appointed deputy clerk of the closet, and chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary. And was made canon of Christ-Church, in the room of Dr. Aldrich, promoted to the deanery, thereof, the same year who was made rector of St. James' Westminster, in 1694; dean of Exeter, in 1701 ; bishop of Lincoln, in 1705 ; and archbishop of Canterbury, in January

1715. He was a principal character in that great scene of controversy, which opened itself with regard to the convocation, at the close of the last century; and a dispute was carried on with great spirit and resolution between himself and the celebrated Atterbury. Besides what bishop Wake wrote and published in these two memorable controversies, which were very considerable, he was the author of several other publications. A considerably large 8vo. vol. of his "Sermons and Discourses on several Occasions," made their appearance in 1690. In 1693, he published an English version of "The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, St. Barnabas, St. Ignatius, St. Clement, St. Polycarp, the Shepherd of Hermas, and the martyrdoms of St. Ignatius and Polycarp; with a large Preliminary Discourse relating to the several Treatises here put together." He died at Lambeth, Jan. 24, 1736.

WALLER, (EDMUND) an English poet, was the son of Robert Waller, Esq. of Agmendesham in Buckinghamshire, by Anne, the sister of John Hampden, Esq. who distinguished himself so much in the beginning of the civil wars. On the 3d of March, 1605, he was born at Colleshill, which, though, in the parish of Agmondesham, stands in Hertfordshire; and his father dying when he was very young, the care of his education fell on his mother. His biographer states that he was first sent to Eton school, but of this point we are not certain, as the subject has been in dispute. We find him in kings-college, Cambridge, where he could not continue long; for at the age of seventeen he was chosen into the last parliament of king James I. and served as burgess for Agmondesham. So early as the year 1623, he began to exercise his poetical talents, as appears from a copy of verses in his work, "Upon the Danger his Majesty,

being prince, escaped in the Road of St. Andoro;" for, there, as prince Charles was returning from Spain that year, narrowly escaped being cast away. It was neither his wit, his fine parts, or his poetry, that was the occasion of his being first publicly known; but it was the marrying the daughter and sole heiress of a rich citizen against a powerful rival, whose interest was espoused by the court. It is not known at what time he married his first wife, but he was a widower at the age of five and twenty, when he began to have a passion for Sacharissa, which was a fictitious name for the lady, Dorothy Sidney, daughter of the earl of Leicester, and afterwards wife to the earl of Sunderland.

Now he was known at court, and carressed by all the people of quality, who had any relish for wit and polite literature, and was one of the famous club, of which the lord Falkland, Mr. Chillingworth, and other eminent men, were members. At one of their meetings, they heard a bustle in the street; and were told that a son of Ben. Johnson, was arrested. They sent for him; and he proved to be Mr. George Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester. Mr. Waller liked him so well, that he paid the debt, which was about 100l. on condition that he would live with him at Beansfield. Mr. Morley did so, eight or ten years, and from him he used to own that he learned a taste of the ancient writers, and acquired what he had of their genius; not but he had given specimens of his taste and skill in poetry, before this incident of Mr. Morley, only that he improved and refined it.

In 1640, he was returned burgess for Agmondesham, in the parliament which met in April. An intermission of parliament having disgusted the nation, and raised jealousies against the designs of the court, which would be sure to shew themselves whenever the king came to ask a supply. Mr. Waller was one of the first who condemned the preceding measures. He shewed himself in opposition to the court, and

made a speech in the house on this occasion, on the 22d of April, 1640: it gives us some notions of his general principles in government, in which he afterwards proved very variable and inconstant. He also opposed the court in the long parliament which met the November following, and was chosen to impeach judge Crawley, which he did on the 6th of July, 1641, in a warm and elegant speech This speech was so highly applauded, that twenty thousand of them were sold in one day. In 1642, he was one of the commissioners appointed by the parliament, to present their propositions of peace to the king at Oxford. In 1643, he was deeply engaged in a design with Tomkins, Challoner, and others, to reduce the city of London and the tower, to the use of the king.

Waller was the principal actor and contriver in this plot, which was in design when he and the other commissioners were at Oxford with the parliament's propositions; and that being then known to the king, occasioned him to speak these words to Waller, when he kissed his hand; "Though you are the last, yet you are not the worst nor the least in favour." When he was examined touching this plot he was asked, whether Selden, Pierpont, Whitelocke and others by name, were acquainted with it? The answer that he made, was, that they were not; but that he did come one evening to Selden's study, where Pierpont and Whitelocke then were, on purpose to impart it to them all, and speaking of such a thing in general terms, those gentlemen did so inveigh against any such thing as treachery and baseness, and that which might be the occasion of shedding much blood, that he said he durst not, for the awe and respect which he had for Selden and the rest, communicate any of the particulars to them, but was almost disheartened himself to proceed in it. They all were tried and condemned; Tomkyns and Challoner only were hanged; Waller had a reprieve from general Essex, and after a year's imprisonment,

paid a fine of ten thousand pounds, and was liberated.

After he had saved himself from the consequences of this plot, he travelled into France, where he continued several years. While he continued there, his residence for the most part, was at Roan, where some of his children, by a second wife, were born. In 1645, there appeared an edition of his poems. Upon his return to England he sided with some of the powerful party, particularly with O. Cromwell, with whom he was very intimate.

In 1654, he wrote a panygeric upon Cromwell, as likewise a poem on his death in 1658. At the restoration he was treated with great civility by Charles II. who always made him one of the party in his diversions at the duke of Buckingham's and other places; and gave him a grant of the provostship of Eton college, although that grant proved of no effect. He sat in several parliaments after the restoration; and continued in the full vigor of his genius till the end of his life; and his natural vivacity made his company agreeable till the last. On the 1st of Oct. 1687, he died of a dropsy, and was interred in the church-yard of Beconsfield, where a monument is erected to his memory. He left several children, and bequeathed his estate to his second son Edmund; his eldest, Benjamin, being so far from inheriting his father's wit, that he even wanted common sense. Edmund, in the beginning of his life, was member of parliament for Agmondesham; but afterwards turned quaker. He had other sons and daughters.

The best edition of Mr. Waller's works, is that published in 1730, 4to. containing his "Poems, Speeches, and Letters," with elegant and useful notes and observations by Fenton.

WALLIS, (JOHN) a very eminent mathematician, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Ashford, (England) Nov. 23, 1616. He learned the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and French languages, at Felsted-school. In 1632, he was sent to Emanuel college, and in 1637, took his degree of Master of Arts. In 1640, he entered into orders, and was chosen fellow of Queens college. In 1643, he published "Truth Tried," or animadversions on the Lord Brooks's treatise, called the "Nature of Truth," &c. styling himself a "Minister of London." In 1644, he was chosen one of the scribes or secretaries of the assembly of divines at Westminster; and the same year took a wife. Academical studies being much interrupted, by the civil wars, at both the universities, the most learned among them, resorted to London, and formed assemblies there. Wallis belonging to one of these, who met once a week, to discourse on philosophical subjects; and this society was the rise and beginning, of that which was afterwards incorporated by the title of the Royal Society. The savillian professor of geometry at Oxford being ejected, in 1649, Wallis was appointed to succeed him in that place. In 1649, he published some animadversions on a Book of Mr. Baxter's, intitled "Aphorisms of Justification and the Covenant;" and in 1653, a Grammar of the English Language, for the use of foreigners, in Latin. In 1654, he took the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1655, Mr. Hobber, having printed his treatise "De corpore Philosophico." Dr. Wallis the same year wrote a confutation of it in Latin, under the title of "Elenchis Geometrica," which occasioned a long controversy. Upon the restoration, he met with great respect; the king thinking favourably of him on account of some services done to his royal father and himself; he was therefore, not only made king's chaplain, but confirmed in his places of savillian professor and keeper of the archeries. He died October the 8th, 1703.

WALPOLE, (Sir Robert) earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, in Norfolk, the 6th of November, 1674, educated at Eton school. Thence he was elected to king's college, Cambridge, 1681; but, succeeding to the family estate, on the death of his eldest brother, he resigned his fellowship in 1700. He was chosen member of parliament for King's Lynn. In 1705, he was nominated one of the council to Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England. In 1707, appointed secretary at war; and in 1709, treasurer of the navy. In 1710, he was removed from all his posts, and held no office afterwards during the queen's reign.

In 1711, he was voted by the house of commons, guilty of an high breach of trust, and notorious corruption, in his office of secretary at war; and it was resolved, that he should be committed to the tower, and expelled the house.

The borough of Lynn, re-elected him; and shortly after the schism bill gave him a fine opportunity of displaying his eloquence; and of appearing in the character of the champion of civil and religious liberty. On the death of the queen, a revolution of politics took place. Walpole before recommended himself to the house of Hanover, by his zeal for its cause. His promotion, therefore soon took place, on the arrival of the king, he was in a few days appointed receiver and paymaster-general of all the garrisons and forces in Great Britain, and a privy counsellor. He soon acquired great ministerial honor, being appointed first commissioner of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. When the king was abroad in 1623, he was sworn sole secretary of state. In 1725, he was made knight of the bath, and the year after knight of the garter. 1742, the opposition prevailed, and he was not any longer able to carry a majority in the house of commons. He now resigned all his places, and fled for shelter behind the throne.

But there is so little appearance of his credit having received any diminution, that he was soon after created earl of Orford. The king also, granted him a pension of 4000l. in consideration of his long and faithful services. He died in 1745, aged seventy-one.

WARBURTON, (WILLIAM) an English prelate of great abilities, was born at Newark-upon-Trent, in the county of Nottingham, on the 24th of December 1691. Our hero received the early part of his education, under Mr. Weston, then master of a school in Rutlandshire. Young Warburton was originally designed, to follow the profession of his ancestors, viz. the civil law, and he was accordingly indented to an Attorney with whom he continued until he was qualified to commence business on his own footing. He was then admitted to one of the courts of Westminster, and for some years after continued the business of attorney and solicitor at the place of his birth. The success he met with in this business, was not sufficient to induce him to devote the rest of his life to it: for it appears probable that his want of encouragement, might tempt him to turn his thoughts towards a profession, in which his literary acquisitions would be more valuable, and in which he might more easily pursue the bent of his inclination. He appears to have brought more learning from school than was necessary for a practising lawyer. This might rather impede than forward his progress, as it has been generally observed, that an attention to literary concerns, and the bustle of an attorney's office, with only a moderate share of business, are wholly incompatible. It therefore, is not to be wondered at, that he preferred retirement to noise, and altogether relinquished what advantages he might expect from continuing to fol-

low the law. It has been suggested by an ingenious writer, that he was for some time usher to a school. In 1724, his first work made its appearance under the title of "Miscellaneous Translations in Prose and Verse, from Roman Poets, Orators, and Historians," 12mo. It is dedicated to his early patron, Sir Robert Sutton, and seems to have laid the foundation of his first ecclesiastical preferment. It is probable, that he had not at this period altogether abandoned his profession, though it is certain that the did not continue to follow it much longer. About Christmas, of 1726, he went to London, where he was introducedto Theobald, Concanen, and others of Mr. Pope's enemies, with whose conversation he was very much pleased. It was at this time, that he wrote a letter to Concanen, which by accident, falling into the hands of the late Dr. Akenside, was shewn to most of that gentleman's friends, and by that means became the subject of much speculation. About this time he also communicated to Theobald, some notes on Shakespeare, which afterwards appeared in that critic's edition of our great dramatic poet. In 1727, his second work was published, under the title of "A Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by Historians," 12mo. this work was also dedicated to Sir Robert Sutton. At this time he was in orders; and on the 25th of April 1728, had the honour to be in the king's list of masters of arts, created at Cambridge, on his majesty's visit to that university. The same year, in June, he was presented by the above named patron, to the rectory of Burnt Boroughton, in the diocese of Lincoln, a valuable living, which he retained till his death; and where he spent a considerable part of the prime of his life, in a studious retirement; and it was there that he planned, and in part executed, some of his most important works. Several years elapsed, after obtaining this preferment, before Mr. Warburton

appeared again in the world as a writer. In 1736, he exhibited a plan of a new edition of Velleius Parterculus, which he printed in the "Bibliotheque Britanique, ou Histoire des Ouvrages des Savaus de la graude Bretagne, pour, les Mois Juillet, Aout, et Sept. 1736. A la Haye." The design never was completed. It was in this year that he may be said to have emerged from the obscurity of a private life, into the notice of the world. The first publication which afterwards rendered him famous, now appeared under the title of "The Alliance between Church and State; or, The Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion, and a Test-Law, demonstrated from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations." In three parts: the first, treating of a civil and religious society; the second, of an established church; the third, of a test-law, 8vo. At the end was announced the scheme of "The Divine Legation, of Moses," in which he had, at this time, made a considerable progress. In Jan. 1737-8, the first vol. of this work made its appearance, and met with a reception which neither the subject, nor the manner in which it was treated, seemed to authorise. It was, as the author afterwards observed, fallen upon in so outrageous and brutal a manner, as had been scarcely pardonable, had it been "The Divine Legation of Mahomet." Several answers were produced, and he received so much abuse from the authors of "The Weekly Miscellany," that in less than two months he found himself under the necessity of defending himself, in "A Vindication of the Author of the Divine Legation of Moses, from the Aspersions of the Country Clergyman's Letter, in the Weekly Miscellany, of Feb. 14, 1737," 8vo. Mr. Warburton's extraordinary merit attracted the notice of the heir-apparent to the crown, in whose immediate service we find him, in June, 1738, when he published "Faith working by Charity to Christian Edification; a Sermon, &c." The "Essay on Man,"

had now been published some years ; and it is universally supposed that the author had in the composition of it, adopted the philosophy of lord Bolingbroke, whom on this occasion he had followed as a guide without understanding the tendency of his principles. The same year, M. de Crousay, wrote some remarks on it, accusing the author of Spinosism and Naturalism ; which happening to fall into Mr. Warburton's hands, he published a defence of the first epistle, and in a short time after, of the remaining three, in seven letters, of which six were printed in 1739, and the seventh in 1740, under the title of " A Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man, by the author of the Divine Legation." The opinion which Mr. Pope conceived of these defences, as well as of their author, will be best seen in his letters. In consequence, a firm friendship was established between them, which continued with undiminished fervor until the death of Mr. Pope, and the survivor, during the remainder of his life, paid a deference and respect to his friend's judgment and abilities, which will be considered by many, as almost bordering on servility. In 1741, the second vol. of " The Divine Legation," in two parts, containing books IV. V. VI. was published ; and also, a second edition of the " Alliance between Church and State." In the summer of that year, Mr. Pope and Mr. Warburton, in a country ramble, took Oxford in their way, where they parted, Mr. P. after one day's stay, going westward ; and Mr. W. who stayed a day after him, to visit Dr. Conybeare, then dean of Christ church, returning to London. On that day, the vice-chancellor, Dr. Leeth, sent a message to his lodgings, with the usual compliment, to know if a doctor's degree in divinity would be acceptable to him ; to which such an answer was returned, as so polite a message deserved. About the same time, Mr. P. had the like offer made him of a doctor's degree in law, which he seemed disposed to accept, until he learnt that some

impediment had been thrown in the way of his friend's receiving the compliment intended for him by the vice-chancellor. He then absolutely refused that proposed to himself. Both the degrees, were therefore laid aside; and the university of Oxford, lost some reputation by the conduct of this business, being thus deprived of the honor of two names, which certainly would have reflected much credit on the society in which they were to have been enrolled. Mr. Pope's affection for Mr. Warburton, was of service to him in more respects than merely increasing his fame. He introduced and warmly recommended him to most of his friends, and among the rest, to Ralph Allen, Esq. of Prior-park, whose niece he sometime after married, and whose great fortune at length came to his only son. In consequence of this introduction, we find Mr. Warburton at Bath, in 1742. There he printed a sermon which had been preached at the Abbey church, on the 24th of Oct. for the benefit of the general hospital or infirmary. To this sermon, which was published, at the request of the governors, was added, "A Short Account of the Nature, Rise, and Progress, of the General Infirmary at Bath." In this year also, he published, a dissertation on the origin of books of chivalry, at the end of Jarver's preface to a translation of "Don Quixote."

In 1742, Mr. Warburton published "A critical and philosophical Commentary on Mr. Pope's Essay on Man. In which is contained a Vindication of the said Essay, from the misrepresentations of M. de Resoul, the French translator, and of M. de Crousay, professor of philosophy and mathematics in the academy of Lausanne, the commentator." It was at this period, when Mr. Warburton, had the entire confidence of Mr. Pope, that he advised him to complete the Dunciad, by changing the Hero, and adding to it a fourth book. This was accordingly executed in 1742, and published early the year following, in 4to. with notes by our author, who, in consequence of it,

received his share of the satire, which Mr. Abber liberally bestowed on both Mr. Pope and his annotator. In the latter end of the same year, he published complete editions of the "Essay on Man," and the "Essay on Criticism," and from the specimen which he there exhibited of his abilities, it may be presumed, Mr. Pope determined to commit the publication of those works which he should leave, to Mr. Warburton's care. At Mr. Pope's desire, he, about this time revised and corrected the Essay on Homer, as it now stands in the last edition of that translation. The publication of "The Dunciad," was the last service which our author rendered Mr. Pope in his life time. After a lingering and tedious illness, the event of which had been long foreseen, this great poet died on the 30th of May, 1744, and by his will, dated the 12th of the preceding December, bequeathed to Mr. Warburton, one half of his library, and the best of all such of his works already printed as he had not otherwise disposed of, or alienated, and all the profits which should arise from any edition to be printed after his death; but at the same time directed, that they should be published without any future alterations. The same year his assistance to Dr. Z. Grey, was handsomely acknowledged in the preface to Hudibras. "The Divine Legation of Moses," had now been published some time, and various answers and objections to it had started up from different quarters; and this year Mr. Warburton turned his attention to these attacks on his favorite work, and defended himself in a manner which, if it did not prove him to be possessed of much humility, or diffidence, at least demonstrated, that he knew how to wield the weapons of controversy, with the hand of a master. On the 5th of Sept. 1745, the friendship between him and Mr. Allen was more closely cemented, by his marriage with Miss Tucker, who survived him, and became afterwards the wife of the Rev. M. Smith. At this juncture, the kingdom was under a great

alarm, occasioned by the rebellion breaking out in Scotland. Those who wished well to the then established government, found it necessary to exert every effort which could be used against the invading enemy. The clergy were not wanting on their part; and no one did more service than Mr. Warburton, who published three very excellent and seasonable sermons, at this important crisis. The last of these sermons involved him in a new controversy with Dr. Stebbing. Notwithstanding his great connections, his acknowledged abilities, and his established reputation; a reputation founded on the durable basis of learning, and upheld by the decent and attentive performance of every duty belonging to his station, yet we do not find that he received any addition to the preferment given him in 1728, by Sir Robert Sutton, until April 1746, when he was unanimously called by the society of Lincolns Inn, to be their preacher. In November he published "A Sermon preached on the Thanksgiving appointed to be observed te 9th of October for the suppression of the late unnatural rebellion, 1746," 8vo. The next year his edition of "Shakespeare," appeared, and likewise his "Preface to Clarissa;" and the same year he published, 1 "A Letter from an Author to a Member of Parliament, concerning Literary Property," 8vo. 2 "Preface to Mr. Cockburn's Remarks upon the principles and reasonings of Dr. Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, &c." 8vo. 3. "Preface to the Critical Inquiry nto the Opinions and Practice of the ancient Philosophers, concerning the Nature of a future State, and their Method of Teaching by double Doctrine," 8vo. In 1748, a third edition of "The Alliance between Church and State; corrected and enlarged." In 1749, a very extraordinary attack was made on the moral character of Mr. Pope, from a quarter whence it could be the least expected. His "Guide, Philosopher and Friend," lord Bolingbroke, published a

book which he had formerly lent Mr. Pope in manuscript. The preface to this work, written by M. Mallet, contained an accusation, of Mr. Pope's having clandestinely printed an edition of his lordship's performance, without his leave or knowledge. A defence of the poet soon after made its appearance, which was universally ascribed to Mr. Warburton, and was afterwards owned by him, and likewise produced an abusive pamphlet. About this time, the publication of Dr. Middleton's "Inquiry concerning the Miraculous Powers," gave rise to a controversy, which was managed with great warmth and asperity on both sides, and not much to the credit of either party. Mr. Warburton, on this occasion published an excellent performance, written with a degree of candour and temper, which, it is to be lamented, he did not always exercise. The title of it was, "Julian; or, A Discourse concerning the Earthquake and fiery Eruption, which defeated the emperor's attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, 1750," 8vo. In 1751, he published his edition of "Mr. Pope's Works," with notes, in nine vols. 8vo. and the same year printed, "An Answer to a Letter to Dr. Middleton, &c. 8vo. and "An Account of the Phrophesies of Arise Evans, the Welch Prophet, in the last Century:" the last of those pieces, afterwards subjected him to much ridicule. In 1753, Mr. Warburton, published the first vol. of a course of Sermons preached at Lincolns Inn; and this, in the subsequent year, was followed by a second. After the public had been sometime promised lord Bolingbroke's works, they about this time were gratified. The known abilities and infidelity of this nobleman, had created apprehensions in the minds of many people, of the pernicious effects of his doctrines, and nothing but the appearance of his whole force could have convinced his friends, how little there was to be dreaded from arguments against religion so weakly supported. The personal enmity, which

had been excited many years before, between the peer and our author, had occasioned the former to direct much of his reasoning against two works of the latter. Many answers were soon published but none with more accuteness, solidity, and sprightliness, than, "A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy in two letters to a Friend, 1754." The third and fourth letters were published in 1753, with another edition of the two former; and, in the same year, a smaller edition of the whole; which though it came into the world without a name, was universally ascribed to Mr. Warburton, and afterwards publicly owned by him. At this advanced period of his life, that preferment which his abilities might have claimed, and which had hitherto been withheld, seemed to be approaching towards him. In 1754, he was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and the next year was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Derham, on the death of Dr. Maugey. About the same time, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him, by Dr. Herring, then archbishop of Canterbury; and a new impression of "The Divine Legation," having been called for, he printed a fourth edition of the first part of it, corrected and enlarged, divided into two parts, with a dedication to the earl of Hardwicke. The same year appeared, "A Sermon preached before his Grace, Charles, Duke of Marlborough, President, and the Governors of the Hospital for the Small-Pox, and for Innoculation, at the Parish-Church of St. Andrew, Holborn; on Thursday, April 24, 1755," 4to. and in 1756, "A Sermon preached on the last public Fast-Day, at Lincolns-Inn-Chapel," 4to. In 1757, a pamphlet was published, entitled, "Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion," which is said to have been composed of marginal observations made by Dr. Warburton, on reading Mr. Hume's book; and which gave so much offence to the author animadverted upon, that he thought it of import-

ance enough to deserve particular mention in the short account of his life. Oct. 11, in this year, our author was advanced to the deanery of Bristol; and, in 1758, re-published the second part of "The Divine Legation," divided into two parts. He published a single "Sermon preached at St. Lawrence Jury, Thursday, April 30, 1767, before his Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of York, President, and the Governors of the London Hospital, &c." 4to. This sermon closed his literary career. After this period, his faculties continued unimpaired for some time. He died June, 1779, in the eighty-first year of his age. A neat marble monument has been erected to his memory, in the cathedral of Gloucester, with an inscription.

WALSYNGHAM, (Sir Francis) a most eminent statesman, and exemplary christian, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Chislehurst in Kent, of an ancient and respectable family. He spent some time at king's college; but to complete his education travelled to foreign countries, where he acquired various languages and great accomplishments. These soon procured him employments in several important affairs of state. He was ambassador in France during the civil wars in that kingdom. In 1750, he was sent a second time to that country in the same capacity. His negociations and dispatches during that embassy were collected by Sir Dudley Diggs, and published in 1655, with this title "The Complete Ambassador," &c. These papers manifest his exquisite abilities, and his fitness for the various trusts reposed in him. In 1573, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, and sworn a privy councellor. He now devoted himself solely to the service of his country and his queen; and by his vigilance and address, preserved her crown and life,

from daily attempts and conspiracies. In 1587, when the king of Spain, made such extraordinary preparations, Walsyngham used his utmost skill to discover the secrets of their destination : he first obtained intelligence that Philip had discovered his design to the pope, and desired his blessing upon it ; and he next procured a copy of this letter, which was stolen out of the pope's cabinet. He was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands, in 1578 ; went a third time ambassador into France, to treat of a marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anson ; and to conclude a league, offensive and defensive between both kingdoms. In 1583, he was dispatched into Scotland, to secure their young and inexperienced king from evil counsellors.

He could, as Loyd says, as well fit the humour of king James with passages out of Xenophon, Thucydides, Plutarch and Tacitus, as he could that of Henry king of France, Rabelais' conceits, or the Hollander, with mechanic discourses. He founded a divinity lecture at Oxford, and provided a library for king's college, Cambridge. Beside his other employments, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the Garter ; yet, he died so poor, in 1589, that on account of his debts, he was buried privately by night in St. Paul's church, without any manner of funeral solemnity. He left one daughter, famous, for having three husbands of the greatest distinction : 1st. Sir Philip Sidney ; 2d. the earl of Essex ; and 3d. R. Bousk, earl of St. Albans.

WASHINGTON, (GENERAL GEORGE, *Commander in Chief of the American Forces, during the Revolutionary War, and first President of the United States)* was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. He was the third son of Mr. Augustine Washington, whose grandfa-

ther, Mr. John Washington, had emigrated from the North of England to the spot where our hero was born, in the year 1657. He received a private education in the house of his father, under the care of a domestic tutor, who not only instructed him in English literature and the general principles of science, but also in morality and religion; and from the whole tenor of his behaviour through life, it is evident, that uncommon pains must have been taken to instil into his young and tender mind the best principles of the human heart.

In the tenth year of his age he had the misfortune to lose his excellent father, when the patrimonial estate devolved to an elder brother. This young gentleman, who had served in the colonial troops against Carthagena, upon his return, called the family mansion MOUNT VERNON, in honour of the British admiral, who commanded the expedition and destined his brother George to serve in the navy.

At the age of fifteen, in conformity to his brother's intentions, as well as his own inclination, the place of a midshipman was procured for him in a vessel of war then stationed on the coast of Virginia, and every thing necessary was in readiness for his departure; but here the fears and anxiety of an affectionate mother interposed and put a stop to his nautical career.

He remained at home during the four ensuing years, improving himself in useful knowledge, and devoting a considerable portion of his time to the study of the mathematics, in order that he might be better qualified for the profession of a surveyor, the station in life, to which he seemed now disposed to devote his future views. And here it may be observed, that it was in this situation he had such an opportunity of ascertaining the value of vacant lands, as afterwards contributed greatly to the increase of his private fortune.

It is a strong evidence of the opinion entertained of his abilities and industry, that when he had only

arrived at the nineteenth year of his age, he was appointed one of the adjutant generals of Virginia, with the rank of major, at a time when it was necessary, that the troops should be trained with all possible dispatch for actual service. He attended to his duty as an officer with exemplary zeal, was indefatigable in the discipline of the troops, and universally beloved both by the officers and privates.

In the year 1753, it had been announced to Mr. Dinwiddie, the lieutenant governor of Virginia, that the French had begun to make encroachments upon the western frontiers of the British empire. It was an object of great importance, to ascertain the truth of these reports. The governor was accordingly desirous to dispatch a suitable person, with dispatches for the French commandant, who should, likewise, explore the situation of the back country. In executing this undertaking, it was necessary to travel through a number of hostile Indians at a very inclement season of the year, and to encounter a variety of dangers sufficient to appal the stoutest heart : but these were so far from deterring the heroic Mr. Washington, that they seemed only to supply him with fresh motives for so hazardous an undertaking. He, therefore, engaged in it with the utmost alacrity, and commenced his journey from Williamsburgh, the very day on which he received his commission. During this expedition, the dangers and fatigues to which he was exposed, were almost inconceivable : in particular, the cold was so intense, that his companion, Mr. Gist, had all his fingers and some of his toes frozen off. " From the 1st day of December to the 15th," says Mr. Washington in his journal, " there was but one day, in which it did not rain or snow incessantly ; and throughout the whole journey, we met with nothing but one continued series of cold wet weather, which occasioned very uncomfortable lodgings ; especially after we had quitted our tent, which was some screen from the inclemency of it."

On his return from this perilous embassy, on the 16th of January, 1754, with Monsieur de St. Pierre's answer and his good success in the Indian negociations, Major Washington was complimented with the thanks and approbation of the governor and assembly. His journal does vast credit to his industry, attention, and judgment, and has since proved of infinite service to those, who have been doomed to traverse the same inhospitable tracts.

In the spring of 1754, the designs of the French becoming more manifest, and their movements more daring, orders were issued by administration for the colonies to arm and unite in one confederacy. The assembly of Virginia took the lead, by voting a sum of money for the public service and raising a regiment for the protection of the frontiers of the colony. Of this corps Mr. Fry, a gentleman supposed to be well acquainted with the western country was appointed colonel, and major Washington received the commission of Lieutenant colonel. But Col. Fry died without even having joined, and of course left his regiment to the second in command. Colonel Washington made indefatigable efforts to form the regiment, establish magazines and open roads, so as to pre-occupy the advantageous post at the confluence of the Alleghaney and Monongahela rivers, which in his preceding journal he had recommended for that purpose. He was to have been joined by a detachment of independent regulars from the Southern colonies, together with some companies of Provincials from North-Carolina and Maryland. But perceiving the necessity of expedition, he without waiting for their arrival commenced his march in the month of May. Notwithstanding his precipitate advance, on ascending the Laurel Hill, fifty miles short of his object, he was advised that a body of French had already taken possession of it and erected a fortification, which they named Fort Du Quesne. He however, proceeded on his journey, and having arriv-

ed at Redstone, he there came up with a strong party of French and Indians, whom he effectually routed, and took the greatest part prisoners. From some of these Colonel Washington had intelligence, that the French forces, on the Ohio, consisted of upwards of 1000 regulars and some hundreds of Indians. Upon this intelligence, taking into consideration the situation of his little army, which was by no means sufficient to act offensively against such a vast superiority of numbers, he fell back to a place known by the appellation of the *Great Meadows*, for the sake of forage and supplies. Here he built a temporary stockade, merely to cover his stores, to which he gave the name of *Fort Necessity*, and remained unmolested till the July following, when his small force, which after it had been joined by a company of regulars, did not exceed 400 men, was attacked by an army of French, and Indians, computed to have been fifteen hundred strong, under the command of Monsieur de Villers. The engagement was continued with great vigour from ten in the morning until sun down, when the French Commander, discouraged by such determined resolution, demanded a parley and offered terms of capitulation. The first proposals were rejected; but in the course of the night, articles were signed, by which it was stipulated, that Colonel Washington's forces should march out with all the honours of war; that they should be allowed to carry off all their military stores, effects and baggage and to march without molestation into the inhabited parts of the country. This capitulation, however, was violated by the indians, whose ungovernable disposition was such, that the French commander could not restrain them from plundering the provincials, on the outset of their march, and from otherwise harrassing them, during some part of their retreat. However, the Legislature were so well satisfied with the behaviour of the party, that thanks were voted to Colonel Washington, and to the officers

and privates under his command, upon their return to Alexandria, where they continued some time, to be recruited and furnished with necessary supplies.

During this period, the French redoubled their activity and diligence on the Ohio, and in other places, while the state of Virginia, which had determined to send out a larger force, in the Spring following, erected the forts Cumberland and Loudon, and formed a camp at Will's Creek, in order the more effectually to annoy the enemy. In these several services, particularly in the construction of the forts, Col. Washington was principally employed.

In 1755, the British government sent to this country, general Braddock, who arrived at Alexandria in May, with two veteran regiments from Ireland. This army, in junction with the independent and provincial corps of America, was to penetrate through the country to fort Du Quesne (now Fort Pit) by the rout of Will's Creek, to repel the French from the confines of the British settlements; and as no person was better acquainted with the frontier country than Col. Washington, and no one in the colony enjoyed so well an established military character, it was thought that his services could be of great public utility, under the command of gen. Braddock. Here, however, one difficulty occurred. Certain orders had been received, during the winter, for settling the rank of his majesty's forces, which enjoined that no officer, who did not derive his commission immediately from the king, could command one who did. This, to the officers of the provincial troops was a severe mortification: for by this regulation their general and field-officers could have no rank, when serving with the general and field-officers commissioned by the crown.

"Though," as the elegant author of the life of Washington expresses it, "his attachment to a military life had been rather increased by the applauses bestowed on his first essay in arms, Colonel Washington possessed too entirely the proud and punctilious

feelings of a soldier to submit to a degradation so humiliating as this. Professing his unabated inclination to continue in the service, he retired indignantly from it, and answered the various letters which he received, pressing him still to hold his commission, with assurances that he would serve with pleasure, when he should be enabled to do so without dishonour."

About this time he became possessed of the family estate, in consequence of the death of his elder brother Mr. Lawrence Washington. To this delightful spot he now retired, resolving to devote his attention to agriculture and the other concerns of rural life ; but to this resolution he was not long permitted to adhere. General Braddock, who had been informed of his worth, was determined, at all events, to have his assistance in the important expedition, on which he was about to set out, and accordingly got over the difficulty respecting rank, by inviting him to enter into his family as a volunteer aid-de-camp. In this capacity, at the battle of Monongahela, he attended that general, whose life was gallantly sacrificed in attempting to extricate his troops from the fatal ambuscade, into which his overweaning confidence had conducted them. Braddock had several horses shot under him, before he fell himself, and there was not an officer, whose duty obliged him to be on horseback that day, except Colonel Washington, who was not either killed or wounded. This circumstance enabled him to display greater abilites in covering the retreat and saving the wreck of the army, than he could otherwise have done. Amid the carnage, that coolness, that self-possession, and fearlessness of danger, which ever distinguished him, were remarkably conspicuous. He rallied the troops, and at the head of a corps of granadiers, covered the retreat of the division. As soon as he had secured their passage, over the ford of the Monongahela, and found they were not pursued, he hastened to concert measures for their further security with colonel Dunbar, who

had remained with the second division and heavy baggage at some distance in the rear. To effect this, he travelled with two guides, all night, through an almost impervious wilderness, notwithstanding the fatigues he had undergone in the day, and although he had so imperfectly recovered from sickness, that he was obliged in the morning to be supported by cushions, on his horse. During the action, Col. Washington had two horses killed under him, and four balls through his coat; but to the astonishment of all, escaped unhurt. The public accounts in Britain and America were not parsimonious in applause for the essential services, which he had rendered on so trying an occasion. Upon this event, the Rev. Samuel Davies, afterwards president of Princeton college, thus prophetically expressed himselsf in a sermon, "As a remarkable instance of patriotism, I may point out to the public, that heroic youth Col. Washington, I cannot but hope, Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner, for some important service to his country." What renders this prediction the more remarkable is, that it was uttered more than twenty years previous to the commencement of the war, which severed the colonies from the mother country.

Not long after this time, the regulation of rank, which had been so injurious to the colonial officers, was changed to their satisfaction, in consequence of the discontent of the officers, and the remonstrance of Colonel Washington; and the supreme power of Virginia, deeply impressed with a sense of his transcendant merits, gave him, in a new and extensive commission, the command of all the troops raised and to be raised in that colony.

It would not comport with the intended brevity of this sketch, to mention in detail the plans he suggested or the system he pursued for defending the frontiers, until the year 1758, when he commanded the van-brigade of general Forbes' army, at the capture of

Fort Du Quesne. A similar reason will preclude the recital of the personal hazards and atchievements, which happened in the course of his service. The tranquility on the frontiers of the middle colonies having been restored by the success of this campaign, and the health of Colonel Washington having become extremely debilitated by an inveterate pulmonary complaint, he, in 1759, resigned his military appointment. Authentic documents are not wanting to shew the tender regret, which the Virginia line expressed at parting with their commander, and the very high opinion they entertained both of his military and private character. Nor was this opinion confined to his own regiment. It was common to Virginia, and to all the British officers with whom he had served.

By a due attention to regimen, in the quiet and sulubrious shades of Mount Vernon, he gradually recovered his health, and in the year 1761, he married the amiable widow of colonel Custis, a young lady, who to a large fortune and a fine person, added those amiable accomplishments, which are so conducive to felicity in domestic life. As his country had now no farther occasion for his more active services in the field, he continued for a number of years to pursue agricultural improvements, and to embellish his fertile fields, on the banks of the Patowmack. Meanwhile, he was appointed a magistrate, a member of the legislature, and a judge of the court. These honourable avocations kept his active mind in a state of vigour: he attended to his civil duties with exemplary propriety, and evinced that the simplicity of the farmer is by no means incompatible with the more extensive views of the senator.

But the moment approached, in which Washington was to relinquish those honourable civil avocations, when one of the most remarkable events recorded in history, rendered it necessary for him to act a conspicuous part on the great theatre of the world;

we mean the disputes which ensued between Great Britain and the colonies, and which ultimately terminated in the political separation of the two countries. To enter into a detail of the various circumstances which conduced to this event, would be incompatible with that brevity, which the nature of our work requires: but a few of the leading particulars may not be improper.

At the conclusion of the war in 1763, between Britain and France, the British colonies in North America were in a state of high political prosperity. Their population, commerce and wealth, advanced with a rapid pace. Their internal government was conducted with a degree of steadiness, frugality and wisdom, which have been seldom or perhaps never equalled. But the war was scarcely finished, when Britain attempted to reduce these colonies to a state of the most unconditional servitude. In March, 1764, a bill was passed in the British parliament, by which heavy duties were laid on commodities imported by the colonists, from such West-India Islands as did not belong to Great Britain; and another bill was soon after passed to restrain the currency of paper money. The constant plea of the Americans during the whole of the controversy, rested upon this doctrine, that *taxation without representation*, was but another name for slavery. Their complaints were loud; but the British parliament was so far from redressing their grievances, that, on March 22d, 1765, the stamp act followed.

The pretended reason of these taxations was, that a sum might be produced, sufficient for the defence of the colonies against a foreign enemy. To this, the Americans answered, that they were fully able to defend themselves; and that, at any rate, as they were not represented in the British parliament, that body had no right to tax them. To this reasoning, however, the British ministry were inattentive: hence a tempest of indignation burst out, at once all over the colonies.

The general assembly of Virginia was the first that openly and formally declared the exclusive right of that assembley to lay taxes and impositions on the inhabitants of that colony ; and that every attempt to vest such a power elsewhere was "illegal, unconstitutional, and unjust, and had a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom." Of this assembly, Washington was a member ; and he took an active and decided part, by a strenuous opposition to whatever he considered an encroachment on the liberties of his countrymen....and the example of this legislative body was speedily followed by those of the other colonies.

In June, 1765, the assembly of Massachusetts passed a resolution in favour of a continental congress ; and sent circular letters to the several legislatures, recommending the adoption of that measure. Accordingly a deputation from ten of the colonies met at New-York, and this was the first general congress convened in America.

In consequence of a petition from this body, to his majesty and both branches of the British legislature, the ministry shrunk from its usurpation, and the stamp act was repealed to the universal joy of the colonists, and the general satisfaction of the English nation, whose manufactures had suffered greatly in consequence of the American associations against their importation. This joy, however, was not of long continuance ; parliament, having much about the same time, issued a declaratory bill, setting forth the authority of Britain to bind the colonies, by laws and statutes in all cases whatever. And in June, 1767, a bill laying a duty on tea, paper, painted glass, and colours, was passed by parliament. This act excited still more universal alarm and indignation all over the continent, than even the stamp act itself. Troops arrived at Boston ; and it appeared to be the design of government to *dragoon* the Americans, into such measures, as they thought proper. The colonists,

however, remained firm, and the ministry repealed all the other parts of the obnoxious act, except the duty of 3d. per lb. on tea; and this was left to maintain what was called the dignity of the crown. Grievances multiplyed, particularly in Massachusetts, and petitions, in the most respectful terms, were presented to the king, which, however, were treated with contempt. In the midst of this confusion, three ships laden with tea, arrived at Boston, and, as according to the act of parliament,it was subject to a duty of 3d. per lb. 340 chests were detroyed by the populace in 1773.

The ministry now determined to enforce their authority, and as Boston had been the most active in their opposition, it was determined, that the town should be punished in an exemplary manner. On the 25th of March, 1774, the Boston port bill was passed, by which it was enacted, that the port or harbour should be shut from and after the 1st of June next ensuing, until satisfaction should be made to the East-India company for the tea destroyed. The ministry had expected, that the other sea-port towns, the commercial rivals of Boston would rejoice in her calamity, and that by having this opportunity of aggrandizing themselves, the whole country would soon be reduced to submission.

But here they where sadly disappointed, for contributions poured in from every quarter, and the whole continent of America was thrown into a ferment. The truth is, that Britain had determined to maintain by force, the legislative supremacy of parliament, and America had determined, by force, to repel the claim. The convulsions, which now threatened the country seemed to render union indispensable, and there was no measure so likely to accomplish this important object, as a meeting of delegates from the different colonies. A congress was accordingly convened at Philadelphia, on Sept. 5th, 1674, of which patriotic body, Washington was a member from Vir-

ginia, and here he was very soon distinguished as the soldier of America.

The first blood spilt in the revolutionary contest was at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, and this was succeeded by the battle of Breeds' (commonly called Bunker's) hill, on the 17th of June following. In the mean time, however, congress proceeded with all possible vigour. They resolved on the establishment of an army, and on a large emission of paper money for its support. Washington, in the mean time, was placed in all those committees in congress, who were appointed to make arrangement for defence, and when in consequence of their preceding resolutions, it became necessary to appoint a commander in chief, his military character, his steady firmness of temper, his solidity of judgment, his well known patriotism and integrity, and the independence of his circumstances, together with a variety other circumstances combined to designate him in the opinion of all, as the person to whom the destinies of his country should be committed. He was accordingly unanimously chosen, as it was expressed in his commission, "Commander in chief of the army of the United Colonies, and of all the forces now raised or to be raised by them, and of all others who shall voluntarily offer their service, and join the said army for the defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof; and you are hereby invested with full power and authority to act as you shall think fit for the good and welfare of the service," &c.

When the next day, the president announced this appointment to him, he modestly answered in the following words:

"*Mr. President,*

"Though I am truly sensible of the high honour done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness, that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and

important trust: however, as the congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept of my most cordial thanks, for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

But lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command, I am honoured with.

As to my pay, sir, I beg leave to assure the congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness; I will keep an exact account of my expences; those I doubt not they will discharge, and this is all I desire."

Washington's speech, upon this occasion was a proof of that disinterestedness and modesty, which were his characteristics through life. But his diffidence, on this occasion, must be considered as extremely natural, as his comprehensive mind must, no doubt, have anticipated the almost insurmountable difficulties, to which, from the nature of his employment, he must be unavoidably exposed, and he would gladly have preferred the pleasures of a rural life, to all the pomp and splendour of the most magnificent scenes of public life. His taking the command of the American army, at a period so fraught with danger, was, therefore, a strong exertion of self denial to an unambitious man, who enjoyed all the blessings of life in a comfortable independence.

He prepared, without delay, to enter upon the duties of his office, and proceeded with all possible dispatch to Cambridge, which was at that time, thehead quarters of the American army. On his way thither, he was treated with every demonstration of respect, escorted by detachments of volunteers, and honoured with addresses of congratulation from the

provincial congress of New-York and Massachusetts.

The first moments after his arrival in camp, were employed in reconnoitering the enemy, and examining the strength and situation of the American troops; and he soon found, that he was placed in a sitation fully as arduous as he had contemplated, at the time of his accepting the supreme command. His army, for a long time, was undisciplined and continually changing by temporary enlistments or impatient militia, and sometimes he had scarcely the shadow of an army. He, likewise, found many of the troops without arms; and it was, many months before a sufficient quantity of amunition could be procured for defensive, much less for offensive, operations. He also found uncommon difficulties in the organization of his army; for to subject the licentiousness of freemen to the controul of military discipline, was both an arduous and delicate task. In this situation he had to oppose the numerous and formidable legions of Britain, amply supplied with all the apparatus of death, and led on by the most renowned generals.

To detail his conduct in the years which immediately followed, would be to relate the history of the revolutionary war. To the annals of that important period we must, therefore, refer our readers. On the 4th of July, 1776, the representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, having, at last, found by sad experience, that no attention would be paid to their most earnest petitions for the redress of grievances, and that they must submit to unconditional servitude, or fight for their rights and liberties, formally renounce all connection with Great Britain, and declare themselves *independent*. Within a very short period after this declaration, the affairs of America were in a situation so desperate, that perhaps nothing, but the peculiar character of Washington's genius could have retrieved them. Activity was the policy of invaders. In the field of battle, the superiority of a disciplined army is displayed. But delay was the

wisdom of a country defended by undisciplined soldiers against an enemy, who must be more exhausted by time, than he could be weakened by defeat. It required the consummate prudence, the calm wisdom, the inflexible firmness, the moderate and well balanced temper of Washington, to embrace such a plan of policy, and to persevere in it; to resist the temptations of enterprize; to fix the confidence of his soldiers without the attraction of victory; to support the spirit of the army and the people, amidst those slow and cautious plans of defensive warfare, which are more dispiriting than defeat itself; to rsetrain his own ambition and the impetuosity of his troops; to endure temporary obscurity for the salvation of his country, and for the attainment of solid and immortal glory; and to suffer even temporary reproach and obliquy, supported by the approbation of his own conscience, and the applause of that small number of wise men, whose praise is an earnest of the admiration and gratitude of posterity. Victorious generals easily acquire the confidence of their army..... Theirs, however, is a confidence in the *fortune* of their general. That of Washington's army was a confidence in his *wisdom*. Victory gives spirit to cowards, and even the agitations of defeat sometimes impart a courage of despair. Courage is inspired by success, and it may be stimulated to desperate exertion even by calamity, but it is generally palsied by inactivity. Indeed, a system of cautious defence is the severest trial of human fortitude, and by this test the firmness of Washington was tried. His intrepidity could never have maintained itself under such circumstances, if it had arisen from ambition or vain glory, from robust, nervous, or disorderly enthusiasm. It stood the test, because it grew out of the deep root of principle and duty. His mind was so perfectly framed, that he did not need the vulgar incentives of fame and glory to rouse his genius. In him, public virtue was a principle of sufficient force to excite the same great

exertions, to which the rabble of heroes must be stimulated by the love of power, or of praise.

It is hardly necessary to say, that the courage which flowed from honesty, was tempered in its exercise by humanity. The character of Washington was not deformed by any of those furious passions, which drive men to ferocity. His military life was unstained by military cruelty, and if there were a few who lamented the severity of some of his acts, there were none could question their justice: indeed, all must have been satisfied, that he was impelled to those measures by stern necessity.

We are well aware, that the military critics of Europe, accustomed to the vast and scientific plans, to the complicated, yet exact movements, to the daring and splendid exploits of great European generals, may consider decisive success in a war like the American, as a very inadequate title to the name and glory of an illustrious commander. We feel all the deference, which, upon every subject is due from the ignorant to the masters of the art; but we doubt the soundness of the judgment of military critics on this subject. To us it seems probable, that more genius and judgment are generally executed by uneducated generals, and among irregular armies, than in the contests of those commanders, who are most perfectly instructed in military science. It is with the arts of war as with every other art. Whenever any art is most perfected, there is least room for the exertions of individual genius; for when most can be done by rule, least can be done by talents. We accordingly find, that those surprises and stratagems, which constitute so brilliant and interesting a part of history in times past, are now infinitely more rare, because vigilance is now more uniform, and the means of defence more perfect. It is now much more easy than it was formerly, to calculate the event of a campaign from the numbers of the contending armies, the fortresses which they possess, and the

country which they occupy. It is impossible that the art of war should ever be so improved, as to obliterate all difference between the talents of generals; but it is certain, that its improvement has a tendency to make the inequality of their talents less felt. It cannot be denied, that they, who least know the power of the *art* are the most sober *admirers* of the talents of generals. But whatever may be the justness of these observations, it must be universally allowed, that as much judgment and intrepidity may be shewn among irregular and undisciplined armies, as under the most highly improved system of mechanical tactics. This is sufficient for our purpose; for we are now contemplating the character of him, whose least praise is that of being a great commander, whose valour was the minister of virtue, and whose military genius is chiefly enobled by his being employed in the cause of justice.

For seven long years, did the war continue between the two nations of the English race; but, at last the British ministry, soon after the capture of Cornwallis, having become sensible, that all future efforts to subjugate America would be impracticable, agreed upon terms of peace, the preliminary articles of which were signed at Paris, 30th of November, 1782. Military operations being now suspended, it became desirable, that the American army should be disbanded; but the States were not able to pay them the arrears due for their inestimable services, and discontent, of course, became prevalent. An attempt was made by annonymous writings to induce the army to revolt: but Washington saw the danger, and fortunately for his country, his influence was sufficient to prevent it. At a meeting of the general and field-officers, with one officer from each company, he adjured them, "as they valued their honour, as they respected the rights of humanity, and as they regarded the military and national character of America, to express their utmost detestation of the man, who was attempting to open

the flood-gates of civil discord, and deluge the rising empire with blood." This well-timed and wise address had the desired effect, and the officers, after a due deliberation, assured their beloved commander, "that no circumstances of distress or danger, should induce a conduct, that might tend to sully the reputation and glory they had acquired; that the army continued to have an unshaken confidence in the justice of congress and their country, and that they viewed with abhorrence, and rejected with disdain, the infamous propositions in the late anonymous *address* to the officers of the army."

The patriotism of Washington was, on no occasion of more essential service to his country than now: for instead of making the discontent of the army, as he easily might have done, instrumental to his own ambition, this incomparable patriot soothed the passions of his soldiers, and thus preserved inviolate the liberties of his country.

The brevity of this sketch will not admit of our inserting Washington's farewell orders to the armies of the United States, dated Rocky-Hill, near Princeton, November 2d, 1783. Suffice it to say, that it was a most patriotic address, in which the disinterestedness of the patriot, was blended with the wisdom of the statesman.

New-York was evacuated by the British troops, about three weeks after the discharge of the main part of the American army. Mean while, Washington having finished the great work of the revolution, wanted to retire to the peaceful shades of his patrimonial inheritance. Having therefore, taken a most affectionate leave of those brave and gallant officers, whom he had so often led to glory, he hastened to Annapolis, where the congress was at that time, in session. On his journey thither, he was every where received with all possible demonstrations of respect, and universally hailed as the father, the deliverer of his country.

On his arrival at Annapolis, it was resolved, that his resignation should be in a public audience, and on the day appointed, numbers of the most distinguished citizens attended to witness the interesting scene; when his excellency thus addressed the president of that illustrious body:

"*Mr. President,*

"The great event on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded to the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign, with satisfaction, the trust I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which, however, was superceded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the union, and the patronage of heaven.

"The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations, and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

"While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings, not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the persons, who have been attached to my person, during the war: it was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate: permit me, Sir, to recommend in particular those, who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy the notice and patronage of congress.

"I consider it as my indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendance of them, to his holy keeping.

"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

To this address, the president presented an answer, fraught with those expressions of gratitude and attachment, which were due to such supereminent services, and the illustrious chief hastened to those domestic scenes at Mount Vernon, from which nothing but a sense of duty seems to have had the power to draw him. But here he was not long allowed to enjoy this privacy. The supreme gevernment of the United States, hastily thrown up in a moment of turbulence and danger, as a temporary fortification against anarchy, proved utterly inadequate to the preservation of general tranquility and permanent security.

In this state of things, which seemed to threaten the dissolution of government, good men saw the necessity of concentrating and invigorating the supreme authority. Under the influence of this conviction, a convention of delegates from the different states was assembled at Philadelphia, in the summer of 1787, which more effectually strengthened the bands of the Federal union, and bestowed on congress those powers, which experience proved to be necessary for the purposes of good government. Washington was president of this convention, and after the adoption of the *New Constitution*, he was, in 1789, elected first president of the United States, by the unanimous voice of his countrymen.

There is nothing more striking in the whole character of General Washington, and which distinguishes him more from other extraordinary men, than the circumstances, which attended his promotion and retreat from office. Unsought elevation and the cheerful retreat, are almost peculiar to him. He eagerly courted privacy, and only *submitted* to exercise authority as a public duty. The promotions of many men, are the triumph of ambition over virtue. The promotions even of good men, have generally been eagerly sought by them from motives, which were very much mixed. The promotions of Washington alone seemed to be victories gained by his conscience over his taste. His public virtue did not need the ambiguous aid of ambition to aid its activity. We do not affirm, that all ambition is to be condemned: on the contrary, it is perhaps necessary to stimulate the sluggishness of human virtue. Those, who avoid the public service from an epicurean love of pleasure and ease, from the fear of danger, from insensibility to honest fame, are not so much to be praised for their exemption from ambition, as to be despised for baser views. But though it be mean to be *below* ambition, it is a proof of unspeakable greatness of mind to be *above* it. This elevation the mind of Washington had reached; and unless we are greatly deceived, he will be found to be a solitary example of such exalted magnanimity.

Events occurred, during his chief magistracy, which convulsed the whole political word, and which tried most severely his moderation and prudence. The French revolution took place.

It has been generally agreed that, Washington, from the beginning of that revolution, had no great confidence in its beneficial operations. He must, indeed, have desired the abolition of despotism; but he is not to be called the enemy of liberty, if he dreaded the substitution of a despotism still more oppressive. It is extremely probable, that his wary and prac-

tical understanding, argued little good from the daring speculations of inexperienced visionaries. The progress of the revolution was not adapted to cure his distrust, and when, in the year 1793, France, then groaning under the most hideous tyranny, became engaged in war with most of the governments of the civilzed world, it is said to have been a matter of deliberation with the president, whether the republican envoy, or the agent of the French princes should be received as the diplomatic representative of France. But, though as a virtuous man, he must have abhorred the system of massacre and crimes, then established in France ; as the first magistrate of his country, he saw, that it was wise and necessary for America to preserve a good understanding with that great nation, in whatever manner she was governed, as long as she abstained from committing injury against the United States. Mr. Genet was, therefore, received as the French minister. The history of the differences, which soon after took place between the president and that minister are too recent in the memory of American readers to require notice in this sketch. It may be observed, however, that the conduct of Washington, throughout the whole of this difficult and perplexing affair, was a model of firm and dignified moderation, and that the authority of his virtue was more efficacious for the preservation of public tranquility, than the legal powers of his office.

Amongst the various occasions, which, during the presidency of Washington, called forth all the virtues and talents of so incomparable a man : we may mention the violent struggle between feeling and duty, which he had to encounter, when compelled to suppress the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania, in the year 1794. Never was there a revolt quelled with so little blood. Scarcely ever was the basest dastard so tender of his own life, as this virtuous man was of the lives of his fellow citizens ; and

the value of his clemency is enhanced, when we recollect, that he was neither without provocations to severity, nor without pretext for it, for his character and office had been reviled, and his government insulted.

Throughout the whole course of his second presidency, the danger of America was great and eminent beyond example; yet such was his wisdom, such his virtue and moderation, that chiefly owing to him, under Divine Providence, the storm, which threatened his country, was averted.

The resignation of Washington, in 1796, is one of those measures of his life, in which his patriotism and prudence seem the most eminently conspicuous. On this solemn occasion, he published a valedictory address to his countrymen, as he had done before, when he relinquished the command of the army in 1783. In these compositions, the whole heart and soul of Washington are laid open: other state papers have exhibited a large share of merit, in various respects: but none ever displayed more simplicity and ingenuousness; more moderation, and good sense; more prudence and honesty; more earnest affection for his country, and for mankind; more profound reverence for virtue and religion; more ardent wishes for the happiness of his fellow creatures; and more just and rational views of the means, which alone can effectually promote that happiness. It is difficult for any human composition to shew more clearly a well disciplined understanding and a pure heart.

From his resignation till the month of July, 1798, he lived in his beloved retirement, at Mount Vernon. At this latter period, it became necessary for the United States to arm. They had endured with the greatest patience all the contumely and wrong, which successive administrations had heaped upon them. Their ships had been every where captured, their ministers had been treated with the greatest indignity at Paris, and not even admitted to a hearing, and to

close the scene, an offer had been made to terminate this long course of injustice for a douceur to the French ministers.

On this emergency, the United States resolved to arm by land and sea. The command of the army was bestowed on General Washington; which he accepted; because, as he said, in his letter of acceptance he was convinced, that "every thing we hold dear was seriously threatened," though he had flattered himself, "that he had quitted for ever the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility, in which he had long acted so conspicuous a part." In this office, he continued, during the short period of his remaining life. On Thursday, the 12th of December, 1799, he was seized with an inflammation in the throat, which became considerably worse the next day; and of which, notwithstanding the efforts of his physicians, he died on Saturday the 19th of December following, in the 68th year of his age, and in the twenty-third of the independence of the United States, of which he may be considered as the founder. The same calmness and regularity, which had uniformly marked his demeanor did not forsake him in his dying moments. He saw the approaches of death without fear, and died with those sentiments of piety, which had given vigor and consistency to his virtue, and adorned every part of his blameless and illustrious life.

To exhibit the numerous virtues of this wonderful man would be a task too difficult for us to attempt. We shall, therefore, only add, that he was one who seemed to have been expressly formed by Providence for the mighty work of establishing the independence of a people, which may one day, delight the philanthropist with the view of as great an assemblage of freemen as Europe now contains of slaves. His firm mind adapted to all circumstances of fortune, equally inaccessable to the flatteries of hope and the suggestions of despair, was kept steady by the grand prin-

ciples of pure love to his country, and a religious attachment to moral duty. He was one of those truly great men, who can be cool without phlegm, dispassionate without indifference—who constantly intent upon an important end, are little moved by the vicissitudes and fluctuations which occur in the means which lead to it. In him, even fame, glory, reputation, was subordinate considerations to the successful performance of the high task assigned him; and he could without impatience wait for that reward of public applause and gratitude, which was all he desired for services beyond the power of estimate. In his character were renewed all the qualities we admire in the noblest names of antiquity. Timoleon, Aristides, Camillus, Fabius, did not surpass him in fortitude, prudence, disinterestedness and integrity. No one ever more effectually united decisive firmness, with that lenity, which flows from true benevolence. No one ever passed through the ordeal of power and influence more free from the remotest suspicions of selfish and ambitious designs. To have passed unsullied through such a career of glory and usefulness, is so high and rare a blessing that our immortal Washington leaves far behind him the most renowned personages both of ancient and modern times.

WARREN, (GEN. JOSEPH) one of the most illustrious patriots that ever fell in the cause of freedom, was born at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in 1730.—He received the rudiments of his education in a respectable grammar school, at Boston, in 1744, he entered at Harvard college, in Cambridge, and, in 1748, took his degree of Master of Arts. Having studied with his father, he commenced the practice of physic at Boston; and obtained great reputation in his profession. He was an eminent physician, and a most amiable and accomplished gentleman. In 1769,

by a commission from the right honorable George earl of Dalhouse, grand master of Masons in Scotland, dated the 10th of May, Dr. Joseph Warren, was appointed to be grand master of Masons in Boston, and within one hundred miles thereof. In 1773, a commission was received from the right honorable and most worshipful Patrick, earl of Dumfries, grand master of masons in Scotland, appointing Joseph Warren esq. grand master of masons for the continent of America. At the commencement of the American revolution he took an early and decided part in the cause of his country. At the time of his death he was president of the provincial congress. His manly eloquence and conclusive arguments had a strong and animating effect, on the minds of his countrymen.

He was appointed major-general of the provincial army; and was commander in chief at the hard-fought battle of Bunker's-hill; where he fell! at the head of his troops, in the front of a redoubt, on the east of the lines; nobly fighting in the cause of his country. His untimely death, was an irreparable loss, to his family, his country, Masonry, and to mankind!

WATTS, (Dr. Isaac) was born at Southampton on the 17th of July, 1674, of very religious parents, and who suffered considerably for conscience sake, in the persecution of the protestant dissenters, in the reign of Charles II. The great and uncommon genius of this their son, appeared betimes; for, when he was but four years old, he began to learn Latin; in the knowledge of which, as well as Greek, he made great progress. He was early noticed for the sprightliness and vivacity of his wit; and, in 1690, sent to London, for academical education, where he was placed under the Rev. Thomas Rowe, to whom he has inscribed an ode in his "Horæ Lyricæ." In 1693, he joined in communion with the church in

which his tutor was pastor. When he had gone through his studies at the academy, he returned to his father's house, where he spent two years more in reading, meditation, and prayer, in order that he might be further qualified for that great work to which he was determined to devote his life, and of the awful importance of which he had a deep sense upon his mind. In 1696, he was invited by Sir John Hartopp, to reside in his family at Stoke-Newington, as tutor to his son, where he continued four years, and where he laid the foundation of that intimate friendship which subsisted between his worthy pupil and him, to the day of his death. He began to preach in 1698, and was chosen the same year, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Isaac Chauncey. In Jan. 1701, he received a call from their church, to succeed Dr. Chauncey, in the pastoral office, of which he signed his acceptance, on the day that king William died; notwithstanding the discouraging prospect which that event gave to men of his profession, and the fears with which it agitated the protestant dissenters at that time. What joy the church experienced in this their happy settlement, was soon after damped by his being seized with a painful and theatening illness, from which he recovered, however, by slow degrees. Upon this they saw it needful to provide him with a stated assistant; and, they accordingly chose the Rev. Mr. Samuel Price to fill that office. Watts' health remained very fluctuating and tender for some years; but, as it increased, he recovered his diligence in the ministry, and edified and delighted his flock with sermons in public, as well as with entertaining and profitable conversations, in the visits he made, to their families in private. It was in this season of his more confirmed health, that he formed a society of the younger members of his church, for prayer and religious conference; to whom he delivered the substance of that excellent book, which he afterwards published under the title of "A Guide to Prayer."

In this manner he went on without any considerable interruption in his work, and with great prosperity to his church, till 1712; when in September, he was taken down with a violent fever, which destroyed his constitution and so disordered his nerves, that he continued weak till his death. It was not till 1716, that he was able to return to his public ministry; and in the mean time, his assistant, was, at his request, chosen by the church to be joint-pastor with him.

But though this long interval of sickness was, on some accounts, a very melancholy season, yet a kind providence made it the happiest æra of his life, as it was the occasion of introducing him into the family of Sir Thomas Abney. This gentleman, on the footing of friendship and compassion, took him, in a very languishing state to his own house, where he was abundantly supplied with every necessary and convenience of life. His last illness, was rather a decay of nature, than any particular distemper. On the 25th of Nov. 1748, he died, in his 75th year.

In 1728, the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, in Scotland, did, in a most respectful manner, and without his knowledge, confer the degree of Dr. in divinity on him. Perhaps no author before him, ever appeared with reputation on so many different subjects, both in prose and verse; and we may venture to add further, that there is no man of whose works so many have been dispersed, throughout the world, and translated into such a variety of languages. They were collected in the year 1753, and published in six vols. 4to.

WEBB, (Philip Carteret) a distinguished antiquary, was born in 1700, and regularly bred to the law; and was admmitted at the bar on the 20th of June, 1724. He was peculiarly learned in the records of the kingdom of Great Britian; and very able as a

parliamentary and constitutional lawyer. In 1747, he published "Observations on the course of proceedings in the Amiralty Courts," 8vo. In 1751, he assisted materially in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the society of antiquaries, remitting in that business, the customary fees which were due to him as a solicitor; and on very many occasions, was a useful member of that learned body. In 1654, he was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Haslemere, and, in 1761, he was again chosen. Lord-chancellor Hardwick, was the means of his receiving the appointment of secretary of bankrupts, in the court of chancery, and likewise of his being made one of the joint-solicitors of the treasury, in 1756. In July, 1758, he obtained a silver medal from the society of Arts, for having planted a large quantity of acorns for timber. In 1760, he had the honour of presenting the famous Heraclean table to the king of Spain, by the hands of the Neapolitan minister, from whom he received in return adiamond ring, worth about 300l. In April, 1763, the period of Mr. Wilkes's being apprehended for writing "The North Briton," No. 45. Mr. Webb became officially a principal actor in that memorable prosecution, but did not altogether approve of the severity with which it wss carried on; and, on that occasion printed, "A Collection of Records about general Warrants." And also, "Observations upon discharging Mr. Wilkes from the tower." He held the office of solicitor to the treasury, till 1765, and continued secretary of bankrupts, till lord Northington quitted the seals, in 1766. At Busbridge, on the 22d of June, 1770, he died, aged 70. His publications were, 1. "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Wm. Warburton, M. A. 1742," 8vo. 2. "Remarks on the Pretender's Declaration and Commission, 1745," 8vo. 3. Remarks on the Pretender's eldest Son's second Declaration, &c. 1745," 8vo. 4. "Excerpta ex Instrumentis publicis de Judæis," 4to. 5. "Short, but true State of Facts relative to the Jew Bill, &c." 4to.

6. "Five Plates of Records relating to the Jews, engraven at the expence of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq." 7. "The Question whether a Jew, born within the British Dominions was, before the making the late Act of Parliament, a Person capable by law to Purchase and hold Lands to him and his Heirs, fairly stated and considered, 1753," 4to. 8. "A Short Account of some Particulars concerning Dooms-day-Book, &c. 1756," 4to. 9. "A Short Account of Danegeld, &c. 1756," 4to. 10. "A State of Facts, in Defence of his Majesty's right to certain Fee-Farm Rents, in the county of Norfolk, 1758, 4to. 11. "An Account of a Copper Table, discovered in the year 1732, near Heraclea, in the bay of Tarentum, in Magna Græcia, &c. 1760," 4to. 12. "Some Observations on the late Determination for Discharging Mr. Wilkes from his commitment to the Tower of London, &c. 1763," 4to. He also printed a quarto pamphlet, containing a number of general warrants, issued from the time of the revolution, and some other political tracts, particularly at the time of the rebellion in 1745, on the close of which, his abilities, as solicitor on the trials in Scotland, proved of great service to the public. Mr. Webb had three wives, and left children by all of them.

WENTWORTH, (Sir Thomas) earl of Stafford, was descended from a very ancient family, at Wentworth, in the county of York, and born in 1594, in London. We know not where he received the first rudiments of his education; but he spent some years at Cambridge, in St. Johns-college, where he used great diligence and application, and made astonishing progress in learning. On quitting this university he travelled abroad for further accomplishments. At his father's death, which happened in 1614, he became possessed of 6000 pounds per ann. and was ap-

pointed custos rotulorum for the county of York. He represented this county in parliament frequently; but more particularly in the new parliament, called on the accession of Charles I. in which he steadily opposed the arbitrary measures of the court. His eloquence gave him so great a sway in the house, that he was made sheriff of Yorkshire, in order to disable him from sitting in it; and, in 1627, he was imprisoned by the lords of the counsel, for refusing the royal loan. In the succeeding parliament, he again represented his county, and exerted himself with great vigor; insisting upon the petition of rights, and obtaining a resolution of the house, that the redress of grievances and granting of supplies should go together; but, at the end of the session, the ministry found means, with the bribe of a peerage, and the presidentship of the council in the northern parts, to buy him off from the popular party. This frail man was at first ashamed of his apostacy, and concealed his change of sentiments; but, at length, desired an interview with Mr. Pym, to persuade him to continue his associate and to justify his conduct. It was about this time, that he contracted an intimate friendship with archbishop Laud, and became an active second in all his arbitrary measures.

During his presidentship, he exercised power with great severity, and in some instances even with childish insolence; particularly in that of Henry Bellasis, son to lord Falconberg, who was committed to prison for not having pulled off his hat to him; though he pleaded that he was talking to lord Fairfax, and that his face was turned another way. His behaviour, however, here recommended him to his royal master; and, in 1631, he was appointed deputy of Ireland. By his wise conduct and regulations he emancipated the crown from a debt of more than 100,000 pounds; bought off all the incumbrances on the revenue; caused an improvement of 40,000 pounds in the yearly income, and made that kingdom a fruitful

source of property to his master. He likewise provided for the opulency of the clergy ; and brought the church in Ireland to a perfect comformity in his doctrine and discipline, to that established in England : but during his government, there were many exertions of despotism ; and he was fondly attached to, and desirous of being treated with all the foppish formalities of state. But his administration upon the whole, was so pleasing to his majesty, that he raised him to the dignity of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, earl of Strafford, and knight of the garter.

The same causes which produced him the king's favour, raised against him the resentment of the people. On the opening of the long parliament, Pym, his most implacable enemy, after having harrangued in the house a long time, with all the force of his eloquence, on the grievances of the nation, in the conclusion of his speech, accused the earl of Strafford, as the greatest enemy to the liberties of his country, and the greatest promoter of tyranny that any age or nation had ever produced. And when the house was at its highest pitch of resentment, it was moved that the earl should immediately be impeached of high treason. Accordingly Pym made his appearance at the bar of the house of lords, and impeached him in the name of all the commons in England, and desired that he might be secluded from all councils, and taken into custody, which request was immediately complied with. Twenty-eight articles were prepared as his impeachment, regarding his conduct as president of the council of York ; as governor of Ireland, and as counsellor and commander in England. It is altogether unnecessary to detail the whole of his trial, but we shall only remark, that it lasted eighteen days, and he defended himself so ably, that the commons were in doubts, whether the lords would find him guilty ; and if that should be the case, passed a bill for attaining him of high treason. The bill was detained for some time in the

house of lords; and in the mean time the king endeavoured to appease the resentment of the commons, and save his faithful worthy servant. This method would not answer, for vast mobs collected, armed with swords, clubs, and stones, and marched to the palace, which they surrounded, threatening to massacre the whole royal family, unless the king would consent to the earl's death. His majesty strictly adhered to the resolution of saving his minister for some time, but the following circumstance staggered him, and exposed his weakness and inhumanity. The earl, in his confinement, understanding that the king was greatly distressed, generously wrote him word, not to hazard the lives of himself and family, and destroy the peace of the kingdom for his sake, but pass the bill; adding, that his consent, would abundantly acquit his majesty, in the eye of heaven; and that he should resign his life with great cheerfulness, as an acknowledgment of the many favours he had received from his sovereign. The king passed sometime in the utmost perplexity, before he would give his consent; but finally, as an eternal stain on his memory, it must be acknowledged that he did it with reluctance, signed a commission for passing the bill, or in other words, his death warrant. Tower-Hill was pitched upon as the place of his execution, and on the 12th of May, 1641, he was brought to the scaffold, where his head was severed from his body. After the restoration, the bill of attainder was reversed, as a stain to the justice of the nation. The earl's letters were published by Dr. Wm. Knowler, in 1739, in two vols. folio.

WHARTON, (Philip Duke of) an English nobleman of great genius and humor, was born in 1699. His education, he received at home, and his father spared neither trouble nor expence, to make him a complete orator, as he thought that would be

the best means to distinguish him in society. The prelude to his almost innumerable misfortunes, may justly be considered his falling in love and marrying privately a Miss Holmes; a match by no means suited to his birth, fortune, and character, and far less to the ambitious views his father had entertained about him. This lady was very amiable, and deserved a great deal more happiness than she met with by an alliance with this family. About a year after his marriage he lost his father, and the duke being at so early an age free from paternal restraints, plunged himself into those numberless excesses, which became at length fatal to him.

In 1716, he indulged his desire of travelling, and finishing his education abroad, and as it had been the design of his father that he should be brought up in the strictest whig principles, it was thought that Geneva was judged a proper residence for him. In his rout, he went through Holland, visited several courts of Germany and that of Hanover, in particular. On his arrival at Geneva, he conceived, so great a disgust to the austere and dogmatical precepts of his governor, that he soon left that, and set out for Lyons where he arrived in October, the same year. During his stay here, he took a very strange step, little expected from him. He wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, then at Avignon, to be presented a very fine horse. Upon the receipt of this present, the chevalier sent a man of quality to the marquis, who conveyed him privately to his court; where he was received with great marks of esteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him. There he remained but one day; and then returned by post to Lyons, whence he set out for Paris. He likewise visited the queen-dowager of England, consort to James II. then residing at St. Germains, to whom he paid his court, pursuing the same rash measures as at Avignon. In December, 1716, the marquis arrived in England, but soon

after set out for Ireland ; in which kingdom, on account of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him, though under age, of being admitted to take his seat in the House of Peers. In this situation he distinguished himself as a violent partizen for the ministry ; and in all other respects, acted, as well in his private as public capacity, with the warmest zeal for the government. In consequence of this zeal, the king created him a duke ; and as soon as he was of age, introduced him into the House of Lords in England. A little before the death of lord Stanhope, his grace again changed sides, opposed the court, and, endeavoured to defeat the schemes of the ministry. He was one of the most forward and vigorous in the defence of the bishop of Rochester, and in opposing the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on that prelate ; and as this opposition was not sufficient, he published a paper, twice a week, under the title of "The True Briton ;" which had a very great circulation. In the mean time, his countess' profusion, had so much burthened his estate, that a decree of Chancery took hold of it, and rested it in the hands of trustees, for the payment of his debts; but not without making him an ample provision for his support. This allowance, in his opinion, not being sufficient to support his title with suitable dignity at home, he formed the resolution of going abroad till his estate should be clear. But, in this he only meant, as it should seem, to deceive by an appearance; for he went to Vienna, to execute a private commission, not in favour of the ministry ; nor did he ever shine to greater advantage, as to his personal character, than at the imperial court. From Vienna, he made a tour to Spain, where his arrival alarmed the English minister so much, that two expresses were sent from Madrid to London, upon an apprehension that his grace was received there in the character of an ambassador ; upon which, the duke received a summons, under

the privy-seal, to return home. His behaviour, on this occasion was a sufficient indication, that he never intended to return to England, while affairs remained in the same state. This he had often declared, from his going abroad the second time; which, no doubt was the occasion of his treating that order with so much indignity, and endeavouring to enflame the Spanish court, not only against the person who delivered the summons, but also against the court of Great Britain itself, for exercising an act of power, as he was pleased to call it, within the jurisdiction of his Catholic Majesty. After this he acted openly in the service of the Pretender, and appeared at his court, where he was received with distinguished marks of favour.

While he was thus employed abroad, his dutchess, who had been neglected by him, died on the 14th of April, 1726, in England. Shortly after this, he took a very great fancy to Madame Oberne, then one of the maids of honour, to the queen of Spain. Her principal fortune consisted in her accomplishments, and many arguments were made use of by their friends on both sides, to dissuade them from a marriage. The queen, when the duke asked her consent, represented to him, in the most lively terms, that the consequence of the match, would be misery to them both, and absolutely refused to grant his request. Now having lost all hopes of obtaining her, he suffered a lingering melancholy to prevade his frame, which threw him into a fever, of which he languished for some time. This circumstance reached her majesty's ears; she was sensibly moved with his distress, and sent him word to endeavour the recovery of his health; and as soon as he was able to appear abroad, she would be more favourable to him than at their last interview. Upon the receipt of this news, the duke thought it the best way to take advantage of the kind disposition her majesty was then in; and summoning to his

assistance, what little strength he had left, threw himself at the queen's feet, and begged of her either to give him M. Oberne, or command him not to live. Her majesty consented, but told him he would repent of his rashness. He passed some time at Rome after he was married where he accepted of a blue garter, affected to appear with the title of duke of Northumberland, and enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince, for some time. But, as he could not always keep himself within the bounds of Italian gravity, and having no employment to amuse his active temper, he soon ran into his usual excesses ; which, giving offence, it was thought proper for him to remove from that city, lest he should fall into actual disgrace.

He quitted Rome, and took a voyage to Barcelona ; where he resolved upon a new scene of life, which few expected he would ever have engaged in. He wrote a letter to the king of Spain, offering his services at the siege of Gibraltar, as a volunteer. The king thanked him, and accepted his offer : this employment he soon grew weary of, and set his mind on Rome. In consequence of this resolution, he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, full of respect and submission, expressing a desire of visiting his court ; but the chevalier returned for answer, that, he thought it more advisable for his grace to draw near England. This advice the duke seemed disposed to follow. With his duchess, and three servants, he arrived at Paris in May, 1728. Proceeded to Rouen, and it was expected by some, that he was on his way to England ; but here he took up his residence without reflecting in the least, on the business that brought him to Paris. He was so far from making any concession to the government, in order to make his peace, that he did not give himself the least trouble about his personal estate ; or any other concern in England. When the duke arrived at Rouen, he had, in his possession, about 600 pounds, where

he was joined by more of his servants from Spain. About this time, a bill of indictment was preferred against him in England, for high treason. Soon after, the chevalier sent him 2000 pounds for his support, of which he was no sooner in possession, than he squandered it away. As a long journey did not very well suit with his grace's finances, he set out for Orleans; thence fell down the river Loyre to Nantz, in Brittany, where he staid some time, till he got a remittance from Paris, which was dispersed almost as soon as received. At Nantz, some of his ragged servants re-joined him, and he immediately took shipping for Bilboa with them, as if he had been carrying recruits to the Spanish regiments. He wrote a humourous letter from Bilboa, to a friend at Paris, wherein he gave a whimsical account of his voyage, and the manner in which he passed his time. The queen took the duchess to attend her person.

The duke declined so fast at Leria, in 1731, that he entirely lost the use of his limbs. For two months he languished in this ill state of health, when he began to gain a little strength. In the mountains of Catalonia, he found a certain mineral water, which tended to prolong his existence for some time; but, he was too much debilitated to ever perfectly recover his health. At Terragona, he relapsed the May following, whither he had removed with his regiment; and going to the above-mentioned waters, he fell into one of those fainting fits, to which he had for some time been subject, at a small village on the way, where he was entirely destitute of all the necessaries of life, till some charitable fathers of a Benedictine convent, offered him what assistance their house afforded. With gratitude the duke accepted their kind offer, and he was according removed to their convent, where he received all the comforts that was in their power to bestow. After languishing a week under this charitable roof, he died, without one friend or acquaintance to close his eyes. He was buried in the same manner that the fathers observed to their own fraternity.

WAYNE, (ANTHONY) major general in the army of the United States, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, in the county of Chester, in 1745. His grand-father was a captain at the battle of Boyne, under king William, and was greatly distinguished for his attachment to the principles of liberty. The father of our general, was a respectable farmer in the above-mentioned county, which he served for many years in the house of assembly of Pennsylvania, before the revolution. In 1773, his son succeeded as representative for the county. It was in this year, eventful indeed, that he began his career as a patriot and friend of the rights of man. He took an active part in all the measures of the assembly that year, which were opposed to the unjust claims of Great Britain; and in conjunction with John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, Charles Thompson, and a few other gentlemen, prepared the way for the decided and useful part, which Pennsylvania, afterwards took in the American revolution. He quitted the councils of his country in 1775, for the more arduous task of leading a few untutored troops to the field. His first entrance into the army was, in the commission of colonel; and in his native county, his name, in a few weeks, raised a regiment. At the close of this year, he accompanied gen. Thompson to Canada. Here he was soon brought to action, and in the defeat of general Thompson, he behaved with a great degree of bravery, and was extremely useful in saving a great proportion of the army, by the judicious manner in which he conducted their retreat, after the general was made prisoner. In this battle, our colonel received a slight wound in his leg. He served under general Gates, in the campaign of 1776, at Ticonderoga. The general esteemed him highly, not only on account of his courage, and other military talents, but for his knowledge as an engineer. It has repeatedly been remarked of him, that his eye was almost equal to a measure, in judging of heights

and distances ; this was a talent of great importance in an officer. At the conclusion of this campaign, he was made a brigadier-general.

In the campaign of 1777, he bore a very active part. He fought at Brandywine, and retarded the progress of the British army for a long time, in crossing Chad's-Ford. He likewise fought at Germantown, and at the Paoli, on the Lancaster road. In the last of these battles he had a separate command, and although he was defeated his unparalleled coolness and intrepidity, in the midst of a most bloody scene, finally raised his character above censure, and added a great degree of merit to the American arms.

In that ever memorable battle and victory, over the British forces, at Monmouth, our gallant general took an active part ; and the same year, distinguished himself by a bold attack on a block-house on the North-River. This attack was rendered unsuccessful, according to the account given of it by general Washton, in his letter to congress, only by the intemperate valour of his troops.

He greatly distinguished himself by surprising and storming Stony-Point, in 1777. In order to effect this business, he found it absolutely necessary to march his army several miles, in the middle of the night, through a deep and almost impassable morass. When he had commenced his attack upon the fort, he was knocked down by a ball which grazed his head. He lay for some time, to all appearance dead ; but soon after, rose so far, as to be able to rest on one knee. He thought himself mortally wounded, and cried out to one of his aids, " carry me forward, and let me die in the fort." When he had entered it, he gave orders to stop the effusion of blood by the sword, and to make the garrison prisoners of war. This was a humane, generous act, and the more so, because the garrison consisted of some of the troops, who had put all to the bayonet they could come across, at the battle of Paoli.

GEN. WAYNE.

In 1781, he bore an active part in the campaign which reduced the army of lord Cornwallis to the necessity of surrendering prisoners of war. General Washington, thought proper, after this event, to send him to conduct the war in Georgia; and it was in that state, that his prudence, courage, and military skill, were amply tried. He contended with equal success, with British soldiers, Indian savages, and American traitors; and it was not long before he established peace and liberty to that then distracted state. The legislature of Georgia, as a reward for his eminent services, made him the present of a very valuable farm. At the conclusion of the war, he retired to private pursuits. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention, in 1787, and one of those that signed that instrument, which declared the present federal constitution of the United States, to be part of the supreme law of the land.

He accepted the command of the American army to be employed against the Indians, in 1792, who had carried on, for several years, a successful and desolating war upon our frontiers. In this situation, his military gunius broke forth with accumulated lustre. He created and disciplined an army, and by uniting in his system of tactics, Indian stratagems with civilized bravery, he led on his troops to victory, over numerous and confederated tribes, and thereby, in a single day, gave peace to our country.

He died on the 15th of Dec. 1796, at Presque-Isle, of an acute disease, in the service of his country.

WESLEY, (JOHN) one of the most extraordinary characters that ever existed, whether considered as a various and volumnious writer, a zealous and indefatigable preacher, or the founder of the most numerous sect of christians in the known world; was born in

the village of Epworth, in the isle of Axholme, in Linconshire, in 1703.

In 1713, he was entered a scholar at the charter-house in London, where he continued seven years, under the tuition of the great Dr. Walker, and the Rev. Andrew Tooke, author of "The Pantheon." Being elected to Lincoln-college, Oxford; he became fellow in 1725, where the next year, he took the degree of A. M. and was joint tutor, with the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, the rector. At an early age, he discovered an elegant turn for poetry; some of his gayer poetical effusions, indicate a lively fancy, and a fine classical taste; and some of his translations from the Latin poets, while at college, are said to possess great merit. He had early a strong impression, like count Zindendorf, of his designation to some extraordinary work. This impression received some additional force from some domestic incidents; all of which his active fancy, turned to his own account. His wonderful preservation from a fire when a child, naturally tended to cherish the idea of his being designed by providence, to accomplish some purpose or other, that was out of the ordinary course of human events.

The perusal of the writings of Mr. Wm. Law, the author of "Christian Perfection," and of "A Serious Address to the Christian World," contributed very much to lead Mr. Wesley, with a few of his young fellow students, into a more than commonly strict and religious life. Once each week they received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; observed all the fasts of the church; visited the prisons; rose at 4 in the morning; and refrained from all amusements. From the exact method in which they disposed every hour, they acquired the appelation of Methodists, by which their followers have been ever since distinguished.

The boundaries of this island, was soon deemed, by Mr. Wesley, too confined for a zeal which displayed the piety of an apostle, and of an intripidity, to which

few missionaries had been superior. In 1735, he embarked for Georgia, now one of the United States of America, which, at that time, was in a state of political infancy; and the great object of this voyage was, to preach the gospel to the Indian nations, in the vicinity of that place. In 1737, he returned to England. Of his spiritual labours, both in this country and at home, he has given a very copious account, in a series of "Journals," printed at different periods. These journals drew our preacher into a controversy with Dr. George Lavington, bishop of Exeter, and Dr. William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester.

On Mr. Wesley's return from America, he paid a visit to count Zendendorf, the celebrated founder of the sect of Moravians or Herrnhuters, at Herrnurth, in Upper Lusatia. The following year, he again appeared in England at the head of the Methodists. His first field sermon, he preached at Bristol, on the 2d of April, 1738, from which period, his disciples continued to increase. In 1741, a serious controversy took place between him and Mr. Whitefield. Three years after, in attempting to preach at an inn at Taunton, he was silenced by the magistrates. Although he made the metropolis his stated residence for the remainder of his life, he occasionally travelled through different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, establishing congregations in each kingdom. He married a lady in 1745, but was soon after separated.

It has been observed of Mr. Wesley, and with justice, that his labours were principally devoted to those who were without instructors, to the high ways and hedges;—to the mines in Cornwall, and the coliers in Kings-wood. These unhappy creatures married and buried among themselves, and frequently committed murders with impunity, before the existence of the Methodists. By the humane and active endeavors of Mr. Wesley, a sence of decency, morals and religion, was introduced into the lowest classes of mankind;—the ignorant were instructed, the wretched relieved,

and the abandoned reclaimed. His personal influence was in all probability, much greater, than that of any other private gentleman in any kingdom or country. On the 2d of March 1791, he died, at the age of eighty-eight, having, the Wednesday before, preached at Leatherhead, in Surry.—As has been before observed, his works were very voluminous, and consist of Theology, History, Biography, Philosophy, Medicine, &c. which are so well known, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them.

WHITFIELD, (GEORGE) a celebrated Methodist, was born at the Bell-Inn, in Gloucester, in 1614. At this place he got the first part of his education, and displayed at a very early age, proofs of good elocution, and strong memory. By the time he was fifteen years of age, he was well versed in the classics. His fame recommended him to Dr. Benson, then bishop of Gloucester, who made him an offer of ordination, which Mr. Whitfield accepted, and daily preached in fields, prisons, and in the open streets. After a long course of peregrination, he died at Newbury-Port, in the state of Massachusetts, North America, on the 30th of Sept. 1769.

WHITELOCKE, (BULSTRODE) a great lawyer, and politician, was the son of Sir James Whitelocke, and born on the 6th of Aug. 1605, in Fleet street, London, and received his grammar education, at Merchant-Taylor's School. In 1620, he entered St. John's College, Oxford, but left this university before he had taken a degree, and went to the Middle-Temple where he became eminent for his skill in the common Law, as well as in other studies. In the beginning of the long parliament, he was chosen burgess

for Marlow, in Bucks; and was appointed chairman of the committee for drawing up the charge against the earl of Strafford, and one of the managers against him at his trial. In May, 1642, he was appointed one of the deputy-lieutenants of Buckingham-shire; and the January following he was named one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the king at Oxford, and one of the lay gentlemen, to sit among the assembly of divines. He was again appointed one of the commissioners for peace at Oxford, in 1644; and the same year, when the earl of Essex, was about to prove Oliver Cromwell an incendiary, he gave Cromwell timely notice of it, and was ever after much in his favour and confidence. The year following, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the Admiralty, and, being then suspected of holding intelligence with the king's party, he was in great danger, but soon after cleared himself from that suspicion. In 1646, he was sent for to the leaguer before Oxford, by Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the parliament forces, and, being admitted one of his council of war, he did often, out of the great regard he had for the university, express great unwillingness to have any damage done to it, and urged that honourable terms might be offered to the garrison there. In March 1647-8, he was made one of the four commissioners of the great seal; and, in Oct. attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, and king's serjeant, which latter title, he refused to accept. He retired into the country, on the 26th of Dec. that he might not have any concern in the king's trial. He was appointed one of the three commissioners of the new great seal of the Commonwealth of England, on the 8th of Feb. 1648-9, and on the 14th was elected one of the 30 persons for the council of state. In June, he was made high steward of the city of Oxford; and in July, was constituted keeper of the king's library and medals, which he had before preserved from being sold. In 1653, he went embassador to Sweden, and was particularly honoured by

queen Christiana. He returned thence in July 1654, and, in Aug. was made one of the commissioners of the Exchequer; for, in his absence an alteration having been made in the chancery, he refused, at his return, to continue commissioner of the great seal. In Jan. 1656, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, *pro tem.* and the year following, summoned by the protector, to sit in the other house, by the name of Bulshode lord Whitelocke. In 1659, he was made president of the council of state; one of the committee of safety; and keeper of the great seal, *pro tem.* He retired into the country on the 30th of Dec. the same year, for fear of being sent to the Tower, by some powerful members of the Rump-parliament, then newly restored, and, at his departure, left the great seal with his wife, who delivered it to Lenthal, the speaker. From this time till his death, he lived retired in the country, and died at Chitton, in Whiltshire, on the 28th of Jan. 1675.

There are many speeches and discourses of Mr. Whitelocke, to be found in his "Memorials of English Affairs, 1682, and 1732," and in other collections.

WOLFE, (MAJOR GENERAL JAMES) was born the son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, and born at Westerham, in the county of Kent, on the 11th of January 1726. When he was very young, he betook himself to the profession of arms; and was soon singled out as a most promising military genius. Even so early as the battle of La-Feldt, when not yet twenty, he exerted himself in so masterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the highest encomiums from the then commander in chief of the army. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack upon Rochfort, and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at Louisburg, are, we

doubt not, very fresh in every memory. He had scarcely returned from those exploits when he was appointed to command the important and ever memorable expedition against Quebec. At last, singly and alone in opinion, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, and yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and he will ever be considered as the conqueror of Canada; but, when within the grasp of victory, he was wounded in the wrist, which he immediately wrapped up, and went on with the same spirit, animating his troops by precept and example. A few minutes after his receiving the first wound, a ball passed through his body, and he was immediately carried to a little distance in the rear. A short time after, he was roused from the stupor in which this wound had thrown him, by the cry of, "They run, they run," and opening his eyes, enquired, who ran, being informed that it was the French, then cried this brave officer, "I die with pleasure," and almost immediately after expired. He was taken to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, with military honours, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory.

XENOPHEN, an illustrious philosopher, soldier, and writer of antiquity, was born at Athens, and was the son of Grylus, a gentleman of high rank. We are not acquainted with any of the particulars of his life, and we believe, but few are known.

YOUNG, (EDWARD D. D.) was born at Upham, near Winchester, in 1681. He was first put at Winchester College, and in 1703, was removed to New-College, Oxford. In 1708, he was chosen into a fellow-ship at All-Souls. In 1714, he became bachelor

of Laws; and in 1719, doctor. In 1756, he died, and left three tragedies, a paraphrase on Job, and several poems. His Night Thoughts are the most celebrated of all his works.

ZOROASTER, or ZERDUSHT, the reputed founder, but more properly, reformer of the Magian religion, lived under the reign of Darius Hystaspes. The common opinion of the Persian and Arabic writers is, that he was either a Jew, or, at a very early age, went into Judea, where, under one of the Prophets, he received his education, with whom he lived as a servant, and some time after, set up for a prophet himself. It is said that he foretold the coming of the Messiah, in plain and express words; and that the wise men from the East, who came to worship our Saviour, on account of the star, were all his disciples.

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

Characters of Persons omitted in the preceding part of this work, and of those that have deceased since the commencement of it.

LINN, (JOHN BLAIR, D. D.) was born in the county of Shippensburg, state of Pennsylvania, in the 1777. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. William Linn, of New-York; and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Blair, who was eminent in his day, as a judicious, zealous, and successful minister of the gospel.

In this city, he received the principal part of his education, and took the degree of A. B. in Columbia College, at the age of eighteen. After he had graduated, he commenced the study of the law under the direction of the late celebrated gen. A. Hamilton. This study, was not, however, agreeable to him; and his religious impressions, which had commenced at a much earlier period, at this time returning in force, he became determined on preparing himself for the service of the church. And to this service, he was not only by inclination impelled, but from his knowledge of himself, he was persuaded that his talents were more peculiarly adapted. Under this view, having obtained the consent of his father and Gen. Hamilton, he retired into the country, and prosecuted his studies under the Rev. Dr. Romayne, one of the professors of theology, in the Reformed Dutch Church. And it may not here be amiss to mention, that his

motives for leaving New-York at this time, were wholly of a religious nature. It was in order, that as much as possible, he might abstract himself from the world, and, with the least interruption possible, prepare himself for the solemn employment he had in view.

In the summer of 1798, he was licensed to preach the gospel, by the classis of Albany, at which time he was but little more than 21 years of age. And soon indeed, it appeared that he had not misapplied his talents. Very shortly after, he received two very respectable and urgent calls for settlement, the one from the first Presbyterian congregation in Philadelphia, and the other from the Presbyterian church at Elizabeth-Town, N. J. After seriously deliberating for some time, he decided in favour of the former; and he thus decided under many fears, on account of his youth and inexperience, of stepping at once into a department so conspicuous, and which required an assemblage of qualifications so various and so high beside, that he was not a little apprehensive of suffering too much in the comparison, which would undoubtedly take place between him and his learned and venerable colleague, the Rev. Dr. Ewing. On the 13th of June 1799, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and enstalled by a committee of the same, on the 27th of the same month and year.

In the summer of the year 1802, when on a journey to New-York, he became suddenly and much indisposed, in consequence of the intense impulses of an ardent sun. The effects of this debilitating stroke was of long continuance—and, in addition to this, he was soon after afflicted with a pain in the breast, and an occasional spitting of blood. To obviate these alarming complaints, he took a journey, in the beginning of the last summer, to Boston, but, unhappily, without the desired effect. It was seldom, indeed, after his return, that he was able to officiate in public, but he however, preached the sunday before his death,

During this state of bodily weakness and frequent dejection of mind, nothing afflicted him more than the thought of declining for any time, and especially altogether, his beloved ministerial functions. To this, as with due deference to the will of his heavenly master, he often declared, he preferred a sudden dissolution.

On Thursday, Aug. 30, 1804, on retiring at the usual hour after eating, and conversing with the family, though considerably depressed in spirit, he suddenly perceived that some rupture had taken place within—an abcess with a blood vessel had burst—a copious effusion succeeded ; he was suffocated.—And he died ; in the last words he was able to utter, commending his spirit to that Saviour, in whose power and merits he firmly believed, and whose divine character and dignity in a known work, he had so recently and ably defended.

His constitution which was always delicate, seemed, on the whole, to have gradually suffered, through the ardour of his mind, in pursuit of knowledge. Very few men of his age are to be found, whose reading has been so various and extensive. The ancient poets, orators and historians, were all perfectly familiar to him before he had seen the age of twenty. He had the liveliest relish for the beauties of authors, and for the charmes of nature ; and, had his life and health been spared, he bid fair to rival the foremost characters of the age, in elegant, as well as useful literature.

While engaged in his collegiate studies, in some of his leisure hours, succeeding, he prepared and published, two 12mo. vols. of miscellanies, in prose and verse. This publication he sent into the world without his name, and, considering his age, they are entitled to no small degree of estimation, and the descerning reader may easily see in them, the promising marks of rising excellence. His taste was remarkably correct ; his imagination was warm, fertile, and creative ; yet ever responsive to the dictates of sober

judgment and approved criticism. From the impulses of a mind, so highly and so beautifully endowed, he was doubtless prompted to the preparation of that poem, which made its appearance under the title of "The Powers of Genius;" a work which was written in his leisure hours, when he was first settled as a preacher, but he never suffered it in the least to interfere with the duties of his sacred office. This work has met with so favourable a reception, that a second edition was printed in less than a year; and a third has since been published in London, with every embellishment that the present advanced state of "Literary luxury," can furnish. Besides this work, and several others of less note, he engaged at a time, when his constitution had become still more feeble, and his health was considerably impaired, into a contest with Dr. Priestly. This contest he supported in a masterly manner, which gave general satisfaction to the friends of worth, and raised him in the esteem of all classes of readers. It is stated, and we believe with certainty, that he has left behind him, other works in MS. which have not received the finishing stroke from his pen, and which, for the most part, are adapted to his professional character, and style of duty, and with which, though under the many disadvantages of posthumous publications, we may expect hereafter to be favoured. It may be mentioned, that in the active projections of his mind, and his zeal for contributing to the benefit of mankind, he had laid plans of literary and professional exertion, which, had he been spared to execute them, would, no doubt, have raised him to a much greater eminence, both as a scholar and a divine. The performances which have already been presented to the world, raised his character so high in the estimation of the trustees of the university of Pennsylvania, that, without the least previous knowledge on his part, they conferred on him the degree of D. D. more than a year before his death. An honour so high, and at so early an age conferred, is, in any country,

very rare. This circumstance is mentioned, merely as a testimony, strongly marked, of the reputation which he had so soon acquired.

His first wish, was to excell in his sacred office, and as in other efforts, he succeeded. Very few preachers of his age have acquitted themselves so completely to the acceptation of the serious as well as the gay; of the literate, as the illiterate class of society. In a letter to a particular friend, dated on the very day of his death, he thus expressed himself: "God knows how much it has been my desire and my delight, to perform to advantage, the duties of my office."

He wrote his sermons with great facility. In point of composition, they were remarkably consistent with, and expressive of the simple truths of Holy Writ. In point of spirit, his discourses were informed with the genuine sentiments of christian charity, piety, and zeal, and they were delivered with so much solemnity, fervency, and affection, and with such propriety in elocution and gesture, as rendered them not only pleasing, but impressive and interesting. His scriptural erudition, his general acquaintance with the sermons and other works of divines, both ancient and modern; his clear and well informed understanding; his happy and well disciplined imagination, and, above all, his superior sense of the importance of christianity, and the interests of the souls of men, together with his ardent desire for their spiritual improvement, were such, as to qualify him in an eminent degree, for usefulness as a preacher of the christian religion. And of course, his performances were always marked with genius, with taste, with order and precision of thought, with doctrinal purity, with devout intention, and with eloquence, the best adapted to the object of his sacred profession. He was faithful, affectionate, and punctual, in the execution of his pastoral duties. His daily infirmities, in numerous instances, interfered with the indulgence of his inclinations, in this respect. At any time, he could scarcely be prevailed on to spare him-

self, when called to the dwellings of the afflicted, the sick, and the dying. And in those cases he generally acquitted himself to the edification and entire satisfaction of those concerned.

His disposition was naturally gentle, humane, and pliant; he was a most dutiful and respectful son—a kind and attentive husband—and an affectionate and indulgent parent.

As a friend, he was sincere, faithful and discreet, yet warm; he well knew how to sacrifice to friendship. He was ever ready to overlook the inattentions, or to forgive the injurious treatment of his fellow men; and on the other hand, was alike disposed to regret and to acknowledge the offences, which might have been imputed to him.

He afforded a very ample specimen of this, in the condescensions which he made to Dr. Priestly, on account of some expressions, which, on reflection, he conceived to be too acrimonious, and rather unbecoming his years; and what considerably added to his regret, was, that the doctor died before he had received a letter of apology, which had been some time prepared.

Such was the man, the dear, the worthy, and highly accomplished man, whose loss his relatives, his friends, and his country, deplores.

We are indebted, for this Biographical sketch, to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blair, of Philadelphia.

PUTNAM, (ISRAEL) a most distinguished General in the American revolution, a firm patriot, and exemplary character; was born at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 7th of January, 1718.—His father, Capt. Joseph Putnam, emigrated from the South of England, and was one of the first intrepid settlers of New-England. Our hero, by a regular gradation of promotion, became the senior Major General

in the army of the United States, and next in military rank to the *illustrious Washington.*

Thus we behold Putnam, from the humble walks of life, starting suddenly in the career of fame, by his personal merit. His early instruction was but slender and the active scenes of life, in which he was afterwards engaged, prevented the opportunity of much literary acquirements. He had a peculiar *laconic* mode of expression; and his numerous original letters, though deficient in grammatical accuracy, yet, always displayed the benevolence of his heart, and the strength of native genius.

He possessed a vigorous constitution; uncommonly great bodily strength, hardiness, activity, and perseverance.

Courage and enterprize, were conspicuous characteristics of Putnam's heroic mind. There is a species of mechanical courage, derived from pride, habit or discipline, that may urge a coward, not only to perform his duty, but even to venture upon acts of heroism. Putnam's courage was of a different kind.—It was ever attended with a great degree of self-possession, a serenity of soul, a clearness of conception, and a superiority to all the vicissitudes of fortune, entirely distinct from any thing that can be produced by the ferment of blood, and flutter of spirits, which frequently urge men to action, when stimulated by intoxication.—The heroic character, thus formed on strength of constitution and animal spirits, cherished by education, and warm ideas of personal freedom, confirmed temperance and early habits of exercise; was completed by the dictates of reason, the love of country, and an invincible sense of duty. Such were the qualities and principles, that enabled him, to meet unappalled the shafts of adversity, and to pass with triumph through various trying scenes.

His disposition was as frank and generous, as his mind was fearless, and independent. He disguised nothing. Perhaps in the intercourse which he was

ultimately obliged to have with an artful world, his sincerity, on some occasions, outwent his discretion. Although he had too much suavity in his nature to commence a quarrel, he had too much sensibility not to feel, and too much honour not to resent an intended insult. The first time he went to Boston, he was insulted for his rusticity by a boy twice his size and age; after bearing the sarcasms, until his patience was quite worn out, he challenged, engaged and vanquished his insolent antagonist, to the great diversion of a crowd of spectators. Even while a strippling, his ambition was to perform the labour of a man, and to excel in atheletic diversions. In that rude, but masculine age, when the youth of the village, assembled on their usual festivity; pitching the bar, running, leaping and wrestling were favorite amusements. At such gynastic exercises, he bore the palm from almost every circle.

Mr. Putnam, before he had attained the age of 24, married Miss Pope, daughter of Mr. John Pope of Salem, by whom he had ten children. Death, in 1764, carried off the amiable wife of his youth; shortly after, he married Mrs. Gardner, widow of Mr. Gardner, of Gardner's island, by her he had no issue. She died in 1777.

In 1739, Mr. Putnam removed from Salem to Pomfret, in Connecticut; about 40 miles from Hartford; at which place he purchased a farm of considerable extent, and applied himself with great success to agriculture.

A she wolf, which had for some years committed great havok, in his vicinity, in one night killed about 70 of his best sheep and goats. This destructive animal formerly destroyed a number of sheep, &c. in his neighbourhood, and returned annually with her young. The whelps got generally killed, but the old one proved too sagacious for the hunters, and would never come within gun shot; when closely pursued, she always ran into the adjacent woods, and gen-

erally returned the next spring with a litter of whelps. Her depredations became, at last, so intolerable, that Mr. Putnam entered into a league with some of his enterprizing neighbours, to hunt till they should kill her. She having lost all the toes from one foot, by a steel-trap, this being known to him and his associates, they could readily trace her as she made one tract shorter than the other. This enabled her pursuers to trace her rout in a light snow that had fallen. They followed her to Connecticut River, and discovered that she had traversed back in a direct course, to Pomfret; they returned, and by 10 o'clock, the next morning, the blood-hounds had driven her into a den, a few miles from Mr. Putnam's house; the neighbours shortly collected, with fire, sulphur, guns, &c. to attack this ferocious animal. With these aparatus, several unsuccessful attempts were made to drive her out of the den. The hounds that were sent in, returned from the den much wounded, and refused to return to attack her. Neither the flaming straw, nor the fumes of the brimstone, could compel her to leave her cave. Tired with such fruitless endeavours, Mr. Putnam, tried once more to make his dog enter the den, but in vain. He endeavoured to persuade his negro to go down and shoot her, but the negro declined so very hazardous an attempt. Then it was that his Master, tried and disappointed at not succeeding, declared that he was ashamed to have a coward in his family, and resolved to destroy this truly troublesome animal. His neighbours remonstrated strongly against so very dangerous an undertaking; but he, well knowing that all wild beasts dreaded fire, provided himself with some strips of birch bark to afford light in the gloomy cavern, and prepared to descend. He put off his coat and waist-coat, and had a long rope fastened round his legs, by which he might be pulled back at a given signal, agreed upon, he then intrepidly entered, head foremost, with the torch blazing in his hand.

The den lies on the side of a lofty ledge of rocks, it is about two and a half feet square; thence it descends obliquely about 15 feet, then it runs horizontal ten feet more, it then ascends gradually about 16 feet towards its termination. Its height is nearly four feet and about 3 feet in width. He groped his passage to the horizontal part of the den, where the most dreadful darkness appeared in front of the dim light which he carried; he cautiously proceeded till he came to the ascent, which he mounted on his hands and knees, and discovered the glaring, furious eyeballs of the wolf, who was sitting at the far end of the cave! Alarmed at the sight of fire, she violently gnashed her teeth and gave a surly growl. Upon this discovery he gave the signal of pulling him out, by kicking the rope. The people at the mouth of the den, hearing the wolf growing, were very anxious for his safety, pulled him up with such rapidity, that his shirt was stripped over his head and his skin very much lacerated. He immediately loaded his gun with buckshot, holding a torch in one hand and his firelock in the other, he went down the second time. When he got nearer the wolf than before, she assumed a more fierce and terrific aspect, howling, snapping her teeth, rolling her eyes, and dropping her head between her fore feet, and appeared to be just on the point of springing at him.—He levelled his piece and lodged its contents in her shoulder. Being stunned with the shock and almost suffocated with the smoke, he kicked the rope, and was immediately pulled up: He shortly after descended the third time. Once more he came near the wolf who appeared quite still, he put the torch to her nose, and found she was dead, he laid hold of her ears, and gave the signal, upon which he and the wolf were dragged out together, to the great satisfaction of the company.

In 1755, Mr. Putnam (then 37 years of age) was appointed captain in Lyman's Regiment of Provincials, being the first that was levied by that Province. He

was extremely popular, and soon raised his compliment of recruits, from the most respectable and enterprizing young men in his neighbourhood. The Regiment joined the army near Crown-Point, at the opening of the Campaign. Shortly after Capt. Putnam's arrival at the army, he became acquainted with the famous *Capt. Rogers*, (afterwards Major.) A corps of rangers were formed from the regulars, to reconoitre the enemy's lines, surprize their advanced pickets, &c. The command of these rangers were given to Captain Rogers, and Putnam. It happened that the latter was the means of saving the former's life. They were detached to obtain as accurate a knowledge as possible of the state of the works, &c. of Crown-Point. They advanced so near the fort as to gain their object. Capt. Rogers being at some distance from his colleague, chanced to meet a stout Frenchman, who seized his fuzee and attempted to stab him, calling at the same time to a guard close by, for aid. Putnam seeing the great danger his friend was in, ran to them, and dispatched the Frenchman with the but-end of his gun.

The active services of Captain Putnam on every occasion, attracted greatly the admiration of the public, and accordingly, the Legislature of the State promoted him to a Majority in 1757.

The defeat before Ticonderoga, took place in 1758; General Abercrombie, the British Commander in Chief in America, conducted the expedition. His army amounted to sixteen thousand men, including the Provincials, well supplied with artillery and military stores. They passed over Lake George, and landed, without opposition, at the place of their destination. The troops advanced in columns. The gallant Lord Howe, having Major Putnam with him, was in the front of the centre. A body of 500 men, the advance party of the French army, which fled at first, began now to skirmish with our left, "Putnam", said Lord Howe, "what means that firing?" "I know

not, but with your Lordship's leave, will go and see." "I will accompany you," said the brave young Nobleman. Major Putnam in vain attempted to dissuade him by saying, "My Lord, if I am slain the loss of my life will be of small consequence; but the preservation of yours is of great importance to this army." The reply was, Putnam, your life is as dear to you as mine is to me; I am determined to go. 100 of the van, under Putnam, marched off with Lord Howe. They soon met the left flank of the enemy's advanced, by whose first fire his Lordship fell! His loss was truly felt, and especially in the operations which took place three days afterwards. His affability, polished manners, and his virtues, made him truly admired by the whole army. Nothing could more animate the men with the impetuosity of rage, and perseverance of revenge, than the sight of such a *beloved hero*, fallen in his country's cause. It had the effect. Putnam's party, cut their way obliquely through the enemy's ranks, and charged them so furiously in the rear, that they killed about three hundred of them on the spot, and took one hundred and fifty prisoners. In the mean time, through the ignorance of the guides, some of our columns got bewildered, the left wing seeing Putnam's party in their front, advanced over the dead bodies towards them, and commenced a heavy fire, which killed a non-commissioned officer and a number of privates. Nor could they be convinced of their mistake, until Major Putnam, preferring (if Heaven so ordered it) the loss of his own life to the loss of the lives of his brave associates, ran through the midst of the flying balls, and prevented the impending havock.

Putnam's tender feelings taught him to regard an unfortunate vanquished foe, and to strive, by every lenient art in his power, to alleviate the miseries of war. He remained on the field of battle until dark, employed in collecting such of the enemy as were left wounded, to one place; and gave them all the liquor

and little refreshments which he could procure; furnishing each with a blanket; under a French serjeant who was badly wounded through the body, he put three blankets, and placed him in an easy posture against a tree.—The poor fellow could only squeeze his hand with an expressive grasp of gratitude. "Ah" said Major Putnam, "Depend upon it, my brave soldier, you shall be brought to the camp as soon as possible, and the same care shall be taken of you as if you were my brother."—The next morning, Major Rogers was sent to reconoitre the field, and to bring off the wounded prisoners—But, finding them unable to help themselves, in order to save trouble, said this *civilized savage*, he dispatched every one of them to the world of spirits! Putnam's philanthropic heart, was not the only one that bled. The British and Provincials who were informed of this horrible and unwarrantable act of cruelty, were struck with horror and inexpressible regret.

As one day Major Putnam chanced to be with a few men in a batteau on the eastern shore of the Hudson, very near the rapids; his men informed him, that a large number of savages were close in his rear, and would be upon him in an instant—He had to remain and be sacrificed—to attempt crossing the river and be shot—or to go down to the falls, with an almost certainty of being drowned, were the only alternatives left to his choice. The indians arrived time enough to fire a number of balls on the batteau before it could be got under way. No sooner had the batteau-men escaped by favour of the rapidity of the current beyond the reach of musket-shot, than death seemed only to have been escaped in one form to encounter it in another, no less terrible. Prominent rocks, latent shelves, and abrupt descents, for near a quarter of a mile, afforded scarcely the smallest chance of escaping without a miracle. Putnam trusting himself to a kind Providence, whose kindness he had often experienced, rather than to men, whose tender

mercy is cruelty; was now seen to place himself sedately at the helm, and afford an astonishing spectacle of serenity: His companions, with a mixture of terror, admiration, and wonder, saw him, incessantly changing his course, to avoid the jaws of ruin that seemed to expand, to swallow the whirling boat—Twice he turned it quite round to shun the rifts of rocks. Amidst those eddies in which there was the greatest danger of its foundering, at one moment the sides were exposed to the fury of the waves; then the stern, and next the bow glanced obliquely onward, with inconceivable velocity. With not less amazement, the gazing savages beheld him sometimes mounting the billows, then plunging abruptly down, at other times dexterously veering from the rocks, and shooting through the only narrow passage; until, at last they viewed the boat safely gliding on the smooth surface of the stream below! At this extraordinary sight, it is said, that these rude sons of nature were affected with the same kind of superstitious veneration, which the Europeans in the dark ages entertained for some of their most valiant champions. They conceived it would be a sin against the *Great Spirit*, to attempt to kill this favoured mortal, with powder and ball, if they should ever see and know him at a future period.

Major Putnam, after a most gallant defence, was taken prisoner by the indians. The savage who claimed him as his prisoner, disarmed and bound him to a tree, and then returned to the battle. Notwithstanding the capture of this brave officer, the engagement was continued under the command of other resolute men, but the enemy's number being so superior, that our people were forced to retreat for a little distance; and the savages conceiving this to be the certain forerunner of victory, rushed on with dreadful cries. But our brave commanders, having collected together a few men, gave their pursuers so warm a reception, as obliged them, in their turn, to retreat some dis-

tance beyond the spot where the action had originally commenced. Here they halted ; and this change of ground brought the tree, to which our gallant Putnam was bound, in the centre of the two fires. It is impossible, almost, to immagine a more desperate situation. The balls flew in every direction, from both sides, many of which struck the tree, and some passed through the sleeves and skirts of his coat; In this situation, he was obliged to remain for more than an hour, without being able to move any part of his body. The French and Savages, seeing Putnam thus tied, exercised their ill-timed humour, some by throwing tomahawks at his head, or rather to see how near they could come to the mark without hitting it, and others punching him with muskets and sticks on almost every part of his body. A French officer in particular, perceiving Putnam, levelled a fuzee within a few feet of his breast, but fortunately, it missed fire. Ineffectually did the intended victim, solicit the treatment due to his situation, as a prisoner of war. This degenerate Frenchman did not understand the language of honour, or of nature ; deaf to their voice, and dead to sensibility, he violently pushed the muzzle of his gun against Putnam's ribs, and finally, gave him a dreadful blow on the jaw, with the butt of his piece, and then left him. The Indians were defeated, with the loss of about ninety men, and in their retreat, did not fail to take their illustrious prisoner with them. After proceeding some distance on their march, our hero was stripped to his shirt, his wrists were tied as close together as they could be pulled with a cord, and he was loaded with as many packs of the wounded, as could be piled on him. He was obliged to travel in this situation till his wrists were swollen, and enflamed by the pressure of the ropes, and his feet and legs terribly scratched and torn by briars and thorns. And would probably have proceeded in that way to the end of their journey, had not the interposition of a French officer procured his release, and

lightened his load. It appears that the Indian who captured him, had been absent on business, but now coming up, presented him with a pair of mockasons, and expressed great indignation at the unworthy treatment his prisoner had suffered. That savage chief again left the main body, and about two hundred of them, went before the rest of the party, to the place where the whole were to encamp that night. They took Major Putnam with them, on whom, besides innumerable other outrages, they had the barbarity to inflict a deep wound with a tomahawk in the left cheek. In this place, his sufferings were to be consummated. A seen of horror, infinitely greater than had ever met his eyes before, was now preparing. It was determined to roast him alive; and for this purpose, they led him into a dark forest, stripped him naked, bound him to a tree, and piled dry brush, with other fuel, at a small distance in a circle round him. During this preparation, they produced screems and sounds, inimitable but by savage voices. Their object being thus prepared, fire was put to the piles, but, as if the Divine Power interposed, to save this gallant man, a sudden shower of rain, damped the kindling flame. Still they exerted themselves to make it burn, and finally succeeded ; the fierce element ran with amasing swiftness round the circle, and Major Putnam soon began to feel the scorching heat. His hands were so fastened that he could move his body, and he frequently shifted sides as the fire approached. This shocking sight afforded unspeakable delight to his inhuman tormentors, who expressed their joy by correspondent yells, dances, and gesticulations. Now it was, that he thought that his final hour had come. He settled his mind, as far as circumstances would admit, to bid an eternal adieu to all he held dear. To have simply quit the world, would scarcely have cost him a single pang. It was his home, his partner, and his promising offspring, that made the world dear to him. His thoughts were, however, fixed on a

happier state of existence, far beyond the tortures he was beginning to endure. The bitterness of death, even of that death, which is accompanied with the keenest agonies, was, in a manner past—nature, with a feeble struggle, was quitting its last hold on earthly things. At this juncture, a French officer rushed through the crowd, dispersed the burning brands, and unbound the almost lifeless victim. His name was Molaug, to whom a savage, more humane than the rest, unwilling to behold another human sacrifice immolated, had hastened to communicate the tidings. That brave commander, severely reprimanded those hellish, barbarians, and instantly put a stop to their nocturnal pow-waas and infernal orgies. Putnam was not destitute of feeling or gratitude. This Frenchman fearing to trust him alone with them again, determined to protect him in person, till he could with safety, deliver him into the hands of his master.

Some little time after, his master arrived, and approached him with seeming affection and kindness. He offered him some hard biscuit, but finding he could not chew them on account of the wound he had received in his cheek, this *kind* savage, soaked them in water, and Putnam was enabled to make a slight repast.

After having finished their toilsome journey, Major Putnam was examined by the Marquis de Montcalm, and conducted by a French officer to Montreal where he was treated with great kindness and humanity, at which place he remained till he was exchanged.

Shortly after his release from captivity, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel ; and in 1764, he was promoted to a Colonelcy and the command of a regiment.

Colonel Putnam (says, the ingenious and learned Col. Humphries, to whom we are indebted for most of the matter in the foregoing sketch,) " at the expiration of ten years from his first receiving a commission

after having seen as much service, endured as much hardships, encountered as much dangers, and acquired as many laurels as any officer of his rank, with great satisfaction, laid aside his uniform and returned to his plough. The various and uncommon scenes of war in which he had acted a respectable part, his intercourse with the world, and intimacy with some of the first characters in the army, joined with occasional reading, had not only brought into view whatever talents he possessed from nature, but at the same time, had extended his knowledge and polished his manners to a considerable degree."

He was frequently elected a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

Colonel Putnam was plowing in his field, when the news arrived of the commencement of hostilities at Concord.—He instantly unyoked his team, and not waiting to change his clothes, repaired to the theatre of action. Upon finding that the British retreated to Boston, and leaving a sufficient force to watch their movements, he returned to Connecticut, and levied a regiment, by the authority of the Legislature, and returned to Cambridge. He was now promoted to be Major General, by his Colony ; and shortly after confirmed by Congress in the same rank, on the continental establishment. At the battle of *Bunkers-hill*, the presence and animating example of Gen. Putnam, who arrived at a most critical juncture, with the re-inforcement, were not less conspicuous than important. He did every thing that an heroic and experienced veteran could accomplish. The enemy pursued to Winter-hill ; Putnam made a bold stand, and drove them back under cover of their shipping.

Gen. Putnam took an active part in almost all the engagements of any note in the different states. While the head quarters was at Peeks-kill, a lieutenant in the British service, by the name of Palmer, was detected in the camp. Gov. Tyron, who commanded the new levies, demanded him as a British officer,

and represented it as a great crime, to put to death, a man bearing a commission under his majesty; and very insolently threatened vengeance, if he should be injured. Gen. P. entirely disregarding such childish conduct, wrote the Governor the following spirited reply.

" SIR.

" Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a *spy*—he was tried as a *spy*—he was condemned as a *spy*—And you may rest assured, Sir, he shall be hanged as a *spy*.

I have the hon. to be, &c.

ISRAEL PUTNAM."

" HIS EEXCEL. GOV. TRYON."

" P. S. Afternoon, " he is hanged."

Upon the loss of fort Montgomery, the commander in chief was determined to have another fortification built to defend the river. And accordingly, his excellency requested Gen. P. by letter to fix upon a proper spot. After thoroughly examining all the places that were proposed, and maturely revolving in his own mind their relative situations, or advantages for offence on the water, and defence on the land, he considered West-Point as the most suitable and advantageous spot; and it has been said with propriety, that the glory of having chosen this rock of our military salvation, depended entirely on his choice. The advantages which this place possessed, both with regard to the river and the land, made it the most suitable that could be pitched upon.

In Jan. 1778, when the snow was two feet deep on the ground, Gen. Parson's brigade was the first that broke ground. The want of sufficient covering and clothes for the troops, tools, and materials for the works, made the prospect in a high degree gloomy and discouraging. It was necessary that means should be found, though our paper money, then in circulation, was fast depreciating, and our treasury ex-

hausted. Col. La Badiere, then Engineer, made his estimates of the works, which only served to put the American people in mind of their proverty. It was at this critical juncture that his patiotism shone in full lustre. He can never be too much commended, on account of his exertions to furnish supplies. At that time, he was a very popular character, which he still retains ; and he never hesitated in the least, to put all his popularity at risque, when the federal interest demanded it. Notwithstanding the unfavourable prospect of affairs, and the almost innumerable impediments that opposed our progress, the works, before the opening of the campaign, with his assistance, were in great forwardness.

According to a resolution of Congress, Major-Gen. M'Dougall, Brigadier Gen. Huntington, and Colonel Wigglesworth, were appointed, to enquire into military disasters. They now met to consider the loss of fort Montgomery ; and upon full knowledge, and mature deliberation of facts, on the spot, reported, as their opinion, that the loss was occasioned by the want of men, and not by any fault in the commanders.

During this investigation, Gen. Putnam was relieved from duty, and as soon as Congress had approved the report, took the command of the right wing of the grand army under the orders of the General in Chief. This was just after the terrible battle of Monmouth.

Gen. Putnam was stationed for the winter at Reading, in Con. in order to cover the country adjoining to the Sound, and to support the garrison of West-Point, in case of an attack. He had, under his orders, the brigade of New-Hampshire, the two brigades of Connecticut, the corps of infantry, commanded by Hayan, and that of cavalry, by Sheldon.

The troops began to think, that having been badly fed, badly clothed, and worse paid, that their sufferings were intolerable ; and the Connecticut brigades formed the resolution of marching to Hartford, where

the general Assembly was then in session, and of demanding redress at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Putnam got intelligence of this movement, and ordering his horse, immediately galloped off to the cantonment, where he thus addressed them:

"My brave lads, whither are you going? do you intend to desert your officers, and to invite the enemy to follow you unto the country? Whose cause have you been fighting and suffering so long in, is it not your own? Have you no property, no parents, wives, or children? You have behaved like men so far—all the world is full of your praises—and posterity will stand astonished at your deeds; but not if you spoil all at last. Don't you consider how much the country is distressed by the war, and that your officers have not been any better paid than yourselves? But we all expect better times, and that the country will do us ample justice. Let us all stand by one another then, and fight it out like brave soldiers. Think what a shame it would be for Connecticut-men to run away from their officers." After the several regiments had received the General as he rode along the line, with drums beating and presented arms, the sergeants, who then had the command, brought the men to an order, in which position they continued while he was speaking. When he had finished, he directed the acting major of brigade, to give the word for them to shoulder, march to their regimental parades, and lodge arms. They executed all those orders with promptitude and seeming good humour. Thus was this disagreeable affair entirely settled.

About the middle of winter, while Gen. P. was on a visit to his out-posts on Horse-Neck, he found Gov. Tryon advancing upon that town with a corps of 1500 men; to oppose this body, our Gen. had only a picquet of 150 men, and two iron field-pieces without horses or drag-ropes. He however planted his cannon on the high ground near the church, and somewhat retarded their approach by firing several times,

until he perceived the horse, supported by the infantry, about to charge, he ordered the picquet to provide for their safety by retiring to a swamp inaccessible to the horse; and secured his own by plunging down a precipice behind the meeting-house, on full trot. The precipice where he descended on horse-back, is so steep, that it is almost impossible for a person on foot to descend without falling; and there has since been stone steps to the amount of nearly 100 put up, to accommodate foot passengers. The dragoons that were but a sword's length from him, on perceiving the danger, stopped short, and before they could gain the bottom of the hill by going round the ordinary road, he was far beyond their reach. As he was riding down the precipice one ball of the many fired at him, went through his hat.

In the campaign of 1779, which terminated his military career, he commanded the Maryland line posted at Buttermilk-falls, a few miles below West Point. This campaign was principally spent in strengthening the works of West Point, during which, nothing very material occurred.

To illustrate the merits of this great man more fully, we shall publish a copy of the last letter written to him by the immortal Washington, in his military life.

Head-Quarters, 2d June, 1783.

"DEAR SIR,

"Your favour of the 20th of May, I received with much pleasure. For I can assure you, that among the many worthy and meritorious officers, with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service, through the course of this war, and of whose cheerful assistance in the varying and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, *the name of a* PUTNAM is not forgotten; nor will be, with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind, the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues, through which we have struggled for the preservation and establishment of the rights, liberties and independence of our country.

"Your congratulations on the happy prospects of peace and independent security, with their attendant blessings to the United States, I receive with great satisfaction, and beg that you will accept a return of my gratulations to you on this auspicious event; an event, in which, great as it is in itself, and glorious as it will probably be in its consequences, you have a right to participate largely, from the distinguished part you have contributed towards its attainment.

"But while I contemplate the greatness of the object for which we have contended, and felicitate you on the happy issue of our toils and labours, which have terminated with such general satisfaction; I lament that you should feel the ungrateful returns of a country, in whose service you have exhausted your bodily strength, and expended the vigour of a youthful constitution. I wish, however, that your expectations of returning liberality may be verified. I have a hope, they may: but should they not, your case will not be a singular one; ingratitude has been experienced in all ages, and republics in particular, have ever been famed for the exercise of that unnatural and sordid vice.

"The Secretary of War, who is now here, informs me that you have ever been considered as entitled to full pay, since your absence from the field; and that you will still be considered in that light, until the close of the war; at which period, you will be equally entitled to the same emoluments of half-pay or commutation, as other officers of your rank. The same opinion is also given by the pay-master general, who is now with the army, impowered by Mr. Morris, for the settlement of all their accounts, and who will attend to yours, whenever you shall think proper to send on for the purpose; which it will probably be best for you to do in a short time.

"I anticipate with pleasure the day, and that I trust not far off, when I shall quit the busy scenes of a military employment, and retire to the more tranquil

walks of domestic life. In that, or whatever other situation Providence may dispose of my future days, the remembrance of the many friendships and connections I have had the happiness to contract with the gentlemen of the army, will be one of my most grateful reflections. Under this contemplation, and impressed with the sentiments of benevolence and regard, I command you, my dear sir, my other friends, and with them, the interests and happiness of our dear country, to the keeping and protection of Almighty God.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Hon. Major General PUTNAM."

A BRIEF REVIEW

OF THE PUBLIC LIFE AND WRITINGS OF

GENERAL HAMILTON.

WHILE the public are every where lamenting the untimely fate of this great and excellent character, and bestowing on his memory the deepest expressions of veneration and gratitude, I have found a melancholy but tender consolation in endeavouring to recal to memory the principal actions of his illustrious life. His efforts in the public service were distinterested, unremitting, and manly; and his views the most penetrating and comprehensive. It is from a review of his political life and writings that we perceive and feel the more strongly, the wonderful extent, strength, and activity of his mind, and the ardour and purity of a heart devoted to the public welfare.

Rollinson sculp.

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General Hamilton entered the army in the beginning of the American war, and while he was still a youth, he was soon taken into General Washington's family as one of his aids, and with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was with the Commander in Chief in that character at the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778. General Washington, in one of his official letters to Congress at that time, says, that Lieutenant Col. Hamilton was "well informed of his sentiments on every point;" and he has since declared in writing, that "Col. Hamilton was his principal and most confidential aid." He commanded the American detachment that carried by assault one of the enemy's redoubts at the siege of York-Town, in the evening of the 14th October, 1781. This was a small but brilliant affair, and noted at the time for the rapidity with which it was conducted, and the humanity that crowned the victors.

The capture of Cornwallis was the last great act of the revolutionary war, and Col. Hamilton immediately turned his attention to the profession of the law. But the duties of that profession were always with him a secondary object, and he immediately entered upon that course of action in the civil department of government, in which he was destined by providence to act a part so eminently useful and glorious. In July, 1782, he was chosen a member of Congress by the Legislature of this state, and in the ensuing session of the winter of 1783, the proceedings of Congress were stamped with a new and striking character.

This is visible to every observer, who will take the pains of perusing and comparing their journals. Their reports and resolutious were luminous and masterly, both for matter and style. Congress made new, vigorous, and persevering efforts, to give the confederation all the force of which that languid constitution was susceptible, by endeavouring to command resources competent to rear up and establish the prostrate credit of the union. It would not, however, be just

or decorous to impute this renewed energy, this unusual discernment and anxiety which were conspicuous in the national councils, exclusively to the presence of any particular member. But this much is certain, that Mr. Hamilton took an early and distinguished *lead* in all the prominent measures of the session. He moved the resolution, pressing the states to comply with the money requisitions, "*in order to render justice to the public creditors;*" and in this he early announced that great ruling principle of probity and policy, which he pursued through the whole course of his political life. He was chairman of the committee which reported a resolution to provide *a sinking fund* to pay the national debt, and which also reported the answer of Congress to the reasons of the Rhode-Island Legislature for rejecting the five per cent. impost. This answer (whoever may be its author) is excellent for the conclusiveness of its reasoning, and the moderation of its temper. We find him a member of another committee which made an interesting report on the non-compliance of the states with the requisitions of Congress, on the consequent failure of revenue, and on the necessity of vigorous and effectual measures to liquidate and fund the debt, and retrieve the credit of the nation. And he was one of the committee of three, which, in April 1783, reported an address from Congress to the several states, calling upon them by all the motives of duty, interest, and gratitude, to vest Congress with the power to collect a general impost, as the only means by which they could discharge their sacred engagements. This address is distinguished for argument the most forcible, and eloquence the most impressive. And indeed the state papers generally of this interesting session, are models of composition, and specimens of research, of talents, of probity, and patriotism, which reflect the highest honour on our country. To deny to Mr. Hamilton his full share of agency in producing them, would be unjust, and I shall leave it to the good sense

of every reader to draw their own conclusions from the facts which I have stated. It ought, however, to be recollected, that a member from Virginia, and who now fills the department of state, and who is well known and admired, if not for the energy, at least for the acuteness and elegance of his mind, was at this time an associated member with Gen. Hamilton in the business, and probably in the labours and honours of the session.

But there were other proceedings in that session which served to develope Mr. Hamilton's peculiar disposition and character. He was chairman of the committee which introduced a resolution full of gratitude for the disinterested and useful services of the Baron de Steuben; and he was the mover of the resolution for disbanding the army, and which was expressive of the well-founded confidence of Congress in the good sense and order of the troops, by allowing them a privilege, I believe totally unheard of before, *that they take their arms with them.* He appears also at that day to have entertained those sentiments which he, on a recent occasion, so eloquently enforced, respecting the full disclosure and free circulation of the *true* character and conduct of men in public trust, for he seconded the motion, stating, "*That it was of importance in every free country, that the conduct and sentiments of those to whom the direction of public affairs was committed, should be publicly known,* and that in future the doors of Congress ought to be opened, unless otherwise specially ordered."

After the conclusion of this session of Congress, Mr. Hamilton returned to the practice of his profession, and soon drew to himself a general attention and applause, by his talents and eloquence at the Bar. His mind, however, was still directed to the progress and tendency of public measures. After the evacuation of New-York, the conduct of many of our citizens was intemperate and violent, and it gave currency to the pernicious doctrine, that the inhabitants of the southern district who had remained within the

enemy's lines, were not entitled to the privileges of citizens, and that they were in fact *aliens*, subject to such penalties and disabilities as the legislature might, in their discretion, impose. To meet and overthrow this opinion, full of injustice and perfidy, and propagated under the influence of angry and manevolent passions, Mr. Hamilton published in the winter of 1784, his two pamphlets, under the signature of *Phocion*, and addressed to the considerate citizens of New-York. In these he stated, and recommended with ardour and with energy, the genuine obligations resulting from the treaty of peace; that no portion of our fellow-citizens were disfranchised, but that all were entitled to the full benefit of equal and impartial laws; that a perfidious evasion of the treaty, and measures of persecution and revenge, would disgrace the cause of liberty and the spirit of whigism, which was "generous, humane, beneficent, and just." These pamphlets carried with them universal conviction, and put the contrary opinion and the spirit it was enkindling, to disgrace and silence. The last pamphlet of Phocion is in a particular manner marked with that analysis of investigation; that deep basis of inquiry and logical deduction, which were peculiar to its illustrious author.

In 1786, Mr. Hamilton was chosen a member of Assembly for the city of New-York, and the ensuing session he brought forward a great measure, dictated by policy and patriotism, and which required his talents and firmness to maintain. I allude to the bill for acceding, on the part of this state, to the assumed independence of Vermont. We were then at an awful crisis in our national affairs, without a government to protect us, and just on the eve of a momentous experiment to effect one. Vermont was in fact independent, but she was not confederated; she was a stranger, and might soon become an enemy to the Union. This situation was delicate and alarming, and increased the anxieties of this great patriot, who then

declared, in a speech unusually solemn and impressive, "That he was in the habit of viewing the situation of this country as replete with difficulties and surrounded with danger." This bill was opposed by counsel in behalf of such of our citizens as claimed lands within that jurisdiction. Mr. Hamilton, in a prompt and masterly manner, vindicated his proceeding, and showed that the state was under no obligation from the principles of the social compact, whatever they might choose to do from generosity or policy, to indemnify our citizens for losses sustained by a violent dismemberment of a part of the body politic, which they had not the power to prevent or reclaim. This speech, and the one in favour of the cession of the five per cent. impost to the United States, were models of senatorial argument and eloquence, which were greatly and justly admired at the time, and contributed in no small degree to his increasing fame and importance. In the last speech he took an enlarged view of the history and state of the Union, and undertook to demonstrate that there was no constitutional impediment to the adoption of the bill; that there was no danger to be apprehended to the public liberty from giving the power in question to the United States; that in the views of revenue the measure was indispensable, and that this country would soon be involved in misery and ruin, if our national affairs were left much longer to float in the chaos in which they were then involved. He at that time made a bold, frank, and affecting appeal to the uniform tenour of his life and character. "If in the public stations I have filled, I have acquitted myself with zeal, fidelity, and disinterestedness; if in the private walk of life my conduct has been unstained by any dishonourable act, I have a right to the confidence of those to whom I address myself."

During this session of the Legislature, Mr. Hamilton was chosen one of the three members to represent this state in the General Convention at Philadel-

phia, and he devoted the summer of 1787 to a faithful discharge of that important trust. A revolution in our national government was now at hand, and no man of strength and maturity, and whose breast was warmed with one spark of generous sensation, but felt for the perilous situation of the country, and contemplated with reverence the obligations it created. Mr. Hamilton was not of a nature to shrink from the crisis. He took a great and splendid share in the responsibilities of the day, and by writing, and speaking, and acting, he acquitted himself in a manner that ensured the admiration of his contemporaries, and will transmit his fame to posterity.

His particular services in the Convention are not accurately known to the public, as the doors of that body were closed, and their journals have never been published. I will take the liberty, however, of mentioning a remark once made by a very respectable member of the Convention from a neighbouring state, and leave those who can correct me to appreciate it as it may deserve. He said, that if the Constitution did not succeed on trial, Mr. Hamilton was less responsible for that result than any other member, for he fully and frankly pointed out to the Convention what he apprehended were the infirmities to which it was liable: and that if it answered the fond expectations of the public, the community would be more indebted to Mr. Hamilton than to any other member; for after its essential outlines were agreed to, he laboured the most indefatigably to heal those infirmaties, and to guard against the evils to which they might expose it.

After the publication of the Constitution, Mr. Hamilton, in concert with Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison, commenced the *Federalist;* a series of Essays under the signature of *Publius*, addressed to the people of this state, in favour of the adoption of the Constitution. The papers first made their appearance in the daily prints early in November, 1787, and the work was not concluded till a short time previous to the meeting of

the State Convention in June, 1788. It may be difficult to point out with precision the part that Mr. Hamilton took in the composition of these Essays. It is, however, well understood, that Mr. Jay took but a very inconsiderable share in the work; that Mr. Madison took a deeper and more useful part, and that Mr. Hamilton was the the principal author, and wrote at least three-fourths of the numbers. This work is not to he classed among those ephemeral productions which are calculated to produce a party purpose, and when that purpose is answered, to expire for ever. It is a profound and learned disquisition on the principles of a federal representative government, and combines equally an ardent attachment to public liberty, and an accurate discernment of the dangers resulting from an excessive jealousy of power, in those unsound and unskilful institutions, under which it has perished in almost every age and nation. This work will no doubt endure as long as any of the republican establishments of this country, on which it is such a luminous and elegant commentary. The first volume discusses these three interesting points....The utility of the union....The defects of the Confederation....And the necessity of a government as energetic, at least, as the one proposed; and this I regard as the most finished part of the work, considering the cogent and peculiarly affecting manner in which these propositions are surveyed, illustrated, and enforced. The Federalist was translated and published in France by *Buisson*, just as that people were beginning to run the mad career of their revolution. It was spoken of in very high terms, although one of the Paris Gazettes thought some parts of it had rather *an aristocratical tendency*. Alas! for the cause of temperate and genuine liberty, if the leaders of that revolution had not been visionary philosophists, prostituted infidels, and blood-thirsty demagogues, the mild light of this western star might possibly have rescued that people from the tempestuous fury of the passions; from a constant

vibration between scenes of folly, and scenes of horror, and conducted them to peace, liberty, and safety. I am happy to find that a new edition of this invaluable work has lately appeared, in a very handsome style, from the press of Mr. Hopkins, in New-York. It ought to be taught in our public schools, and studied by our lawyers and statesmen, as an elementary code of instruction and wisdom.

Mr. Hamilton was a member of the State Convention, which met in the summer of 1788, and he was there actively employed for six weeks in enforcing, by his eloquent speeches, the principles he had previously, and so much at large, detailed in the Federalist. The sketch of the debates which was published, conveyed a very inadequate idea of the talents and arguments employed in the mutual discussions which took place in that assembly. The speeches of Mr. Hamilton, which I should select as containing the best display of his sound and pre-eminent mind, were those in vindication of the constitutional stability and permanency of the Senate of the United States. In these he undertook to demonstrate that the organization of that branch ought to be as strong, at least, as they found it; and that from the nature of man and the lessons of experience, it was to be seen that a firm, stable body in the government, was essential to correct the prejudices, check the passions, and controul the fluctuations of the more popular branch.

The constitution having gone into operation, and the executive department being established, Mr. Hamilton was appointed, in the summer of 1789, to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. This office he held between five and six years; and when we look back to the measures that, within that period, he originated, matured, and vindicated, we are astonished in the contemplation of the various powers of his vigorous and exalted mind. His *reports* were so many didactic dissertations, laboriously wrought and highly finished, on some of the most intricate and abstract subjects

in political economy. Among those reports we designate as the most interesting, his report of January, 1790, on a provision for the support of the public credit; of December, 1790, on the establishment of a national bank; of December, 1791, on the subject of manufactures; and of January, 1795, (being his last official act) on a plan for the further support of public credit. Mr. Hamilton may justly be regarded as the *Founder of the Public Credit* of this country. He raised it from the dust, and placed it on solid foundations. His great moving principle of action in his department, was *good faith*—was a punctual performance of contracts. And that the national credit might be placed beyond the reach of any stroke that could in the least degree annoy or alarm it, he urged to Congress the express renunciation, by law, of all right to tax the public funds, or to sequester at any time, or on any pretext, the property of foreigners therein. He enabled this country to know, feel, and develope its immense resources, and under his administration, the finances advanced to a state of prosperity beyond all expectation, and so as to engage the attention and command the confidence of Europe. And so far from giving colour to the vile calumny which has been insinuated against him, that he patronized the doctrine that *a public debt was a public blessing*; he inculcates with great solicitude in his reports, that the progressive accumulation of debt was the natural *disease* of all governments; that it ought to be guarded against with provident foresight and inflexible perseverence; that it ought to be a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit (and which he uniformly endeavoured to enforce by practice) *that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment;* that the observance of this axiom was the true secret to render public credit immortal. In his last report, he recommends a provision for augmenting the *sinking fund*, so as to render it commensurate with the entire debt of the United

States; and he proposed to secure that fund by a sanction the most inviolable, and which was no less than to make the application of the fund to the object, *a part of the contract with the creditor*. By such means, and with such efforts, did he build up and establish the important interests of the nation confided to his care: he has left to his successors little more to do than to follow his precepts, and to shine by the lustre of his example.

His report on manufactures is a *chef d'ouvre* of the kind, and the most laboured performance that he ever gave to the world. It is not more distinguished for knowledge and investigation, than for having given a deep wound to the tenets of the sect of the French *economists*, and also to another system of politics which had grown fashionable among political philosophers. The system I allude to, is to be met with in *Smith's Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations*. This report adopts the principles of the mercantile system, and leaves the theory of Smith as amusing and beautiful in speculation, but which, in the present state of things, is not reducible to practice. That bold, profound, and systematic writer, who attacked the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Great Britain as founded upon an oppressive monopoly, lays down an entire freedom of commerce and industry, undiverted and unimpeded by government, as the best means of advancing nations to prosperity and greatness. The secretary combats with great ability some of the fundamental principles of this doctrine, and he adopts the mercantile system upon the basis of self-defence, and as most wise, because Europe perseveres in the same system.

All his principal reports are remarkable for uniting depth of research with clearness of perception, the closest logic with the utmost purity and precision of expression; and his official labours in this department, united with the honesty with which he conducted it, and which the most penetrating inquisition into all

the avenues of his office could never question, will, perhaps, form with posterity the fairest monument of his fame.

Mr. Hamilton, in his character of Secretary of the Treasury, was also one of the constitutional advisers of the President in relation generally to the duties of his office, and I apprehend that few, if any matters of moment, were transacted without the sanction of his counsel. The season during which he presided over the treasury department, was unusually critical. The French revolution progressed with a rapidity and violence that threatened to involve the whole civilized world in combustion and ruin. Not content with their own regeneration, the French rulers, in 1793, adopted the intolerance of the Koran, and began to propagate their new faith by the sword, and to carry on an universal war, either of force or of fraud, against all the unbelieving nations of the earth, and against all the governments under which they lived, as being so many monuments of tyranny and superstition. At this awful crisis, a furious war is begun against Great Britain, and M. Genet is sent as minister to the United States, charged with secret instructions (which he afterwards published, and on which he faithfully acted) to *excite the Americans*, even if their ministers should be *timid and wavering*, to make a *common cause with France* in the new war she had then commenced. To meet this important epoch, the Proclamation of Neutrality was issued by the President of the United States; and to defend that great measure as lawful and expedient, against the prejudices and passions which the French minister had but too successfully excited, the essays of *Pacificus* appeared.

These essays were written and published by Mr. Hamilton in the summer of 1793; and of all his productions, none appeared at a more seasonable junc ture, or were more calculated to produce an auspicious effect. Their object was to prove that the President had competent authority to issue the proclamation in

question :—That it was only a declaration of what was the existing law of the land, the neutrality of our government, and that as constitutional exectutor of the laws, it would be his duty to see that neutrality faithfully observed :—That we were under no obligation from existing treaties to become a party in the war :—That, considering the peculiar origin and nature of the warfare, the United States had valid and honourable pleas against any interference :—That the obligations of gratitude imposed upon nations the mutual returns of good-will and benevolence, but were no sufficient ground for war ; and that those obligations would more naturally point to the hand from whom antecedent favours had been received, and which, in this case, was the amiable and unfortunate monarch whom the revolution had just swept from the throne.

It cannot be denied that these essays were too well written, and addressed themselves too powerfully to the interest and good sense of the country, not to have had their influence in rendering popular this important act of administration ; and it is well known that the proclamation received afterwards the sanction not only of Congress, but of the community at large.

In January, 1795, Mr. Hamilton resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and once more returned to private life. But he still felt himself charged to vindicate another important measure of the government, of which he had no doubt been a responsible adviser ; I allude to Mr. Jay's negociation and treaty with Great-Britain. This treaty had to encounter inveterate prejudices and combustible materials, which spread their root as far back as the revolutionary war, but which had been enkindled and armed with tenfold virulence by the pestilential breath of the French Revolution. Even at this late day, the temperate historian is admonished to tread lightly over these ashes of party-spirit. Mr. Hamilton devoted the summer of 1795 to a defence of this treaty, in a series of Es-

says under the signature of Camillus. The first twenty-two numbers were appropriated to an examination of the ten permanent articles of this treaty, and which articles continue to this day the law of the land. The remainder of the treaty was commercial and temporary, and has already expired. The discussion of this latter part was not equal in interest, and being written with less attention, and by different hands, was not equal in ability to the other. But this defence, taken together, must now be considered by every competent and impartial reader, as one of the most full and satisfactory illustrations that perhaps ever was given of a complicated diplomatic question. I presume there does not exist any thing among the piles of European state papers, to be compared to it; although one reason for this may be, that in Europe no such precise and formal vindication of any national treaty, has ever been deemed requisite. The beneficial effects of this treaty, and which are known and felt constantly, have at last accomplished what argument alone could not do—they have forced an universal conviction upon the public mind; and all the dead spectres which were conjured up at the time to terrify the imagination, and blind the judgment, have long since disappeared before the light of experience. It is to be observed that the question was not whether the treaty was in all respects the most desirable, (for treaties are acts of mutual accommodation) but the true question was, whether the treaty did not adjust, in a reasonable manner, the points in controversy between the two nations, and whether our interests did not demand, and our honor permit us to adopt it. The sanction it received from our government and the general approbation it has ultimately met with, overcoming in its progress the stream of prejudice, and the obstacles of foreign intrigue and menace, have given the definitive answer to this question. The articles upon which Camillus more emphatically bent and exhausted the strength and re-

sourses of his mind, were the 3d article, on the intercourse between the United States and Canada; and the 10th article, providing against the confiscation of private debts in time of war. I beg leave to recommend these two heads of his performance as uncommonly excellent. The latter is a finished treatise by itself, and forms a chapter on the law of nations, equally accurate, didactic, and moral. It vindicates the treaty-stipulation on the ground of reason and principle, of policy and expediency, on the opinions of the most enlightened jurists, and the usage of nations.

The last great occasion which called Mr. Hamilton forward upon the theatre of public action, existed in the spring of the year 1798. It will be recollected that France had been long making piratical depredations upon our commerce; that negociation and a pacific adjustment had been repeatedly attempted on the part of this country, without success; that our minister had been refused an audience; that three ministers extraordinary had been treated with the grosest indignity, and money demanded of the United States on terms the most degrading. The doors of reconciliation being thus barred, we had no honorable alternative left, but open and determined resistance.

And what was the power that had thus used us? It was a power the most terrible in strength; the most daring in project; the most unchecked in means; the most fatal to its victims, of any that a righteous providence had hitherto permitted to exist upon this globe, for the awful chastisement of the human race. All the States, even of the republican form, that fell within her wide-spread grasp; the United Netherlands, Geneva, the Swiss Cantons, Genoa, and Venice had already been prostrated by her arms, or her still more formidable caresses. She was at that moment busy in her schemes of universal domination, and was fitting out a vast armament in the ports of the Mediterranean, for some distant expedition of conquest

and plunder. At this portentous period, Mr. Hamilton published The Stand, or a series of essays under the signiture of Titus Manlius, with a view to rouse the people of this country to a sense of their impending danger, and to measures of defence, which should be at once vigorous and manly.

In these essays he portrays, with the glow and coloring of a master-artist, the conduct of revolutionizing France towards her own people and towards other nations, and he shews that she had undermined the main pillars of civilized society; that she betrayed a plan to disorganize the human mind itself, by attempting to destroy all religious opinion, and pervert a whole people to atheism; that her ruling passions were ambition and fanaticism, and that she aimed equally to proselyte, subjugate and debase every government without distinction, to effect the aggrandizement of the "Great Nation!" He then gave a detail of the accumulated injuries and insults we had received from France, and shewed that her object was to degrade and humble our government, and prepare the way for revolution and conquest. He concluded, as the result of his work, that we ought to suspend our treaties with France, fortify our harbours, defend our commerce on the ocean, attack their predatory cruisers on our coast, create a naval force, and raise or organize and discipline a considerable army, as an indispensible precaution against attempts at invasion, which might put in jeopardy our very existence as a nation. He considered that the militia alone would be a very inadequate and fallacious reliance against veteran troops, headed by some enterprising chief; but that when we had made the defensive preparations he had recommended, we could then meet their aggressions in the attitude of calm defiance.

So undeniable were all these facts, so irresistible were the conclusions which he drew from them, that in the summer of 1798, these measures suggested by Mr. Hamilton, were all literally carried into execution

by Congress, and received the warm and hearty sanction of the nation. An honourable, proud and manly sentiment, was then enkindled and pervaded the continent; it reflected high honour on our national character, and that character was transmitted to Europe, as a means of respect and a pledge of security.

A new provisional army, consisting, however, of but twelve regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, was ordered to be immediately raised, and Mr. Hamilton, upon the express and pointed solicitations of General Washington, was appointed *Inspector-General.* On the death of that great man, he succeeded to the office of *Commander in Chief*, and continued in that character for a few months, and until this little army was disbanded in the summer of 1800.

During this military avocation, Gen. Hamilton bestowed indefatigable efforts to organize and discipline the troops; and he likewise improved himself greatly in the study of the science of war, and of the kindred sciences of mathematics, geometry and chemistry, of which he was particularly fond. After this army was disbanded, the General's time was principally employed in his profession, till that melancholly affair which terminated his existence in July 1804. The circumstances of his death are still fresh in the memory of every individual, and we deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of them here.

Gen. Hamilton left a tender and affectionate wife with a large family of promising children, to deplore his untimely fate. As a father, he was an example of affection and care—he was always the associate and companion of his children, and their education was a subject of his constant solicitude. In the last moments of his existence, he could no longer bear the sight of those dear objects of his anxiety. His tenderness overcame him, and the presence of those he was so soon to leave in the greenness of youth, untaught and unexperienced, to a world, in which be-

nevolence like his, is so little felt, became intolerable. As a husband—but why should we describe a tenderness which awakens agony? He died in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness. The person of Gen. Hamilton was rather under the common size. In his countenance there was a noble expression which readily invited confidence. His step was slow and majestic.—He was remarkable for the easy wit and humor which ran through his conversation. No man knew better than he did, how and when to lay aside the stateliness of philosophy, and to accommodate himself to the capacity of the company into which he accidentally happened to be. His universal knowledge made him an excellent companion for every man, and he was respected by all who knew him. We believe he had not an acquaintance who heard of his death without a sigh. He died at a time when such men were most wanted, and he is justly esteemed a public loss. His family, his country, science and mankind, have sustained an irreparable loss, and we can only solace ourselves under this heavy calamity, by endeavoring to imbibe his noble spirit, and to learn from his example, the best lesson that can be taught mankind, to love science and to hate tyranny.*

NOTE.—Gen. A. H. was born in the Island of Nevis, of respectable parents in 1757, who had some time previously emigrated from Scotland to that island. At an early age, he was placed in the compting house of Nicholas Cruger, Esq. in an adjacent island, St. Croix; but did not, however, continue long in that situation, it not agreeing with the bent of his inclination. After obtaining the permission of his friends in the W. Indies, he, in 1773, arrived in New-York, when he was but 16 years of age. He was almost immediately after his arrival, placed at a grammar school in Elizabethtown, N. J. and two years after, by intense application to his studies, he was prepared, and entered Columbia College, in N. York, from which he graduated at the commencement of the revolution, after which we have endeavoured to give a correct account of his life.

PITT (WILLIAM) Earl of Chatham, a most celebrated British statesman, and patriot, was born in November 1708. He was the youngest son of Robert Pitt, Esq. of Baronnock, in Cornwall, and grand-son of Thomas Pitt, Esq. governor of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, in the reign of Queen Ann, who sold an extraordinary fine diamond to the King of France, for 135,000 pounds, and thus obtained the name of *Diamond Pitt.* His intellectual faculties, and his power of elocution, very soon made a distinguished appearance; but at the age of sixteen, he felt the attack of an hereditary and incurable gout, by which he was tormented at intervals, during the remainder of his life. At an early age, his lordship entered into the army, and served in a regiment of dragoons. Through the interest of the duchess of Marlborough, he obtained a seat in parliament, before he had attained the 21st year of his age. His first appearance in the house, was as representative of the borough of old Sarum, in the ninth parliament of G. Britain; in the tenth, he represented Seaford, Aldborough, in the eleventh, and the city of Bath, in the twelfth, where he continued till 1736, when he was called up to the house of Peers. The intention of the duchess, in bringing him thus early into parliament, was to oppose sir Robert Walpole, whom he kept in awe by the force of his eloquence. At her death, the duchess left him 10,000 pounds, on condition, as was then reported, that he never should receive a place in administration. However, if any such condition was made, it most assuredly was not kept on his lordship's part. In 1746, he was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon after, paymaster-general of the forces, and sworn a privy-counsellor. He discharged the office of paymaster, with such honor and inflexible integrity, refusing even, many of the perquisites of his office, that his most bitter enemies could lay nothing to his charge, and he soon became the darling of the people. In 1755, he re-

signed the office of paymaster, on seeing Mr. Fox preferred to him. At this resignation the people were alarmed, and being disgusted with the unsuccessful beginning of the war, complained so loudly, that on the 4th of December, the year following, Mr. Pitt was appointed secretary of state, in the room of Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland; and in order to second his plans, other promotions were made. He then took such measures as were necessary for the honor and interest of the nation—but in February 1757, having refused to assent to the carrying on a war in Germany, for the sake of his majesty's dominions on the continent, he was deprived of the seals on the 5th of the following April. Upon this, the complaints of the people again became so violent, that on the 29th of June, he was again appointed secretary, and his friends filled other important offices. The success with which the war was now conducted, is well known; yet, on the 5th of October, 1761, Mr. Pitt to the astonishment of almost the whole kingdom, resigned the seals into his majesty's own hands. The reason of this was, that Mr. Pitt having received certain intelligence, that the family compact was signed, between France and Spain, and that the latter was about to join France against us, thought it necessary to prevent her, by commencing hostilities first.—Having communicated this opinion in the private council the other ministers urged, that they would think twice, before they declared war against that kingdom. "I will not give them leave to think," replied Mr. Pitt "this is the time, let us crush the whole house of Bourbon. But if the members of this board are of a different opinion, this is the last time I shall ever mix in its councils." The council was of a different opinion. This conversation which was followed by Mr. Pitt's resignation, is sufficient to shew the haughtiness and imperious temper of that minister. However, these very qualities, were sometimes productive of great and good consequences.

After his resignation, in 1761, Mr. Pitt never took any share in the administration. He received a pension of 3000 pounds per ann. to be continued after his death, during the survivancy of his lady and son: and this gratuity was dignified with the title of baroness of Chatham, to his lady, and that of baron to her heirs, male. Mr. Pitt at that time, declined a title of nobility, but in 1766, accepted of a peerage, under the title of Baron Pysent and Earl of Chatham, and at the same time, he was appointed lord-privy seal.

His last appearance in the house of lords, was on the 2d of April, 1778: he was then very ill, but the question was important; being a motion of the Duke of Richmond, to address his majesty, to remove the ministers, and make peace with America on any terms. His lordship made a long speech, which had certainly overcome his spirits; for, attempting to rise a second time, he fell down in a convulsive fit, and though he recovered for that time, his disorder continued to increase, till the 11th of May, when he died at his seat at Hayes. His death was lamented as a national loss. Mr. Rigby, in the House of Commons, proposed the erecting of a statue to his memory, which was unanimously carried. A bill was soon after passed, by which 4000 pounds a year was settled upon John, now Earl of Chatham, and the heirs of the late earl, to whom that title may descend. His lordship was married in 1754, to Lady Hester, sister to the Earl of Temple, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Never, perhaps, was any life so multifarious, as that of Lord Chatham. Never did any comprise such a number of interesting situations. The native royalty of his mind, was eminently conspicuous: he felt himself born to command, and the free sons of Britain implicitly obeyed him.

THE END.

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